DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 030 753 08 VT 008 833

Leadership Role, Functions, Procedures and Administration of Vocational-Technical Education Agencies at the State Level. Final Report, Volume I: A Nationwide Survey of Vocational-Technical Education: Its Status and Organization on the State Level, 1966-67.

Spons Agency-Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Bureau of Research.
Bureau No-BR-8-0066
Pub Date Oct 68
Grant-OEG-0-8-080066-3478-085
Note-386p.
EDRS Price MF-$1.50 HC-$19.40
Descriptors-*Administration, Educational Trends, Leadership, *National Surveys, Operating Expenses, *Organization, Professional Personnel, State Departments of Education, *State Programs, Status, Tables (Data), *Vocational Education

This nationwide study of the status and organization of vocational education at the state level was conducted to secure consistent and valid statistical data useful for the study of possible relationships among state-level organization, state-level administration, and the operations of programs in vocational-technical education. Data for the 50 states and Puerto Rico were compiled from sources such as recent state plans, state legal codes, organizational charts, personnel directories, and the U.S. Office of Education statistical reports for 1966-67. Summaries of data for each date were compiled for sub-topics of organization, administration and program operation and are included in the document. Appendixes include research methods and data sources, and tabulations of data for the study of organization for the administration of vocational-technical education, by states. A conclusion of the study was that the problems resulting from the current trends toward the separation of state-level administration of secondary and postsecondary vocational-technical education, may be expected to become even more complex. Volumes II and III of this study are available as VT 008 831 and VT 008 832 respectively. (CH)

ED030753

BR 80066
PA 08

OE-BR

FINAL REPORT

Project No. 8-0066
Contract No. OEG-0-8-080066-3478(085)

LEADERSHIP ROLE, FUNCTIONS, PROCEDURES AND ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION AGENCIES AT THE STATE LEVEL

Volume I (of three volumes)

A Nationwide Survey of Vocational-Technical Education: Its Status and Organization on the State Level, 1966-67

October 1968

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education
Bureau of Research

VT008633

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

L 24

Final Report

LEADERSHIP ROLE, FUNCTIONS, PROCEDURES AND ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION AGENCIES AT THE STATE LEVEL. Final Report,

Project No. 8-0066
Contract No. OEG-0-8-080066-3478(085)

①

Volume I

A Nationwide Survey of Vocational-Technical Education: Its Status and Organization on the State Level, 1966-67.

J. Chester Swanson
Director

October 1968

The research reported herein was performed pursuant to a contract with the Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Contractors undertaking such projects under Government sponsorship are encouraged to express freely their professional judgment in the conduct of the project. Points of view or opinions stated do not, therefore, necessarily represent official Office of Education position or policy.

School of Education
University of California
Berkeley, California

PREFACE

The Project, Leadership Role, Functions, Procedures and Administration of Vocational-Technical Education Agencies at the State Level, has been organized into three research studies which have been separately published under the following titles:

Volume I ---	A Nationwide Survey of Vocational-Technical Education: Its Status and Organization on the State Level, Year 1966-67.
Volume II --	An Analysis of Factors Associated with Differences in Perceptions of State-Level Administration of Vocational-Technical Education.
Volume III --	A Pilot Study for a Planning-Programming-Budgeting System for Vocational-Technical Education Programs in Secondary Schools and Community Colleges.

These studies represent a continuation and expansion of an earlier research program undertaken by the same principal investigator whose findings were published in August 1967, under the title, A Nationwide Study of the Administration of Vocational-Technical Education at the State Level.

The research reported in Volume I of the current project was under the overall direction of J. Chester Swanson, project director, who assumed primary responsibility for the development and implementation of the study. Collection and tabulation of the data were the main responsibility of Elizabeth F. Cone. Statistical analysis of the data was under the direction of Phyllis A. Warren, the assistant project director.

The following State Directors of Vocational Education provided general counsel in the development of this nationwide survey of vocational-technical education: J.R. Cullison, Arizona; Wesley Smith, California; John Bunten, Nevada; William Loomis, Oregon; and Ernest Kramer, Washington.

Walter Arnold, former Assistant Commissioner for Vocational and Technical Education, and Edwin Rumpf, Division of Vocational and Technical Education served as general consultants to the project and provided assistance and support to all the professional staff in the development and implementation of their various studies.

The research reported in Volume II was based upon the previous work of Allen Lee and Charles Achilles who designed and developed the Group Interview Guide, the data gathering instrument to assess perceptions of state-level administration of vocational-technical education. These data were further analyzed for the current study by Phyllis A. Warren under the general supervision of the Project Director.

The research design and development of A Pilot Study for a Planning-Programming-Budgeting System for Vocational-Technical Education Programs in Secondary Schools and Community Colleges (Volume III) was completed by J. Chester Swanson. This project was made possible through the active participation and cooperation of James Reusswig, Superintendent of the Stockton Unified School District, California; and Julio L. Bortolazzo, former Superintendent of the San Mateo Junior College District, California. Major assistance was given the research staff by Dr. Gordon L. Chamberlin, Associate Superintendent, Business, Stockton Unified School District; Robert F. De Bord, Coordinator, Vocational Education, Stockton Unified School District; William A. Goss, President, Cañada College, San Mateo; Matteo V. Fassanaro, Business Manager, San Mateo Junior College District; and Mrs. Irene Blutz, Assistant Business Manager, San Mateo Junior College District. Data collection and analysis were conducted by Harold Kinser, Robert G. Lewis, Lance Rogers, and C. John Van Zomeren.

It is hoped that these three studies can make a meaningful contribution toward greater understanding of the scope of the leadership role, function, procedures and administration of vocational-technical education at the state level.

J. Chester Swanson
Project Director

Berkeley, California
November 30, 1968

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Preface i

Summary 1

I. Introduction 8

Purpose and Objectives 10

Method 11

II. The Legal Basis and Organizational Patterns for the Administration of Vocational-Technical Education 12

The Legal Basis for Vocational-Technical Education 12

Position of the State Director of Vocational Education in the Hierarchy of State Organization for Public Education 14

Trends in Services Provided by the State Divisions of Vocational Education 22

Changing Patterns of Organization in the State Divisions of Vocational Education 23

Summary 30

III. Regional Differences in Organization, Administration, and Programs in Vocational-Technical Education 33

Summary 39

IV. Summary of Tabulations of Data 41

Summary of Professional State Staff, Teachers and Schools Providing Vocational-Technical Education Programs, Year 1966-67 41

Vocational-Technical Education Enrollments in Years 1962-63 and 1966-67 41

Page

IV. Summary of Tabulations of Data (continued)

Vocational-Technical Education Revenues, 1962-63 and 1966-67 45

Expenditures for State-Level Administration, Teacher Education, Local Programs of Instruction and Construction for Vocational-Technical Education 48

Selected Indices of State Administration Relationships, 1966-67 48

Selected Indices of State Vocational-Technical Program Operation Relationships, 1966-67 53

V. Observations and Conclusions 57

APPENDIX A--Research Method and Sources of Data 62

Method of Obtaining, Organizing and Tabulating Data 63

Analysis of Data 69

APPENDIX B--Tabulations of Data for the Study of Organization for the Administration of Vocational-Technical Education, by States 71

For each state and Puerto Rico:

I. Legal Basis for the Administration of Vocational-Technical Education

II. Selection of State Officers for the Administration of Vocational-Technical Education

III. Position of Vocational-Technical Education in the State Administration of Education

IV. Organization for the Administration of Vocational-Technical Education

Appendix B (continued)

V. Professional Staff for State Administration of Vocational-Technical Education, 1966-67

VI. Schools Providing Vocational-Technical Programs, 1966-67

VII. Teachers and Teaching Positions in Vocational-Technical Education, 1966-67

VIII. Teachers and State Staff in Vocational-Technical Programs, 1966-67

IX. Enrollments in Vocational-Technical Programs, 1966-67

X. Enrollments and Expenditures for Vocational-Technical Programs for Years 1962-63 and 1966-67

XI. Sources of Funds for Vocational-Technical Education for Years 1962-63 and 1966-67

XII. Expenditures for Vocational-Technical Education for Years 1962-63 and 1966-67

LIST OF TABLES

Page

1. Hierarchal Position of the State Director of Vocational Education, by State, 1967 18

2. Hierarchal Position of State Director Related to Distribution and Growth of Enrollments 20

3. Hierarchal Position of State Director Related to Financing of Vocational Education, Years 1962-63 and 1966-67 20

4. Hierarchal Position of State Director Related to Selected Indices of State Administration Relationships, Year 1966-67 21

5. Size and Growth of SDVE Staffs, 1962-63 to 1966-67 21

6. Regional Differences in State-Level Organization for Administration of Vocational-Technical Education 34

7. Regional Differences Associated with Vocational-Technical Education Programs and Total Enrollments, 1966-67 36

8. Regional Differences in Changes in Enrollments Between Years 1962-63 and 1966-67 37

9. Regional Differences in Selected Indices of State Administration of Vocational-Technical Education 38

10. Summary of Professional State Staff, Teachers and Schools Providing Vocational-Technical Education Programs, 1966-67 42

11. Summary of Vocational-Technical Education Enrollments, 1962-63 and 1966-67 43-44

12. Summary of Vocational-Technical Education Revenues, 1962-63 and 1966-67 46-47

List of Tables (continued)

Page

13. Summary of Expenditures for State-Level Administration, Teacher Education, Local Programs of Instruction and Construction of Facilities for Vocational-Technical Education 49-50

14. Summary of Selected Indices of State Administration Relationships by Staff-Load and Funding, 1966-67 51-52

15. Summary of Selected Indices of State Vocational-Technical Program Operation Relationships by Level, 1966-67 54-55

LIST OF CHARTS

A. A Newer Type of Organization for the Administration of Vocational-Technical Education 24

B. Another Type of Organization for the Administration of Vocational-Technical Education 25

C. Outline Organization Charts for Two States with Separate Administration for Secondary and Post-Secondary Vocational Education Programs 28

SUMMARY

This report constitutes the second phase of a study performed under the same title during the period January 1, 1966, to August 31, 1967. A report of the initial research was published in August 1967, as A Nationwide Study of the Administration of Vocational-Technical Education at the State Level. One section of this first report dealt with the current status of the organization for the administration of vocational-technical education in each state. This study was based on data from school years 1965-66 and 1966-67. The data for 1966-67 were very incomplete, and the data for 1965-66 were not consistent for all states because they were obtained from various sources. Because of these deficiencies, the first phase of the study could not be completed with the accuracy necessary to justify analysis of the data.

Purpose and Objectives

Therefore, the research was continued in order to secure consistent and valid statistical data useful for the study of possible relationships among state-level organization, state-level administration and the operation of programs in vocational-technical education. It was hoped that such a study could provide clues for assessing the leadership role of state agencies in implementing the goals of vocational-technical education.

In order to meet this commitment the following specific objectives were pursued:

1. To obtain, organize and tabulate statistical data for each of the 50 states and Puerto Rico which are consistent and valid for the year 1966-67, according to the following outline:

   a. legal basis for the administration of vocational-technical education
   b. selection of state officers for the administration of vocational-technical education
   c. position of vocational-technical education in the state administration of public education
   d. organization for the administration of vocational-technical education

e. professional staff for state administration of vocational-technical education
f. schools providing vocational-technical programs
g. teachers and teaching positions in vocational-technical education
h. teachers and state staff in vocational-technical programs
i. enrollments in vocational-technical programs
j. enrollments and expenditures for vocational-technical programs for years 1962-63 and 1966-67
k. sources of funds for vocational-technical education for years 1962-63 and 1966-67
l. expenditures for vocational-technical education for years 1962-63 and 1966-67.

2. To determine whether available data provide a basis for deducing valid relationships among the above-listed indices of state-level organization, administration and programs in vocational-technical education.

The major problems encountered were those of obtaining valid and reliable data which were uniform for all states and which described only those activities conforming to the definition of vocational-technical education as given in P.L. 88-210, the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

Major Findings

Legal Basis for Administration of Vocational Education

1. Every state is required to have a state board for vocational education which is solely responsible for administering the State Plan for vocational education. At present, 46 states designate their general state boards of education as their state boards for vocational education. Four states have separate boards for this purpose.

2. Members of state boards for vocational education are appointed in 38 states. In the four states with independent state boards for vocational education members of the board are appointed. State board members are elected either by popular vote or by the legislature in 12 states.

3. The state director of vocational education serves as the executive officer of the state board for vocational education (a separate or joint board) in seven states.

Hierarchal position of state director and apparent relationship of this position to programs, funding and staff-load:

4. In those states in which the state director of vocational education reports directly to the state board for vocational education,

    a. there is greater emphasis upon adult vocational-technical education than upon secondary programs
    b. there is a lower percentage of total secondary (9-12) pupils enrolled in vocational programs than in the other 43 states
    c. there has been a smaller increase in total vocational-technical enrollments than in the other 43 states
    d. in general, SDVE staff members relate to a greater number of schools than do the SDVE staff in the other 43 states.

5. In the 29 states in which the state director of vocational education reports directly to the state school superintendent,

    a. total enrollments appear to be more or less balanced between secondary and adult programs
    b. there appears to be a slight tendency toward a greater increase in local funds for vocational education than in the other states.

6. In the 14 states in which the state director of vocational education reports to an assistant or associate state superintendent of schools,

    a. the emphasis appears to be upon secondary level vocational programs
    b. vocational enrollments have increased much more than in the other 36 states
    c. the SDVE staff members relate to a greater number of vocational-technical teachers than in other states
    d. there appear to be less funds expended in these states for teacher education in relation to the number of vocational teachers
    e. vocational-technical enrollments are greater per school.

Although there appears to have been significantly greater growth in vocational enrollments in the states where the director is on the lowest hierarchal level, this may be a somewhat spurious finding. In some cases this increase may be partially due to low enrollments reported for 1962-63 so that the magnitude of percentage change in 1966-67 may not represent an unusual achievement.

Regional differences in organization, administration and programs:

Differences among the nine geographic regions organized and staffed by the U.S. Office of Education were analyzed for this Study.

These regions are:

Region I: The New England States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.
Region II: The Middle Atlantic States of Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.
Region III: The East Central States of Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. (Neither the District of Columbia nor the Virgin Islands was included in this nationwide survey of vocational-technical education.)
Region IV: The Southern States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee.
Region V: The North Central States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin.
Region VI: The Midwestern States of Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.
Region VII: The South Central and Southwestern States of Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.
Region VIII: The Rocky Mountain States of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming.
Region IX: The Pacific States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and the trust territories of Guam and American Samoa. (The trust territories were not included in this Study.)

Position of state director of vocational education in the state education hierarchy:

7. Among the seven states in which the state director reports directly to the state board for vocational education (Category I of organizational structure), none is an Eastern state. This pattern of administration does predominate, however, in Region V--the North Central states.

8. Category II, in which the state director reports to the state superintendent, appears to be the favored organizational structure for states in Regions I, IV, VI and VII.

9. Category III, in which the state director reports to an associate or assistant superintendent, is found in all regions except Region VII, but only in Region IX does this organizational structure appear at all dominant.

Method of selection of state board and executive officer:

10. In all regions except I and III, one or more states elect their state board members.

11. The executive officer of the state board tends to be an appointed officer in all regions except IV, where five states out of six elect him.

Effect of urban concentration on vocational-technical enrollments:

12. Although there are wide differences among regions in percent of state's urban population, the extent of urban concentration in a state does not seem to be related to the percentage of youth enrolled in vocational-technical education. In Regions II and III, over a quarter of all public secondary school pupils are enrolled in vocational-technical programs, and in Region III, almost 25 percent of all youth aged 14-21 are vocational-technical students.

Enrollments in three program levels:

13. In Regions I, II, III and VIII, over 50 percent of total vocational-technical enrollments are in secondary programs; while in Regions V and VI, over 50 percent of total enrollments are in adult level programs. In Region IX, post-secondary enrollments are four times greater than the nationwide median.

Enrollments in occupational programs:

14. Agriculture remains the most popular occupational program in Regions IV and VII although enrollments in agriculture have actually decreased since 1962-63 in both these regions. Agricultural enrollments account for only six percent or less of total vocational-technical enrollments in Regions I, II and IX, despite substantial increases since 1962-63.

State staff-load:

15. Three measures of SDVE staff-load have been reported. These are the ratios of number of vocational-technical teachers to staff, enrollments to staff, and schools to staff. In comparing these three ratios for each region, it appears that Region V has the largest SDVE staff-load, while in Region I, SDVE staff-load is the smallest.

Expenditures for vocational-technical education:

16. Total expenditures in relation to number of SDVE professional staff members are considerably less in the states of Regions I and II than those in other regions.

17. Teacher education expenditures in relation to the number of vocational-technical teachers vary significantly from region to region. The states in Regions VI and VIII spend far more for teacher education per teacher than do those in the other seven regions. Region-wide teacher education expenditures in Region III are the lowest of all regions and are well below the nationwide median.

Trends in state-level organization, administration and programs:

18. Growth in the size of staff of state divisions of vocational education since 1962-63 has been dramatic. In 1962-63, only 10 percent of the states had state staffs with 25 or more members, while in 1966-67, 60 percent of the states had state staffs with 25 or more members.

19. There appears to be a definite trend toward broadening the scope of services provided by the state division of vocational education. Twenty-five states have added to their staff responsibilities such new activities since 1962-63 as: planning and/or program development, research, and curriculum development. These changes have been reflected in the organizational patterns (structures) of several states.

20. Emerging patterns of organization appear to emphasize:

    a. more attention to research
    b. less attention to traditional occupational categories
    c. more attention to administrative organization by level of instruction--secondary, post-secondary and adult
    d. more recognition of new vocational programs such as MDTA, work-study, pilot or demonstration programs.

21. There appears to be a growing practice in organization of separating state-level administration of secondary and post-secondary vocational-technical education.

Conclusions

1. Although differences were found among the states grouped according to the hierarchal position of the state director of vocational education in the state administration of public education, other factors associated with these differences must be considered. It must be recognized that the state directors represent a great diversity in training, experience, personality traits and leadership qualities. These individual differences are probably more significant determinants of extent and quality of a state's program of vocational-technical education than is the position of the state director in the hierarchy of the organization for administration of public education.

2. As enrollments in junior colleges grow and technical occupations demand more persons with extensive skills and knowledge, the problems resulting from the current trend toward separation of state-level administration of secondary and post-secondary vocational-technical education may be expected to become even more complex.

3. Findings from this study appear to suggest that vocational-technical education programs are not yet fully geared toward meeting either the needs of urban youth or of adults residing in industrial centers around the country.

I. INTRODUCTION

This is a nationwide study of the status and organization of vocational-technical education at the state level. The study includes organizational, legal, financial and operational data for programs in all 50 states. It represents programs for some six and three-quarter million persons, operated under the various laws of 50 states. Obviously, these data are complex and the process of developing relationships and making rational analyses is difficult. The resultant striving for simplicity may make it easy for the reader to draw conclusions and make generalizations which the details of the situation would not justify. Because a number of sources were used to obtain recent data, some of the details in the tables of the individual states may not be consistent with data published elsewhere.

One of the difficulties of such a study is that definitions are not standard for all the states and even the breadth of activities within the responsibility of a single state division of vocational education varies widely.

An attempt is made here to show, in organizational charts and listings of professional staff, the total activities and responsibilities of each division of vocational education. However, when specific vocational education tabulations are shown, such as enrollments, teachers, or schools, the objective is to present only program activities which conform to the definition of vocational education as given in the most recent Federal legislation for vocational education.* This means that where state divisions of vocational education have responsibilities for industrial arts, guidance, home economics which does not train for gainful employment, etc., the data for these are not reported as vocational education activities. At times, it is difficult to differentiate among some of these activities.

A recent national study of vocational education found similar difficulties in making valid analyses from available data.

> "As the first advisory council on vocational education, we have found it impossible to determine to our full satisfaction what has occurred under the act. The States may be

---

* Public Law 88-210, Part A, Section 8(1).

> faulted for the inadequacy of their own internal evaluations, but the primary responsibility must rest at the National level. . . . The regular reporting system was inadequate for the purpose. . . . The only significant change in the reporting system as a result of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 was the reporting of expenditures and enrollments by service groups. Thus, a reporting system originally established for regulatory purposes was expected to serve as the basis for evaluation--a task for which it was inadequate. . . .
>
> "The gaps in statistical data, the deficiency in depth of reporting, as well as the lack of adequate standards for evaluation of performance are not merely mechanical or technical problems. *They are actually problems of leadership. Without accurate and adequate information, administrators cannot give direction. And giving clear direction as to how to carry out the objectives of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 is the responsibility of the leaders in vocational education.*"* (emphasis added.)

These comments point up the need for continued study and refinement of available data concerning the status of vocational-technical education. Despite the present deficiencies in the statistical information, every effort should be made to utilize these data to improve the effectiveness of the leaders in vocational education in providing vocational-technical education services.

Within the states, the state director of vocational education must assume the key leadership role. Hence, the overall goal of this Project has been to study the leadership role, functions and administration of vocational-technical education agencies at the state level.

This report constitutes the second phase of a study performed under the same title during the period January 1, 1966, to August 31, 1967. A report of the initial research was published in August 1967, as *A Nationwide Study of the Administration of Vocational-Technical Education at the State Level*. One section of this first report dealt with the current status of the organization for the administration of vocational-technical education in each state. This study was based on data from school years 1965-66 and 1966-67. The data for 1966-67 were very incomplete, and the data for 1965-66 were not consistent for all states because they were obtained from various sources. Because of these deficiencies, the first phase of the study could not be completed with the accuracy necessary to justify analysis of the data.

---

* *Vocational Education, the Bridge between Man and His Work*, Publication I. Washington, D.C.: Office of Education, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1967. pp. 30-31.

Purpose and Objectives

Therefore, the research has been continued in order to secure consistent and valid statistical data useful for the study of possible relationships among state-level organization, state-level administration and the operation of programs in vocational-technical education. It is hoped that such a study can provide clues for assessing the leadership role of state agencies in implementing the goals of vocational-technical education.

In order to meet this commitment the following specific objectives have been pursued:

1. To obtain, organize and tabulate statistical data for each of the 50 states and Puerto Rico which are consistent and valid for the year 1966-67, according to the following outline

   a. legal basis for the administration of vocational-technical education
   b. selection of state officers for the administration of vocational-technical education
   c. position of vocational-technical education in the state administration of public education
   d. organization for the administration of vocational-technical education
   e. professional staff for state administration of vocational-technical education
   f. schools providing vocational-technical programs
   g. teachers and teaching positions in vocational-technical education
   h. teachers and state staff in vocational-technical programs
   i. enrollments in vocational-technical programs
   j. enrollments and expenditures for vocational-technical programs for years 1962-63 and 1966-67
   k. sources of funds for vocational-technical education for years 1962-63 and 1966-67

   1. expenditures for vocational-technical education for years 1962-63 and 1966-67.

2. To determine whether available data provide a basis for deducing valid relationships among the above-listed indices of state-level organization, administration and programs in vocational-technical education.

Method

Summaries of data for each state have been developed according to the outline presented under the first objective of this study. The major sources of information were:

1. The most recent State Plans for vocational education
2. State legal codes as amended to July-August 1967
3. Organizational charts of state departments of education and state divisions of vocational education
4. State directories of professional staff in divisions of vocational education
5. U.S. Office of Education statistical reports for 1966-67: OE 4043, 4044, 4046, 4047-1 and 4048
6. U.S. Office of Education publications.

In order to meet the second objective of this study, the data for each state were combined into summary tables. Ratios were computed to provide comparable indices to be used in analyzing possible relationships among vocational-technical education expenditures, personnel, enrollments and schools providing vocational-technical programs.

These selected indices of vocational-technical education for each state were statistically analyzed to determine whether there were significant relationships among state-level organization, administration and programs in vocational-technical education.

Also, differences in these indices of vocational education were studied both in terms of geographic region and selected demographic variables in order to investigate possible factors which might be related to the varying status of vocational-technical education in the 50 states.

Appendix A contains a detailed explanation of the procedure and methods employed to meet the objectives of this study.

II. THE LEGAL BASIS AND ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Legal Basis for Vocational-Technical Education*

Education has been declared a responsibility of state government by legal fiat and is specifically so declared in state constitutions, by-laws, or other legal documents. Vocational education as a curriculum within the public schools is a part of this state responsibility.

The State Plan

The first Federal legislation for vocational education (Smith-Hughes Act of 1917) specified that each state which desired to share in these funds must submit a State Plan describing how these funds were to be used by the state. This made it possible for states to develop programs unique to the needs of their people and the organization of their schools.

> "The State Plan, when approved by both the State Board (for Vocational Education) and the (U.S.) Commission (of Education), constitutes, in effect, an agreement between the State and the United States. Therefore, the provisions contained therein are binding upon the State Board in the administration of vocational education programs, services, and activities supported with Federal funds, or State or local matching funds, or both. In addition to the State Plan itself, all of the provisions in the Federal vocational education acts and regulations apply to vocational education programs, services, and activities so supported and are therefore binding upon the State, even though such provisions may not be specifically incorporated in the State Plan."**

---

* See Appendix B, Section I, of each state report for a description of the legal basis for the administration of vocational education.

** Division of Vocational and Technical Education, Office of Education: Guide for the Development of a State Plan for the Administration of Vocational Education Under the Federal Vocational Education Acts. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1965. p. vi.

The State Board for Vocational Education

Every state is required to designate a State Board for Vocational Education which must be "the sole agency responsible for the administration of the State Plan or for the supervision of the administration thereof by local educational agencies, and has all necessary power to cooperate with the Office of Education in the administration of the State Plan."* At present 46 states designate their general State Board of Education as their State Board for Vocational Education. Four states have separate boards for this purpose.

Selection of Members of State Boards for Vocational Education

State board members are elected, either by popular vote or by the legislature, in twelve states. In none of the four states with independent state boards for vocational education is the board elected. In the 38 states in which state board members are appointed, methods of selection vary. By statutory provisions, all state board members are ex officio officers in three states, and in 13 states, qualifications or specified characteristics as to who can be appointed are enunciated by statute. In these 13 states appointment if made by the governor of the state. In 24 states selection of state board members is at the discretion of the governor, with confirmation of appointment by one or both houses of the legislature in 12 of these states.

Selection of the Executive Officer of the State Board for Vocational Education**

Among the 35 states (including Puerto Rico) in which the executive officer of the state board for vocational education is an appointive officer, appointment to office is by the state board in 31 states, by the governor in three states, and by the chief school officer in two states.

The executive officer of the state board for vocational education is also designated the state director of vocational education in seven states, four of which are the states which have separate boards for vocational education. In the remaining 28 states the chief school officer

---

* Ibid., p. 1.

** See Appendix B, Section II of each state report for a description of the method of selection of the major administrators of vocational education.

(superintendent of public instruction of commissioner of education) serves as executive officer of the state board of education even when that board is constituted as the state board for vocational education.

The executive officer of the state board of education is elected by popular vote in 16 states. In these states this chief school officer also becomes the executive officer of the state board for vocational education.

The State Director of Vocational Education

The state director of vocational education is the person with the major responsibility for the administration of vocational education programs within the state. This person may have other titles and a variety of positions within the state organization for the administration of educational programs.*

Position of the State Director of Vocational Education in the Hierarchy of State Organization for Public Education

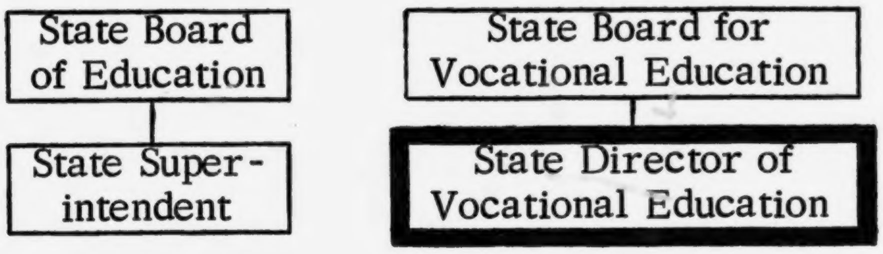
The state director of vocational education may have one of several additional titles and his position may vary from state to state in the hierarchy of the administrative organization.** The hierarchal position of the state director may be classified in three categories.

Category I represents the highest level of administration and is found in seven states. In four of these states, the state director of vocational education reports directly to a separate state board for vocational education as indicated below:

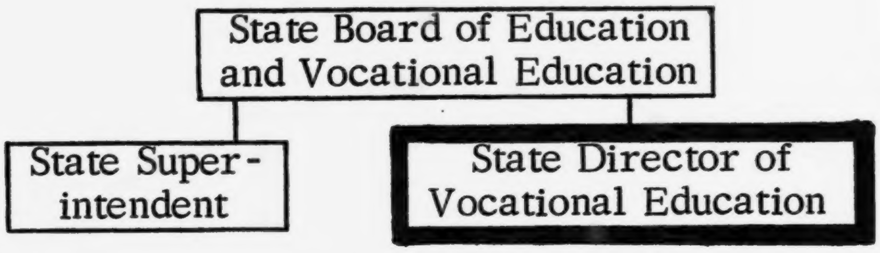
---

* See Appendix B, Section III of each state report for an organization chart of the administration of the total education program, and the relationship of the division of vocational education to the total program and to the other educational activities.

** See Appendix B, Section IV of each state report for an organization chart of the administration of vocational education (an expansion of a part of the chart in Section III).

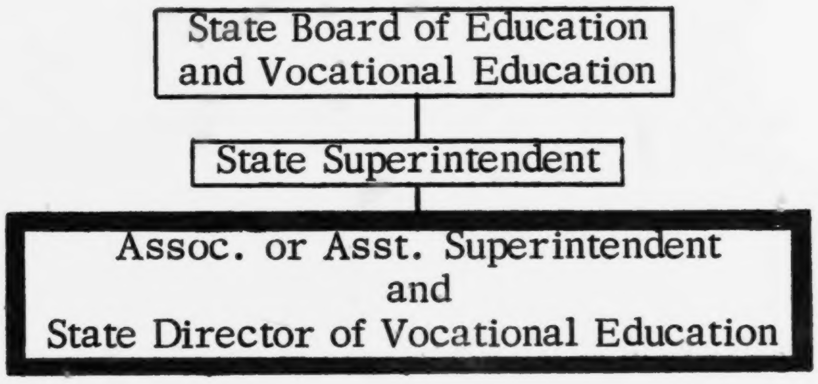

State Board of Education
State Super-intendent
State Board for Vocational Education
State Director of Vocational Education

In three other states, the state director of vocational education reports directly to a state board having joint responsibility:


State Board of Education and Vocational Education
State Super-intendent
State Director of Vocational Education

Under this scheme, vocational education is organizationally differentiated from the total public school educational enterprise. Whether or not the administration of vocational-technical education is divorced from that of the other instructional areas depends in great measure on the informal channels of communication between the state director of vocational education and the state superintendent (chief school officer). Thus, under Category I, it is possible for divisiveness to occur which could hamper vocational-technical education programs in the state. On the other hand, such an organizational structure makes possible great visibility for vocational-technical education and places the state director in a strong position in relation to the state board for vocational education--the lay policymaking and fiscal-control group for vocational-technical education in the state.

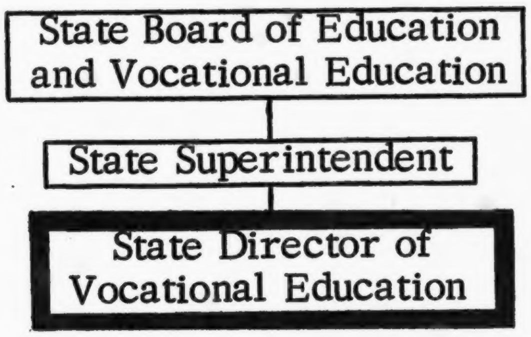
If one assumes that vocational-technical education should be viewed as a major part of, and closely integrated with, the total public education effort, it would seem that the ideal organizational structure would be characterized by Category II (29 states). At this second level of administration the state director reports directly to the state superintendent of schools and is on the same administrative level as are the other heads of divisions of the state department of education:


State Board of Education and Vocational Education
State Superintendent
Assoc. or Asst. Superintendent and State Director of Vocational Education

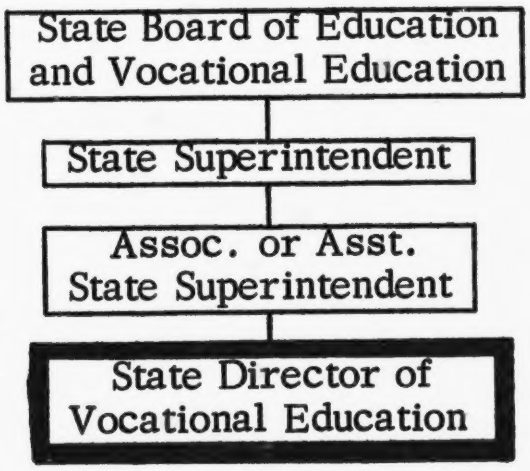
Under this organizational structure, the state director of vocational education is in a position possibly to help shape total public school educational objectives and programs and is in a direct line of authority to promote the role of vocational-technical education in the public schools of the state.

The state director of vocational education in 14 states is also designated an associate or assistant superintendent, which implies some responsibility for public education in general, or at least a "cabinet" status, as is indicated in the diagram above.

In another 16 states the state director of vocational education reports directly to the state superintendent but not with the additional title of assistant or associate superintendent. In these states the relationship would be as indicated in the diagram below:


State Board of Education and Vocational Education
State Superintendent
State Director of Vocational Education

Category III represents a lower hierarchal level of administration in that the state director of vocational education has no direct access either to the state superintendent or to the state board. Within this organizational structure, the state director reports to an assistant or associate superintendent (or in one case, to a still lower level of administrative responsibility). In 14 states the state director of vocational education is on this third level of administration:


State Board of Education and Vocational Education
State Superintendent
Assoc. or Asst. State Superintendent
State Director of Vocational Education

His not having direct access to the state superintendent could handicap him in promoting vocational education activities at the decision-making level, or in having a status which would gain him ready access to persons outside the state department who could help in the promotion and development of these programs.

Table 1 summarizes the results of this study of the organization for state-level administration of vocational-technical education as described in Sections III and IV for each state.

Although it would seem reasonable to assume that the hierarchal position of the state director of vocational education would influence in some measure the efficiency and effectiveness of SDVE administration of vocational-technical education, the quality of interpersonal relationships, regardless of formal organizational structure, appears to be the more significant determinant of extent and quality of a state's program in vocational-technical education. However, this study has not delved into the qualitative factors in state agency administration of vocational-technical education. With this important limitation in mind, the following research questions have been posed:

When the 50 states are classified according to category of state-level organization for vocational-technical education,

1. Are there significant differences in enrollments by level of instruction?
2. Are there significant differences in the growth of vocational-technical programs between enactment of the 1963 Vocational Education Act and 1966-67 enrollments?
3. Are there significant differences in the financing of vocational-technical education?
4. Are there significant differences in ratios of number of vocational teachers to SDVE staff? vocational enrollments to state staff? schools providing vocational programs to state staff?
5. Are there significant differences in ratio of total expenditures for SDVE operation to size of SDVE staff? in ratio of total expenditures for vocational teacher education to number of vocational teachers? in ratio of expenditures for local programs of instruction to vocational-technical enrollments? in ratio of expenditures for school vocational programs to number of schools providing vocational programs?

Table 1

Hierarchal Position of the State Director of Vocational Education by State, 1967

States	Position of State Director of Vocational Education		
	Category I	Category II	Category III
Alabama		x	
Alaska		x	
Arizona		x	
Arkansas		x	
California			x
Colorado	x*		
Connecticut		x	
Delaware		x	
Florida		x	
Georgia			x
Hawaii			x
Idaho	x*		
Illinois	x*		
Indiana	x*		
Iowa			x
Kansas	x*		
Kentucky		x	
Louisiana		x	
Maine			x
Maryland			x
Massachusetts			x
Michigan		x	
Minnesota		x	
Mississippi		x	
Missouri		x	
Montana			x
Nebraska		x	
Nevada		x	
New Hampshire		x	
New Jersey		x	
New Mexico		x	
New York			x
North Carolina			x
North Dakota		x	
Ohio			x
Oklahoma	x*		
Oregon			x
Pennsylvania			x
Rhode Island		x	
South Carolina		x	
South Dakota		x	
Tennessee		x	
Texas		x	
Utah			x
Vermont		x	
Virginia		x	
Washington		x	
West Virginia		x	
Wisconsin	x*		
Wyoming		x	
TOTAL	7	29	14

* The state director of vocational education is also the executive officer of the state board for vocational education in these states.

Table 2 summarizes the results of an analysis* of the relationship between the position of the SDVE in the state education hierarchy and enrollments; and between the SDVE's position and increases in enrollments.

It would appear that in those states whose state directors of vocational education report directly to the state board for vocational education (Category I), there is greater emphasis upon adult education than upon either secondary or post-secondary programs. Moreover, there is a tendency for those states in Category III to emphasize secondary programs. States in Category II tend to have a more balanced program, giving similar emphasis both to secondary and adult vocational-technical education.

Further evidence of the strong association between emphasis upon secondary programs in vocational education and Category III of administration is the finding that almost 20 percent of total public secondary school pupils are enrolled in vocational programs in Category III states--a substantially larger proportion than is found nationwide.

Total vocational-technical education enrollments have increased substantially since passage of the Vocational Education Act of 1963. Table 2 shows median percentage increases for each of the three groups of states according to categories of administration. States in Category III have shown the greatest increases in total vocational-technical enrollments between 1962-63 and 1966-67. These states also tend to be the most urban and fastest growing.

No significant differences in changes in the financing of vocational education were found among the three groups of states. Table 3 summarizes median increases in Federal, state and local funds for vocational education between 1962-63 and 1966-67. States in Category III appear to have increased their state contributions at a slightly higher rate than did the other states.

It is interesting to note that expenditures for teacher education increased somewhat less in those states in Category II than in the other two groups of states.

Table 4 summarizes median ratios for the three categories of states classified according to the position of the state director in the hierarchy.

---

* See Appendix A, p. 69 for details of this analysis.

Table 2

Hierarchal Position of State Director Related to Distribution and Growth of Enrollments*

Hierarchal Position of State Director	Median Percentage of Total VE Enrollments 1966-67**			Total Sec. VE Enroll. as % of Total Sec. Enroll.	Median Percentage Increase in VE Enrollments, 1962-63 to 1966-67			
	Secondary	Post-Sec.	*** Adult		Total	Secondary	Post-Sec.	Adult
Category I (7 states)	40	10	50	10	**** 37	*** 52	*** 110	34
Category II (29 states)	47	8	43	14	43	86	355	42
Category III (14 states)	55	7	36	20	89	259	263	42
Median--All States	47	8	42	14	45	96	276	42

* Enrollments reported in this table do not include programs for persons with special needs.

** Since these percentages represent the medians, they do not necessarily total 100%.

*** Borderline significant difference (.10 level).

**** Significant difference (.01 level).

Table 3

Hierarchal Position of State Director Related to Financing of Vocational Education Years 1962-63 to 1966-67

Hierarchal Position of State Director	Median Average Annual Percent Increase							Median Percent Expenditures for Construction 1966-67
	Funds Received				Expenditures for Operation			
	Total	Federal	State*	Local	SDVE	Local Programs	Teacher Education*	
Category I (7 states)	47	81	28	36	24	22	36	19
Category II (29 states)	46	86	26	40	29	25	30	18
Category III (14 states)	49	99	44	29	25	26	37	11
Median--All States	46	89	31	39	24	24	34	17

* Borderline statistical significant difference (.10 level).

Table 4

Hierarchal Position of State Director Related to Selected Indices of State Administration Relationships
Year 1966-67

Hierarchal Position of State Director	Staff-Load			Expenditures		
	VE Teachers / SDVE Staff	VE Enrollments / SDVE Staff	Schools / SDVE Staff	SDVE Expenditures / SDVE Staff	Program Operation Expenditures / VE Student	Teacher Education Expenditures / VE Teacher
Category I (7 states)	49	2,005	14	$16,333	$224	$220
Category II (29 states)	38	1,550	9	13,000	209	174
Category III (14 states)	70	2,543	9	15,357	206	88
Median--All States	43	1,805	9	$14,143	$206	$172

Table 5

Size and Growth of SDVE Staffs
1962-63 to 1966-67

Range in Number of SDVE Staff Members	1962-63		1966-67	
	Number of States	Percent	Number of States	Percent
1-9	21	90	4	40
10-24	24		16	
25-49	3	10	15	60
50 or more	2		15	
Total	50	100	50	100

Among those states in Category I, expenditures per student appear to be somewhat greater than in the other two groups of states. Similarly, expenditures for teacher education per teacher seem to be considerably greater in Category I than for either Category II or III. Indeed, in Category III teacher education expenditures per teacher appear to be only about half of the median for the three groups of states.

The SDVE staff-load, as indicated by the ratios of number of teachers to SDVE staff, enrollments to staff and schools (providing vocational programs) to staff, tends to be somewhat lower in those states in which Category II of administration is found.

A significant relationship could be expected between the size of the state division staff and the services provided by the state. Table 5 (previous page) shows the range in size of the state staff among the states and how the staff size grew between 1962-63 and 1966-67.

Nineteen states increased their state staffs less than 100 percent while ten states increased their state staffs by over 400 percent during these four years.

Trends in Services Provided by the State Divisions of Vocational Education

The traditional pattern of services provided by the state vocational education staff has been supervision, administration and record keeping of vocational activities in terms of occupational categories as defined by the Federal laws--originally vocational agriculture, trade and industrial education and vocational home economics. These categories expanded into distributive education, practical nursing and technical training as Federal financial aid was made available in these new categories. The state divisions did provide varying amounts of supervision of certain ancillary services, such as vocational guidance and teacher training.

When Public Law 88-210 (1963) was enacted, most of the financial categories related to occupations were largely removed. At the same time the states' vocational funds on the average increased 50 percent each year for each of the four years from 1962-63 to 1966-67. One would expect extensive changes at the state level. Table 5 gave an indication of the changes in the size of these professional staffs.

The tabulation below indicates that some new and additional services were were established. Undoubtedly, some of these services had been performed as part-time activities of staff members before more extensive funds were available.

New Activities Provided for in State Divisions (Period 1963-1967)	Number of States
Planning and/or Program Development	16
Research	20
Curriculum Development	8

Changing Patterns of Organization in the State Divisions of Vocational Education

In general, the organizational or staff changes have consisted of increasing the size of the professional staff but maintaining the established staff categories and assignments. This new Federal legislation tended to increase enrollments, to diversify the occupations for which training was offered and to categorize programs somewhat as to instruction in (1) secondary schools, (2) post-secondary institutions, (3) programs for adults already at work in the labor market, and (4) unique programs for youth and adults with special needs. This somewhat different approach to vocational programs and the related need for planning, developmental programs, evaluation and research would justify changes within the organization for administration and supervision. The tabulation above, which represents 24 different states, shows to what extent such changes have been made. It would indicate that in fewer than half of the states have changes been made in recognition of the new conditions.

Four states (Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois and Tennessee) show extensive changes in staff organization which would indicate an acceptance of the more recent trends and concerns for different emphases in vocational education services. Organization charts A and B show two patterns of relationships of these newer assignments of professional staff members. The major differences between these newer patterns and the more traditional ones are:

1. more attention to research, planning and evaluation
2. less attention to traditional occupational categories
3. more attention to administrative organization by level of instruction--secondary, post-secondary, adult

Chart A

A Newer Type of Organization for the Administration of Vocational-Technical Education

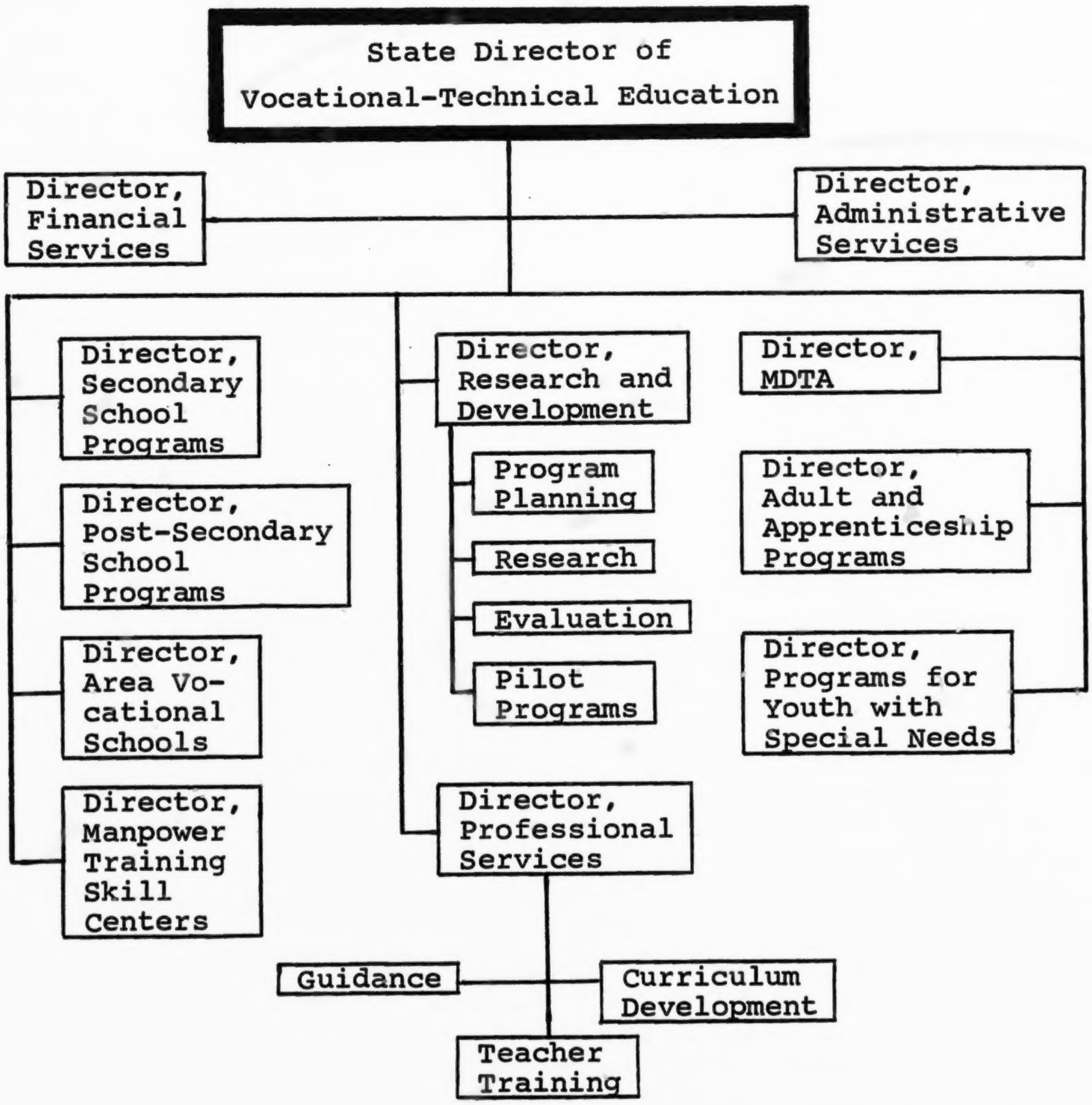
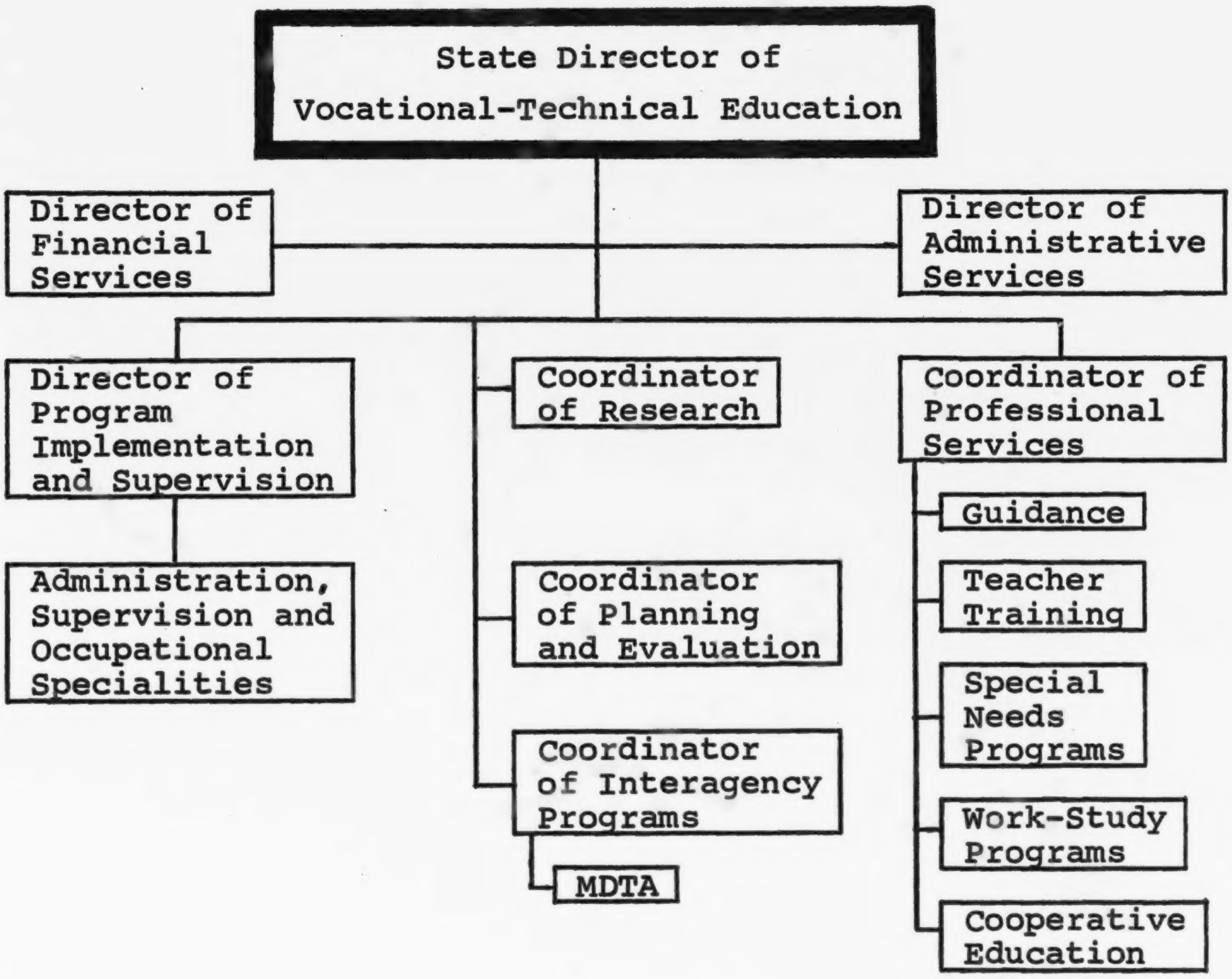

State Director of Vocational-Technical Education
Director, Financial Services
Director, Administrative Services
Director, Secondary School Programs
Director, Post-Secondary School Programs
Director, Area Vocational Schools
Director, Manpower Training Skill Centers
Director, Research and Development
Program Planning
Research
Evaluation
Pilot Programs
Director, Professional Services
Guidance
Curriculum Development
Teacher Training
Director, MDTA
Director, Adult and Apprenticeship Programs
Director, Programs for Youth with Special Needs

Chart B

Another Type of Organization for the Administration of Vocational-Technical Education


State Director of Vocational-Technical Education
Director of Financial Services
Director of Administrative Services
Director of Program Implementation and Supervision
Administration, Supervision and Occupational Specialities
Coordinator of Research
Coordinator of Planning and Evaluation
Coordinator of Interagency Programs
MDTA
Coordinator of Professional Services
Guidance
Teacher Training
Special Needs Programs
Work-Study Programs
Cooperative Education

4. more recognition of unique or recent vocational programs--Federal manpower development training programs, work-study, pilot or demonstration programs.

It would appear that elements of this newer type of organization may have distinct advantages in providing vocational-technical education services and their administration and supervision at the state level.

The additional funds, and the presently increasing interest in vocational education, make it imperative that attention be given to evaluation, program planning, research and pilot or developmental programs. These activities require specialists and unique services. Staff assignments and staff relationships must provide for these services. These newer types of organization do provide for these services.

The traditional organization for administration of programs and services by occupational categories was a necessity because of the categorical nature of Federal funds for vocational education. Furthermore, these categories served in an effective manner in limiting program diversity and specializing the services. With the very limited funds and in some cases unique training needs, it was much easier to develop and maintain quality standards under the traditional organization. But these conditions have changed. Federal funds now may support any program that develops skills and knowledge related to an employment possibility. The presently proposed Vocational Act Amendments of 1968 would remove any remnants of occupational category funding. Changes in the labor market also make occupational categories much more difficult to define--for instance, agricultural occupations today may be much more mechanical in nature than horticulture or animal husbandry. Office occupations now may be exclusively machine operation or maintenance.

The great diversity of occupations for which vocational training today is being offered also makes it impractical to maintain occupational specialists for each and every vocational program.

All these conditions indicate the need for different organizational patterns. The newer patterns which have been developed should be helpful to other states as they see a need for reorganization of staff relationships and responsibility.

As one studies the organizational patterns at the state level, another very unusual feature is observed in at least three states (Wisconsin, Connecticut and Indiana)--that is, the provision for separation of the administration of secondary and post-secondary vocational education programs. This separation has been a feature in these states for many years.

In Wisconsin the State Board for Vocational Education is a separate board and has the responsibility for a statewide system of vocational-technical adult education education programs and the institutions in which they are operated. The State Director of Vocational Education is the executive officer of this board. The State Board of Education has the responsibility for the secondary schools and any vocational programs within these schools. There is articulation between the programs operated by the two boards: the board for vocational education allocates some of the Federal funds for the use of vocational programs in secondary schools. Wisconsin has been recognized by vocational authorities as providing a high quality program of vocational education services. It has always emphasized adult vocational education; a smaller percentage of its program has been in the secondary schools.

Connecticut operates a statewide system of technical colleges under a Board of Trustees for Technical Colleges which is a part of the state Commission on Higher Education. These institutions are not a responsibility of the state board for vocational education, which is the same board as the state board of education. This situation, then, is somewhat reversed from the organization in Wisconsin. The state director of vocational education reports to the state commissioner of education, who is the executive officer of the state board of education and vocational education. Connecticut is recognized as providing a high quality of vocational education services in a state-operated system of vocational high schools and a state system of technical colleges. Articulation is maintained by the state director of vocational education and the director of technical colleges.

Indiana maintains an institution called the Indiana Vocational-Technical College, operated under a Board of Trustees and a president. This organization has 13 regional institutes which provide the post-secondary vocational training for the state. The regional institutes are not the responsibility of the state board of education. There is within the state department of education a director of the division of vocational education who has responsibility for the vocational programs in secondary schools. The relationships and general staff assignments for vocational education have been in a state of change for many years.

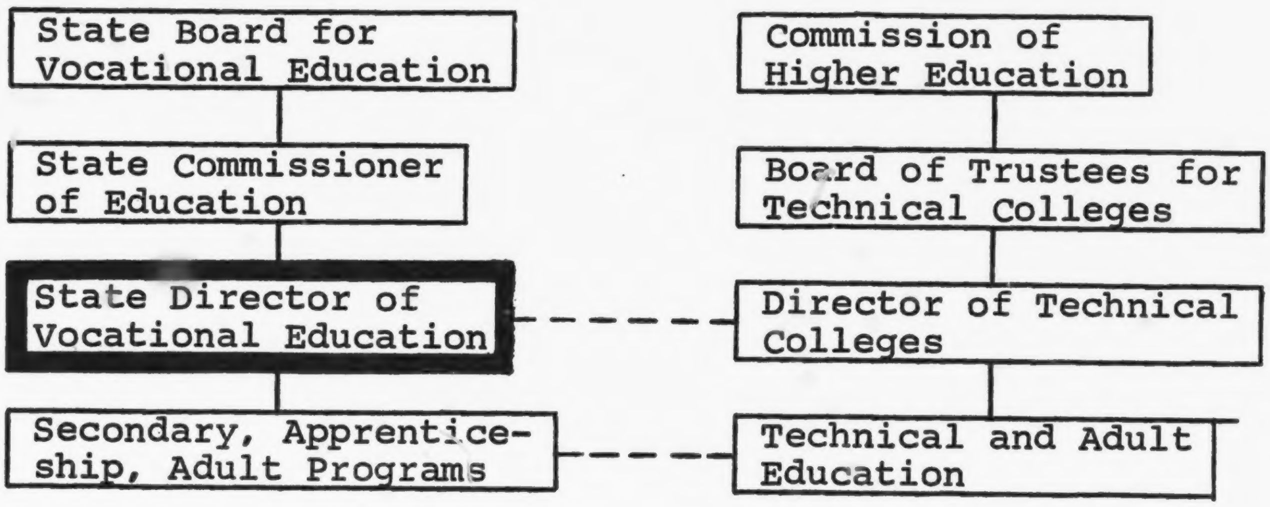
Chart C gives in outline form the organizational pattern in the states of Wisconsin and Connecticut.

Since these data were collected and tabulated (January-September 1968) three states have taken action which somewhat separates the administration of their secondary and post-secondary vocational education programs. California, Washington and Hawaii have created state boards for their

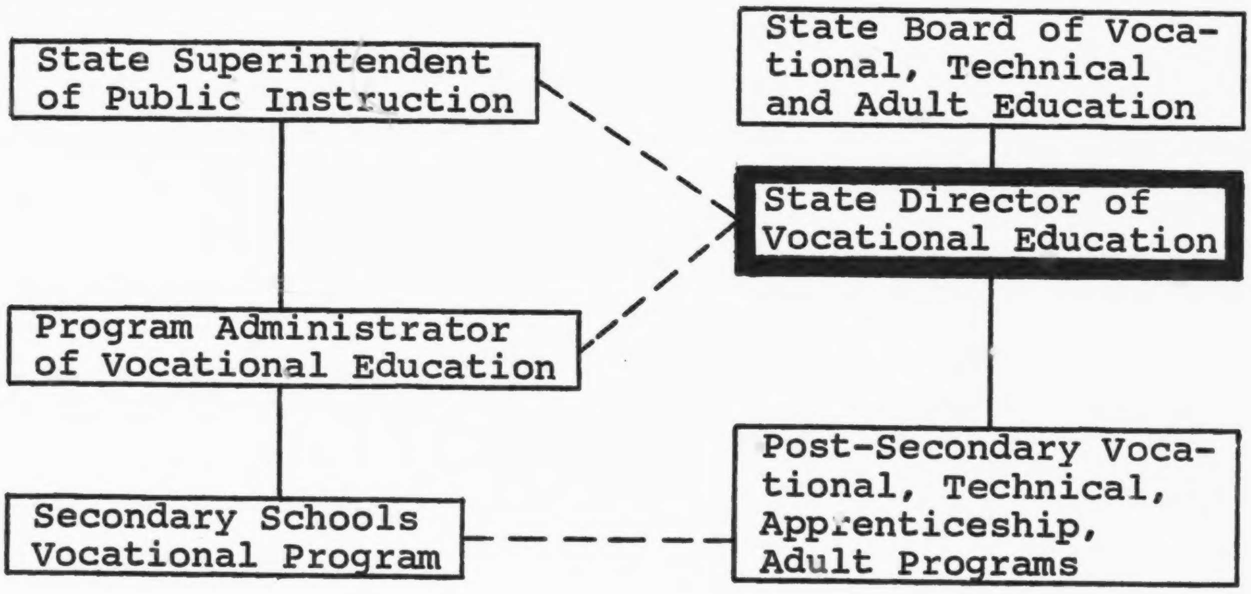
Chart C

Outline Organization Charts for Two States with Separate Administrations for Secondary and Post-Secondary Vocational Education Programs

CONNECTICUT


State Board for Vocational Education
State Commissioner of Education
State Director of Vocational Education
Secondary, Apprenticeship, Adult Programs
Commission of Higher Education
Board of Trustees for Technical Colleges
Director of Technical Colleges
Technical and Adult Education

WISCONSIN


State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Program Administrator of Vocational Education
Secondary Schools Vocational Program
State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education
State Director of Vocational Education
Post-Secondary Vocational, Technical, Apprenticeship, Adult Programs

junior colleges. Prior to this legislation, the junior colleges in each state were a responsibility of the state board of education, as was the division of vocational education. This separation had created an awkward condition for the administration of vocational education.

In California, the Legislature this year considered the creation of a state board of vocational education separate from both the state board of education and the junior college state board. This contemplated action would have given California the dubious honor of having five state boards for education. The state board of education and vocational education continues to allocate funds to the various junior colleges as they did previous to the creation of the junior college state board. A former professional staff member of the SDVE is now a member of the Junior College state staff and provides articulation between the two staffs. It has been recognized, however, that there are potential problems in administration and supervision of the vocational programs as a result of the separate state boards.

The state of Washington also has recently taken action similar to California's. The articulation and certain responsibilities for supervision, administration and financing are inherently problems under these conditions. Washington has established a Coordinating Council for Occupational Education which consists of nine members--three from the state board of education, three from the state board for community colleges education, and three members appointed by the Governor (one must represent Labor and one must represent Management).

A number of other states have junior colleges under a different board from that state board responsible for vocational education. In some of these states vocational education in the junior colleges has not been a major activity of the schools and no great problem exists. As vocational education becomes a major activity, the divided responsibility for vocational education at the state level may become much more complex.

The Hawaii State Board of Education and State Board for Vocational Education had been the same state board. This state board operated a system of post-secondary technical schools throughout the islands. The technical schools by legislative action have now been made a responsibility of the University of Hawaii under a vice president in charge of junior colleges. These technical institutes are to become the nucleus of junior colleges.

As enrollments in junior colleges grow and as technical occupations demand more persons with extensive skills and knowledge, state organization for the administration of vocational education at the secondary and post-secondary levels may be expected to become a more extensive problem.

Summary

Legal Basis for Administration of Vocational Education

1. Every state is required to have a state board for vocational education which is solely responsible for administering the State Plan for vocational education. At present, 46 states designate their general state boards of education as their state boards for vocational education. Four states have separate boards for this purpose.

2. Members of state boards for vocational education are appointed in 38 states. In the four states with independent state boards for vocational education members of the board are appointed. State board members are elected either by popular vote or by the legislature in 12 states.

3. The state director of vocational education serves as the executive officer of the state board for vocational education (a separate or joint board) in seven states.

Hierarchal Position of State Director and Apparent Relationship of This Position to Programs, Funding and Staff-Load

4. In the seven states in which the state director of vocational education reports directly to the state board for vocational education,

    a. there is greater emphasis upon adult vocational-technical education than upon secondary programs
    b. there is a lower percentage of total secondary (Grades 9-12) pupils enrolled in vocational programs than in the other 43 states
    c. there has been a smaller increase in total vocational-technical enrollments than in the other 43 states

   d. in general, SDVE staff members relate to a greater number of schools than do the SDVE staff in the other 43 states.

5. In the 29 states in which the state director of vocational education reports directly to the state school superintendent,

   a. total enrollments appear to be more or less balanced between secondary and adult programs
   b. there appears to be a slight tendency toward a greater increase in local funds for vocational education than in the other states.

6. In the 14 states in which the state director of vocational education reports to an assistant or associate state superintendent of schools,

   a. the emphasis appears to be upon secondary level vocational programs
   b. vocational enrollments have increased much more than in the other 36 states
   c. the SDVE staff members relate to a greater number of vocational-technical teachers than in other states
   d. there appear to be less funds expended for teacher education in relation to the number of vocational teachers
   e. vocational-technical enrollments are greater per school.

In general, enrollments in post-secondary vocational programs do not appear to be associated with the administrative status of the SDVE. The increased emphasis given to this level of training since 1963 is due to factors other than organizational structure.

Also, the great increase in funds, Federal, state and local, for vocational education has occured in almost every state regardless of the position of the SDVE in the hierarchy of state administration of public education.

Although there appears to have been significantly greater growth in vocational enrollments in the states where the director is on the lowest hierarchal level, this may be a somewhat spurious finding. In some cases this increase may be partially due to low enrollments reported for 1962-63 so that the magnitude of percentage change in 1966-67 may not represent an unusual achievement.

It should be recognized also that the state directors represent a great diversity in training, experience, personality traits and leadership qualities. Further, they work in environments where state educational leadership and local school-state department of education relationships are quite different. One must therefore consider these variations between groups of states very carefully before any generalizations are made.

Trends

7. Growth in the staff size of state divisions of vocational education since 1962-63 has been dramatic. In 1962-63, only 10 percent of the states had state staffs with 25 or more members, while in 1966-67, 60 percent of the states had state staffs with 25 or more members.

8. There appears to be a definite trend toward broadening the scope of services provided by the state division of vocational education. One-half of the states have added to their staff responsibilities such new activities since 1962-63 as: planning and/or program development, research, and curriculum development. These changes have been reflected in the organizational patterns (structures) of several states.

9. Emerging patterns of organization appear to emphasize:

    a. more attention to research
    b. less attention to traditional occupational categories
    c. more attention to administrative organization by level of instruction--secondary, post-secondary and adult
    d. more recognition of new vocational programs such as MDTA, work-study, pilot or demonstration programs.

10. There appears to be a growing trend in organizational patterns toward separating state-level administration of secondary and post-secondary vocational-technical education.

III. REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN ORGANIZATION, ADMINISTRATION AND PROGRAMS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Nine regional offices to serve specific geographical areas have been organized and staffed by the U.S. Office of Education. They are:

Region I:	The New England States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.
Region II:	The Middle Atlantic States of Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.
Region III:	The East Central States of Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. (Neither the District of Columbia nor the Virgin Islands was included in this nationwide survey of vocational-technical education.)
Region IV:	The Southern States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee.
Region V:	The North Central States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin.
Region VI:	The Midwestern States of Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.
Region VII:	The South Central and Southwestern States of Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.
Region VIII:	The Rocky Mountain States of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming.
Region IX:	The Pacific States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and the trust territories of Guam and American Samoa. (The trust territories were not included in this study.)

Table 6 presents results of regional analysis of differences in state-level organization for vocational-technical education among the 50 states. In none of the Eastern states found in Regions I, II, III, and IV does the state director of vocational education report directly to the board for vocational education. In Regions IV, VI, and VII the predominant organizational structure is that in which the state director reports directly to the chief school officer. In each state of Region IV, the state school superintendent is elected by popular vote, but state board members are appointed.

Table 6

Regional Differences in State-Level Organization for Administration of Vocational-Technical Education

USOE Regions	Categories of Administration*			State Board for Voc. Education[1]		Exec. Officer, State Board for Voc. Education*[2]	
	I	II	III	Appt'd	Elected	Appt'd	Elected
I--New England (6 states)	0	4	2	6	0	6	0
II--Middle Atlantic (4 states)	0	2	2	3	1	4	0
III--East Central (5 states)	0	3	2	5	0	3	2
IV--Southern (6 states)	0	5	1	5	1	1	5
V--North Central (5 states)	3	1	1	3	2	5	0
VI--Midwestern (7 states)	1	5	1	5	2	5	2
VII--South Central (5 states)	1	4	0	2	3	3	2
VIII--Mountain (5 states)	2	1	2	4	1	3	2
IX--Western (7 states)	0	4	3	5	2	5	2
Total--50 states	7	29	14	38	12	35	15

* Differences statistically significant (at least .05 level of confidence).

[1] In all but four states (Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin) the state board of education is designated the state board for vocational education.

[2] In all but 7 states, the state superintendent of public instruction is the executive officer for the state board for vocational education.

There appear to be significant regional differences in the proportion of state's urban population as indicated by column one of Table 7. The regions with the greatest percentage of urban populations are the Middle Atlantic States (II), the North Central States (V), and the Pacific States (IX)--all areas of greatest industrialization.

However, enrollments in vocational education tend to be greater in the least urban region (East Central, Region III), as indicated in columns two and three of Table 7. Almost one-quarter of all secondary and post-secondary school age (14-21) youth in Region III are enrolled in vocational-technical programs.

Regionally, there seem to be substantial differences in percentage of total enrollments found in secondary, post-secondary, and adult vocational-technical programs. The four Middle Atlantic states of Region II definitely stress secondary level programs over post-secondary and adult; while in Regions V and VI adult level programs seem to predominate, and in Region IX, post-secondary enrollments comprise almost one-third of all vocational-technical enrollments.

As indicated previously, total vocational-technical enrollments have increased dramatically between the years 1962-63 and 1966-67. As shown on Table 8, the region showing the most spectacular increase in enrollments is II, the Middle Atlantic states. Both Regions I and IX have also increased their total vocational-technical enrollments by large percentages. With the great increase in total population in the Pacific (Far Western) states during these years, this finding is to be expected; but in the New England states total population increases have been modest or non-existent. Thus, the rapid rise in vocational-technical enrollments must be attributed to factors other than total population increments.

Among the occupational program areas, agriculture and homemaking have experienced the least gain in enrollments since 1962-63, and in three regions (III, IV, and VII), agricultural enrollments have decreased. This decrease is especially interesting in Regions IV and VII, because despite the decrease in enrollments agriculture continues to be the most popular occupational program by far in these two regions.

Table 9 summarizes regional differences in selected indices of state administration of vocational-technical education. The median ratios of vocational-technical teachers to staff, enrollments to staff, and schools to staff vary from region to region, but the regional differences in these three measures of SDVE staff-load do not appear to be statistically significant. In Regions I and IX, there does seem to be a tendency toward lower school/SDVE staff ratios than in the other regions.

Table 7

Regional Differences Associated with Vocational-Technical Education Programs and Total Enrollments, 1966-67

Regions	Median % Population that is Urban	Median* % Pub. Sch. (9-12) Pupils Enrolled in Voc. Educ.	Median % Population Aged 14-21 Enrolled in Voc. Educ.	Median % of Total Vocational-Technical Enrollments		
				Sec.*	Post-Sec.	Adult
Region I	68	18	15	51	7	38
Region II	78	28	22	65	2	29
Region III	46	27	24	51	5	43
Region IV	55	17	19	47	7	48
Region V	73	9	11	41	9	54
Region VI	57	11	15	39	8	57
Region VII	65	17	19	38	9	40
Region VIII	50	13	16	57	16	14
Region IX	70	15	18	40	32	40
Median--50 states	63	14	18	47	8	42

* Differences statistically significant (at least .05 level).

Table 8

Regional Differences in Changes in Enrollments Between Years 1962-63 and 1966-67

Regions	Median Percentage Increases in Vocational-Technical Enrollments						
	Total Voc. Ed. Enrollments*	Agric.	Merch.	Health	Tech.	Indust.	Homemaking
Region I	87	18	7	45	75	31	8
Region II	127	8	157	203	43	28	33
Region III	52	-1	115	138	104	36	6
Region IV	33	-2	80	130	156	43	9
Region V	52	7	68	115	135	33	15
Region VI	37	5	41	81	57	44	10
Region VII	25	-14	38	81	83	60	-3
Region VIII	43	12	122	30	66	51	29
Region IX	84	36	65	47	30	48	23
Median--50 states	45	4	62	92	75	38	13

* Differences statistically significant.

Table 9

Regional Differences in Selected Indices of State Administration of Vocational-Technical Education, Year 1966-67

Regions	VE Teachers / SDVE Staff	VE Enrollments / SDVE Staff	Schools Providing VE* / SDVE Staff	SDVE Expend. / SDVE Staff*	Expend. Loc. Prog. / VE Enrollments	Teacher Ed. Expend. / VE Teachers**
Region I	69	885	7	$10,000	$356	$113
Region II	43	1,954	15	8,131	183	151
Region III	61	2,982	9	13,153	167	102
Region IV	38	2,005	9	15,947	209	114
Region V	79	2,292	14	13,769	286	157
Region VI	42	1,840	12	12,429	206	321
Region VII	37	1,985	11	19,658	174	185
Region VIII	39	1,234	11	19,182	209	317
Region IX	36	1,723	6	16,333	212	129
Median--50 states	43	1,805	9	$14,143	$206	$172

* Borderline significance (.10 level).

** Statistically significant differences (at least .05 level).

In terms of the relationship between expenditures for SDVE operations and number of SDVE professional staff, expenditures per staff member appear to be substantially less in Regions I and II and higher in Regions VII and VIII.

The 50-state median ratio of expenditures for teacher education to vocational-technical teachers is about $172. In Regions VI and VIII, teacher education expenditures per teacher are almost double that of the national median. The states in Region III expend the least funds for teacher education per teacher. No significant regional differences have been found in the local program expenditures per enrollee.

Summary

Position of state director of vocational education in the state education hierarchy:

1. Among the seven states in which the state director reports directly to the state board for vocational education (Category I of organizational structure), none is an Eastern state. This pattern of administration does predominate, however, in Region V--the North Central states.

2. Category II, in which the state director reports to the state superintendent, appears to be the favored organizational structure for states in Regions I, IV, VI and VII.

3. Category III, in which the state director reports to an associate or assistant superintendent, is found in all regions except Region VII, but only in Region IX does this organizational structure appear at all dominant.

Method of selection of state board and executive officer:

4. In all regions except I and III, one or more states elect their state board members.

5. The executive officer of the state board tends to be an appointed officer in all regions except IV, where five states out of six elect him.

Effect of urban concentration on vocational-technical enrollments:

6. Although there are wide differences among regions in percent of

state's urban population, the extent of urban concentration in a state does not seem to be related to the percentage of youth enrolled in vocational-technical education. In Regions II and III, over a quarter of all public secondary school pupils are enrolled in vocational-technical programs, and in Region III, almost 25 percent of all youth aged 14-21 are vocational-technical students.

Enrollments in three program levels:

7. In Regions I, II, III and VIII, over 50 percent of total vocational-technical enrollments are in secondary programs; while in Regions V and VI, over 50 percent of total enrollments are in adult level programs. In Region IX, post-secondary enrollments are four times greater than the nationwide median.

Enrollments in occupational programs:

8. Agriculture remains the most popular occupational program in Regions IV and VII although enrollments in agriculture have actually decreased since 1962-63 in both these regions. Agricultural enrollments account for only six percent or less of total vocational-technical enrollments in Regions I, II and IX, despite substantial increases since 1962-63.

State staff-load:

9. Three measures of SDVE staff-load have been reported. These are the ratios of number of vocational-technical teachers to staff, enrollments to staff, and schools to staff. In comparing these three ratios for each region, it appears that Region V has the largest SDVE staff-load, while in Region I, SDVE staff-load is the smallest.

Expenditures for vocational-technical education:

10. Total expenditures in relation to number of SDVE professional staff members are considerably less in the states of Regions I and II than those in other regions.

11. Teacher education expenditures in relation to the number of vocational-technical teachers vary significantly from region to region. The states in Regions VI and VIII spend far more for teacher education per teacher than do those in the other seven regions. Region-wide teacher education expenditures in Region III are the lowest of all regions and are well below the nationwide median.

IV. SUMMARY OF TABULATIONS OF DATA

Data for each state have been organized into twelve sections which are presented in Appendix B of this report. Findings from the first four sections have been discussed and summarized in Chapter I. Sections V through XII show professional staff for state administration of vocational-technical education (V); number of schools (VI); teachers and teaching positions (VII); ratios of teachers to state staffs (VIII); enrollments in vocational-technical programs (IX); enrollments and expenditures for 1962-63 and 1966-67 (X); sources of funds for 1962-63 and 1966-67 (XI); and expenditures for vocational-technical education for 1962-63 and 1966-67 (XII).

The data in these tabulations have been summarized in the series of tables which follow (Tables 10 through 15). Each state has been listed according to USOE-designated region so that the reader may make regional comparisons if desired.

Summary of Professional State Staff, Teachers and Schools Providing Vocational-Technical Education Programs Year 1966-67 (Table 10)

In the year 1966-67 there were about 1,825 professional staff members in the 50 state divisions of vocational-technical education. Size of state staff varied from as few as six professional workers to as many as 105 members in a single state. The median number of SDVE staff members was 29. Table 5 (p. 21) showed the range in size of state staff among the states and their growth between 1962-63 and 1966-67.

These 1,825 SDVE staff members worked with over 100,000 teachers in over 17,000 schools providing vocational-technical programs.

Vocational-Technical Education Enrollments in Years 1962-63 and 1966-67 (Table 11)

Enrollments have grown in all states except Hawaii between 1962-63 and 1966-67. The growth has, however, varied extensively--from only

Table 10

Summary of Professional State Staff, Teachers and Schools Providing Vocational-Technical Education Programs, 1966-67

Regions	Total Number SDVE Prof. Staff	Total Number VE Tchrs.	Total Number Schls. with VE
REGION I			
Connecticut	51	1,461	133
Maine	14	553	99
Massachusetts	33	3,205	283
New Hampshire	16	158	65
Rhode Island	18	174	34
Vermont	12	298	69
REGION II			
Delaware	37	325	55
New Jersey	61	2,459	248
New York	68	9,600	1,539
Pennsylvania	105	4,869	716
REGION III			
Kentucky	42	1,145	342
Maryland	14	1,784	168
North Carolina	59	4,874	719
Puerto Rico	8	829	344
Virginia	48	2,945	445
West Virginia	24	878	212
REGION IV			
Alabama	22	2,071	477
Florida	84	3,186	638
Georgia	69	2,657	459
Mississippi	40	1,206	435
South Carolina	41	1,522	357
Tennessee	78	1,553	445
REGION V			
Illinois	52	3,067	741
Indiana	18	1,644	499
Michigan	51	4,407	588
Ohio	55	4,347	784
Wisconsin	52	3,803	436
REGION VI			
Iowa	29	1,206	325
Kansas	15	964	235
Minnesota	50	1,919	621
Missouri	33	1,829	394
Nebraska	25	698	207
North Dakota	8	415	150
South Dakota	7	277	124
REGION VII			
Arkansas	28	1,036	420
Louisiana	73	1,792	424
New Mexico	6	476	95
Oklahoma	38	1,083	434
Texas	92	4,435	995
REGION VIII			
Colorado	26	1,407	70
Idaho	11	424	140
Montana	14	278	108
Utah	10	606	91
Wyoming	7	211	78
REGION IX			
Alaska	6	124	28
Arizona	18	646	100
California	86	14,128	760
Hawaii	16	342	54
Nevada	13	355	37
Oregon	18	1,449	154
Washington	33	3,078	324

Table 11

Summary of Vocational-Technical Education Enrollments 1962-63 and 1966-67

State and Region	Total Enrollments			Percent of Total Enrollments, 1966-67				Percent Change in Enrollments 1962-63 to 1966-67		
	1962-63	1966-67	Percent Change	Secondary	Post-Sec.	Adult	Special	Secondary	Post-Sec.	Adult
REGION I										
Connecticut	26,270	67,470	157	50	8	41	1	425	166	56
Maine	4,204	16,919	302	74	5	21	-	646	119	67
Massachusetts	31,101	92,601	198	79	5	15	1	357	376	-
New Hampshire	4,078	4,686	15	38	24	37	1	103	683	-43
Rhode Island	3,916	4,121	5	51	10	39	-	-3	335	-3
Vermont	3,729	6,719	80	47	6	47	-	91	75	72
REGION II										
Delaware	7,344	12,912	76	52	1	46	1	23	-63	15
New Jersey	31,708	123,128	288	74	1	23	2	917	-	32
New York	130,316	458,124	252	64	7	26	3	345	3341	89
Pennsylvania	70,311	168,971	140	65	3	31	1	235	48	53
REGION III										
Kentucky	44,220	55,605	26	47	8	44	1	47	45	1
Maryland	17,886	133,933	649	86	2	11	1	917	1001	138
North Carolina	101,430	193,938	91	46	9	44	1	105	109	75
Puerto Rico	29,733	48,959	65	56	11	29	4	115	1647	-15
Virginia	64,972	143,156	120	51	5	43	1	237	51	59
West Virginia	17,506	33,199	90	62	2	35	1	128	212	42
REGION IV										
Alabama	61,247	93,482	53	45	2	53	2	40	26	60
Florida	73,540	192,550	162	22	14	63	1	101	298	168
Georgia	79,949	176,087	120	55	7	37	1	183	227	58
Mississippi	55,804	64,270	15	32	6	60	2	-	403	11
South Carolina	57,979	70,383	21	49	7	43	1	56	529	-13
Tennessee	46,683	71,739	54	52	11	36	1	22	357	79
REGION V										
Illinois	64,710	118,148	83	48	9	34	9	78	271	34
Indiana	35,585	41,260	16	43	3	53	1	15	107	13
Michigan	88,699	185,247	109	41	14	44	1	236	282	40
Ohio	76,373	139,341	82	30	4	64	2	110	143	61
Wisconsin	71,920	116,494	62	20	21	58	1	52	110	49

Table 11 (continued)

State and Region	Total Enrollments			Percent of Total Enrollments, 1966-67				Percent Change in Enrollments 1962-63 to 1966-67		
	1962-63	1966-67	Percent Change	Secondary	Post-Sec.	Adult	Special	Secondary	Post-Sec.	Adult
REGION VI										
Iowa	42,546	54,919	29	26	4	69	1	10	300	32
Kansas	26,850	44,043	64	27	8	65	-	47	61	72
Minnesota	55,751	92,620	66	28	10	61	1	63	118	59
Missouri	39,682	60,716	53	56	6	37	1	86	280	11
Nebraska	14,937	26,786	79	45	9	43	3	120	483	34
North Dakota	7,475	10,311	38	53	22	24	1	86	77	24
South Dakota	8,267	10,384	26	39	4	57	-	12	3425	28
REGION VII										
Arkansas	42,698	55,575	30	37	6	56	1	-	348	49
Louisiana	45,734	120,798	164	37	21	41	1	81	1930	153
New Mexico	7,053	13,799	96	64	9	22	5	138	470	-1
Oklahoma	42,501	58,993	39	51	8	40	1	21	128	55
Texas	238,946	251,260	5	33	10	55	2	38	393	309
REGION VIII										
Colorado	33,460	45,987	37	22	19	56	3	178	221	-4
Idaho	8,507	13,577	60	55	12	33	-	82	61	32
Montana	6,280	9,265	48	56	6	37	1	74	145	13
Utah	14,570	45,264	211	59	20	20	1	550	299	13
Wyoming	2,924	5,001	71	61	7	31	1	70	519	42
REGION IX										
Alaska	762	4,959	551	68	13	19	-	1805	3378	69
Arizona	15,392	31,022	102	37	14	47	2	139	671	47
California	308,977	757,577	145	26	37	36	1	979	644	10
Hawaii	10,686	8,925	-16	21	38	40	1	24	149	-55
Nevada	5,259	10,805	105	35	6	56	3	185	-20	95
Oregon	17,133	44,480	160	45	14	40	1	284	344	71
Washington	7[illegible],769	145,392	97	25	25	49	1	255	356	29

5 percent in Rhode Island and Texas to 551 percent for Alaska and 649 percent for Maryland. The median growth was 80 percent, with 18 states increasing their vocational enrollments more than 100 percent during these four years. These enrollment data do not include education for homemaking. Only enrollments in programs related to payroll jobs are reported on Table 11.

One factor associated with the reported large enrollments in 1966-67 and especially with the high percentage in secondary level programs is that enrollments in office occupations were not reported in 1962-63 as they were not Federally reimburseable programs prior to passage of the 1963 Act. Thus, it is difficult to determine to what extent enrollments in occupationally-oriented programs in secondary schools have actually increased since 1962-63. Some states (Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Utah) reported over 50 percent of their total vocational enrollments in office occupations.

Vocational-Technical Education Revenues, 1962-63 and 1966-67 (Table 12)

Table 12 compares the relative contributions of Federal, state and local funds for vocational-technical education and changes in both amount and proportion between 1962-63 and 1966-67. Total funds for vocational-technical education have increased dramatically during this four-year period. Only two states show less than an average annual percent increase of 25 percent, and 21 states have had over 50 percent average annual increases in total funds for vocational-technical education.

Eight states had the largest increase in local school district funds, nine in state funds and 33 in Federal funds. Five states had average annual increases of more than 90 percent, while 12 states had average increases of less than 35 percent per year. The range was from 19 percent to 131 percent.

Ten states provided 10 percent or less of their revenue from state funds while seven states provided 50 percent or more of their funds from the state (school year 1966-67). Sixteen states obtained 50 percent or more of their vocational funds from local school districts. Fourteen states obtained less than one third of their funds from the local school districts.

This information is from the reported local and state revenues. In most states the state allocations to local schools on an a.d.a. basis for all students is not segregated for vocational students and therefore not

Table 12

Summary of Vocational-Technical Education Revenues* 1962-63 and 1966-67

State and Region	Total Revenues			Percent of Total Revenues by Source 1966-67			Average Annual Percent Change by Source, 1962-63 to 1966-67		
	1962-63	1966-67	Average Annual Percent Change	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local
REGION I									
Connecticut	4,106	14,728	65	19	58	23	64	48	242
Maine	1,372	4,081	49	36	26	38	115	8	99
Massachusetts	11,632	32,218	44	17	32	51	121	27	47
New Hampshire	782	2,460	54	41	27	32	62	54	50
Rhode Island	697	3,201	90	38	35	27	154	411	22
Vermont	956	2,699	46	28	42	30	48	91	20
REGION II									
Delaware	1,202	2,044	18	32	58	11	45	60	19
New Jersey	5,028	23,592	92	29	32	39	38	93	71
New York	23,662	125,773	103	14	43	43	94	140	90
Pennsylvania	11,865	73,823	131	19	40	41	103	374	79
REGION III									
Kentucky	6,579	19,142	48	30	62	8	109	31	133
Maryland	3,011	12,672	80	32	25	43	117	23	191
North Carolina	13,378	36,434	43	25	45	30	77	29	51
Puerto Rico	3,646	14,583	75	36	64	-	107	63	-
Virginia	8,539	24,147	46	29	27	44	107	11	72
West Virginia	2,596	9,051	62	35	10	55	116	25	65
REGION IV									
Alabama	8,626	24,166	45	24	28	48	104	10	88
Florida	11,207	34,439	52	22	64	14	118	49	26
Georgia	10,980	22,341	26	34	28	38	97	12	16
Mississippi	4,917	11,743	35	39	24	37	86	18	23
South Carolina	6,796	17,201	38	28	41	31	73	26	40
Tennessee	6,846	18,145	41	37	32	31	94	80	10
REGION V									
Illinois	11,622	40,104	61	28	15	57	104	26	63
Indiana	6,380	16,356	39	34	13	53	79	46	26
Michigan	9,152	33,371	66	30	10	60	100	43	59
Ohio	10,705	41,374	72	30	34	36	111	49	102
Wisconsin	7,109	23,935	59	24	22	54	65	111	46

* In thousands of dollars.

Table 12 (continued)

State and Region	Total Revenues*			Percent of Total Revenues by Source 1966-67			Average Annual Percent Change by Source, 1962-63 to 1966-67		
	1962-63	1966-67	Average Annual Percent Change	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local
REGION VI									
Iowa	5,121	12,148	34	37	36	27	54	69	8
Kansas	3,029	8,937	49	37	8	55	83	30	40
Minnesota	7,552	21,019	45	26	28	46	74	25	52
Missouri	5,604	19,985	64	30	7	63	86	16	67
Nebraska	2,424	5,296	30	43	12	45	66	-7	35
North Dakota	2,398	4,240	19	31	26	43	47	-1	33
South Dakota	1,106	3,233	48	41	11	48	72	185	29
REGION VII									
Arkansas	3,885	9,100	34	37	29	34	98	31	13
Louisiana	7,876	15,672	25	36	7	57	98	5	14
New Mexico	1,393	4,137	49	40	4	56	106	-1	40
Oklahoma	7,345	14,918	26	27	9	64	78	15	18
Texas	25,178	57,516	32	27	50	23	155	8	236
REGION VIII									
Colorado	2,766	7,753	45	33	10	57	85	17	39
Idaho	1,650	3,506	28	36	33	31	56	20	19
Montana	953	2,672	45	39	14	47	24	32	98
Utah	1,736	6,452	68	24	34	42	109	381	26
Wyoming	763	1,809	34	34	6	60	64	19	26
REGION IX									
Alaska	258	1,155	87	42	14	44	101	10	231
Arizona	2,051	7,001	60	31	30	39	142	68	33
California	23,056	72,591	54	26	1	73	99	3	46
Hawaii	1,181	2,854	35	38	62	-	101	21	-
Nevada	1,099	4,691	82	13	8	79	33	23	120
Oregon	2,336	10,873	91	24	27	49	89	69	111
Washington	7,680	19,071	37	21	19	60	63	32	36

* In thousands of dollars.

reported as vocational funds. Local school district funds are even less completely reported. Quite often, revenues expended for supplies, equipment, operation and plant maintenance, general overhead and building construction which serve vocational students and staff are not reported. The result is that actual revenues for vocational education are not known with any degree of accuracy.

Expenditures for State-Level Administration, Teacher Education, Local Programs of Instruction and Construction for Vocational-Technical Education (Table 13)

In general, the percentages of total expenditures for state-level administration, teacher education and local instructional programs declined somewhat between 1962-63 and 1966-67 due to the rather sizeable investment in construction of facilities in 1966-67.

The average annual percent increase in state agency expenditures ranged widely from a low 1 percent to a high 171 percent.

Changes in teacher education expenditures varied even more than did SDVE expenditures. Four states showed average annual percent decreases in expenditures for teacher education while 11 states indicated average annual percent increases of 50 percent or more.

Average annual percent increases in local instructional programs ranged from 5 percent to 104 percent with only six states indicating less than a 25 percent average annual increase in expenditures. Eleven states showed a 50 percent or greater average annual increase in expenditures for local programs in vocational-technical education.

Only four states indicated no construction expenditures for vocational education in 1966-67, but 14 states showed 25 percent or more of their total expenditures to be for construction in 1966-67.

Selected Indices of State Administration Relationships, 1966-67 (Table 14)

Column 1, Table 14, presents ratios of numbers of vocational-technical teachers to state agency staff. The number of teachers per SDVE staff member varies widely from state to state. California reports the largest number of teachers per SDVE staff member (164) and Delaware, the fewest teachers per SDVE staff member (9).

Table 13

Summary of Expenditures* for State-Level Administration, Teacher Education, Local Programs of Instruction and Construction of Facilities for Vocational-Technical Education

State and Region	SDVE Expenditures for State Administration			Percentage Distribution of Vocational-Technical Expenditures, 1966-67			
	1962-63	1966-67	Average Annual Percent Increase	State Administration	Teacher Education	Instruction	Construction
REGION I							
Connecticut	187	637	60	4	1	89	6
Maine	87	133	13	3	1	96	-
Massachusetts	279	294	1	1	1	75	23
New Hampshire	66	125	22	5	2	70	23
Rhode Island	69	234	60	7	1	36	56
Vermont	75	127	17	5	2	63	30
REGION II							
Delaware	106	168	15	8	2	78	12
New Jersey	211	496	34	2	2	70	26
New York	642	5,046	171	4	1	93	2
Pennsylvania	595	1,206	26	2	1	47	50
REGION III							
Kentucky	269	621	33	3	2	64	31
Maryland	60	198	62	2	1	60	37
North Carolina	426	776	21	2	1	85	12
Puerto Rico	522	2,245	83	16	1	72	11
Virginia	314	627	46	3	4	70	23
West Virginia	184	238	9	3	1	61	35
REGION IV							
Alabama	460	736	15	3	1	96	11
Florida	440	1,240	45	3	1	68	28
Georgia	424	823	24	4	1	93	2
Mississippi	330	468	10	4	4	71	21
South Carolina	333	647	24	4	1	74	21
Tennessee	305	1,249	77	7	1	82	10
REGION V							
Illinois	428	716	17	2	1	56	41
Indiana	120	505	80	3	3	74	20
Michigan	383	915	35	3	2	77	18
Ohio	408	731	20	2	2	59	37
Wisconsin	225	558	37	2	2	79	17

* In thousands of dollars.

Table 13 (continued)

State and Region	SDVE Expenditures* for State Administration			Percentage Distribution of Vocational-Technical Expenditures, 1966-67			
	1962-63	1966-67	Average Annual Percent Increase	State Administration	Teacher Education	Instruction	Construction
REGION VI							
Iowa	167	567	60	5	2	93	-
Kansas	190	255	9	3	2	75	20
Minnesota	225	564	39	3	2	78	17
Missouri	282	428	13	2	2	68	28
Nebraska	134	193	11	4	4	85	7
North Dakota	51	147	47	3	7	73	17
South Dakota	33	87	41	3	2	70	25
REGION VII							
Arkansas	253	352	10	4	2	80	14
Louisiana	508	898	19	6	3	87	4
New Mexico	133	240	20	5	1	83	11
Oklahoma	330	747	32	5	1	73	21
Texas	652	2,698	79	4	1	76	19
REGION VIII							
Colorado	223	339	13	4	3	83	10
Idaho	123	211	21	6	3	88	3
Montana	87	215	37	8	3	73	16
Utah	92	214	33	3	2	87	7
Wyoming	75	211	45	12	4	70	14
REGION IX							
Alaska	13	98	163	8	3	89	-
Arizona	137	282	26	4	3	93	-
California	993	2,180	30	3	1	85	11
Hawaii	138	275	25	10	1	78	11
Nevada	106	169	15	4	1	52	43
Oregon	168	236	10	2	1	72	25
Washington	415	816	24	4	1	93	1

* In thousands of dollars.

Table 14

Summary of Selected Indices of State Administration Relationships by Staff-Load and Expenditures, 1966-67

State and Region	Staff-Load			Funding		
	VE Teachers / SDVE Staff	VE Enrollments / SDVE Staff	Schools with VE / SDVE Staff	SDVE Expend. / SDVE Staff Member	Program Expend. / VE Student	Teacher Ed. Expend. / VE Teacher
REGION I						
Connecticut	29	1,323	26	$12,490	$207	$ 82
Maine	40	1,209	7	9,500	176	43
Massachusetts	127	2,806	9	8,909	344	32
New Hampshire	99	293	4	7,813	369	222
Rhode Island	97	229	2	13,000	712	172
Vermont	25	560	6	10,583	379	144
REGION II						
Delaware	9	349	1	4,500	142	151
New Jersey	40	2,300	16	8,131	183	237
New York	141	6,737	23	74,206	262	55
Pennsylvania	46	1,609	7	11,486	203	207
REGION III						
Kentucky	27	1,324	8	14,786	325	378
Maryland	127	9,567	12	14,143	57	104
North Carolina	83	3,287	12	13,153	185	88
Puerto Rico	104	6,120	43	28,063	214	221
Virginia	61	2,982	9	13,063	158	318
West Virginia	37	1,383	9	9,917	167	98
REGION IV						
Alabama	94	4,249	22	33,454	248	105
Florida	38	2,292	8	14,762	171	64
Georgia	39	2,552	7	17,971	184	76
Mississippi	30	1,607	11	11,700	169	369
South Carolina	37	1,717	9	15,780	233	122
Tennessee	20	920	6	16,013	233	131
REGION V						
Illinois	59	2,272	14	13,769	329	157
Indiana	91	2,292	27	28,056	381	286
Michigan	86	3,632	12	17,941	172	133
Ohio	79	2,533	14	13,291	286	191
Wisconsin	73	2,240	8	10,731	197	124

Table 14 (continued)

State and Region	Staff-Load			Funding		
	VE Teachers / SDVE Staff	VE Enrollments / SDVE Staff	Schools with VE / SDVE Staff	SDVE Expend. / SDVE Staff Member	Program Expend. / VE Student	Teacher Ed. Expend. / VE Teacher
REGION VI						
Iowa	42	1,894	11	$19,552	$206	$230
Kansas	43	2,936	16	17,000	196	215
Minnesota	38	1,852	12	11,280	177	234
Missouri	55	1,840	12	12,697	317	175
Nebraska	28	1,071	8	7,720	182	321
North Dakota	52	1,289	20	18,379	301	701
South Dakota	40	1,483	18	12,429	296	256
REGION VII						
Arkansas	37	1,985	15	12,571	154	185
Louisiana	25	1,655	6	12,301	118	311
New Mexico	79	2,300	16	40,000	282	42
Oklahoma	29	1,552	11	19,658	236	204
Texas	48	2,731	11	29,326	174	55
REGION VIII						
Colorado	54	1,769	3	13,032	156	359
Idaho	39	1,234	13	19,182	236	224
Montana	20	662	8	15,357	209	317
Utah	61	4,526	10	21,400	134	251
Wyoming	30	714	11	30,143	304	379
REGION IX						
Alaska	21	827	5	16,333	210	250
Arizona	36	1,723	6	15,667	212	277
California	164	8,809	9	25,439	92	40
Hawaii	21	558	3	17,188	284	129
Nevada	27	831	3	13,000	415	152
Oregon	81	2,471	9	13,111	237	75
Washington	93	4,406	10	24,727	86	59
Median--50 states	43	1,840	9	$14,000	$211	$172

The range in ratio of enrollments to SDVE members is reported in column 2, Table 14. The state with the largest number of enrollees per staff member is California (8, 800), and the state with the smallest number per staff member is Rhode Island (229).

The number of schools providing vocational-technical programs per SDVE staff member is reported in column 3, Table 14. The median number of schools per SDVE staff member is 9. Puerto Rico has the greatest number of schools per state staff (43), and Delaware, the least number of schools per state staff member (1+).

The relationship between expenditures for state agency administration and number of state professional staff has been expressed as a ratio in column 4, Table 14. As can be readily seen, the amount of funds expended per SDVE staff member varies widely among the 50 states and Puerto Rico. The state of Delaware has the lowest per SDVE staff member expenditure ($4, 500) and New York State, the highest ratio ($75, 200). The median ratio of SDVE expenditures to SDVE staff is $14, 000.

Expenditures reported for local school programs in vocational-technical education do not always fully reflect the total amount spent at the local level due to differences in methods of reporting. For example, funds for the state's contribution to the basic or foundation program are not always included in the reporting of expenditures for vocational-technical education. Hence, the expenditures listed on Table 12 do not necessarily represent the total funds expended for local programs in vocational-technical education.

Thus, the ratios given in column 5, Table 14, may well underestimate the direct expenditures per pupil enrolled in vocational-technical programs. The median ratio of direct expenditures for schools to enrollment is $211. The range is from $57 per pupil (Maryland) to $712 (Rhode Island).

Column 6, Table 14, enumerates the ratios of expenditures for teacher education to number of teachers. The median expenditure for teacher education per teacher is $172 but the range is found to be from as little as $40 per teacher (California) to as much as $701 per teacher (North Dakota).

Selected Indices of State Vocational-Technical Program Operation Relationships, 1966-67 (Table 15)

Table 15 compares secondary, post-secondary and adult programs in

Table 15

Summary of Selected Indices of State Vocational-Technical Program Operation Relationships by Level, 1966-67

State and Region	Secondary Programs*		Post-Secondary Programs		Adult Programs		Total Programs	
	Exp. / Enr.	Enr. / Tchrs.	Exp. / Enr.	Enr. / Tchrs.	Exp. / Enr.	Enr. / Tchrs.	Exp. / Enr.	Enr. / Tchrs.
REGION I								
Connecticut	186	38	265	26	19	51	$207	46
Maine	157	37	1,072	9	241	24	176	31
Massachusetts	253	26	385	12	70	24	344	29
New Hampshire	289	30	164	14	13	82	369	30
Rhode Island	349	22	81	23	45	17	712	24
Vermont	306	33	505	11	22	19	379	49
REGION II								
Delaware	170	29	16,333	-	25	54	142	40
New Jersey	112	59	370	9	34	31	183	30
New York	194	44	979	29	10	33	262	48
Pennsylvania	180	27	583	29	64	37	203	35
REGION III								
Kentucky	299	39	274	20	35	49	325	49
Maryland	38	87	167	32	21	33	57	75
North Carolina	124	53	153	15	17	27	185	40
Puerto Rico	261	44	214	82	30	73	214	59
Virginia	140	52	277	17	15	35	158	49
West Virginia	185	42	315	15	38	25	167	38
REGION IV								
Alabama	321	44	6,469	149	82	32	248	45
Florida	271	40	131	42	22	70	171	60
Georgia	97	85	276	25	27	41	184	66
Mississippi	250	43	529	18	13	46	169	53
South Carolina	176	38	606	15	48	82	233	46
Tennessee	222	49	237	32	21	37	233	46
REGION V								
Illinois	248	41	238	22	43	37	329	39
Indiana	400	26	400	13	37	20	381	25
Michigan	161	42	169	24	32	43	172	42
Ohio	391	22	403	13	24	36	286	32
Wisconsin	239	41	191	19	24	27	197	31

* Exp. = expenditures; Enr. = enrollments; Tchrs. = teachers.

Table 15 (continued)

State and Region	Secondary Programs*		Post-Secondary Programs		Adult Programs		Total Programs	
	Exp. / Enr.	Enr. / Tchrs.	Exp. / Enr.	Enr. / Tchrs.	Exp. / Enr.	Enr. / Tchrs.	Exp. / Enr.	Enr. / Tchrs.
REGION VI								
Iowa	285	32	992	11	28	69	$206	46
Kansas	276	40	439	15	11	54	196	46
Minnesota	217	43	460	17	24	42	177	48
Missouri	218	32	271	18	23	30	317	33
Nebraska	175	38	439	13	19	31	182	38
North Dakota	302	30	404	16	29	16	301	25
South Dakota	298	24	697	9	13	38	296	37
REGION VII								
Arkansas	194	49	241	21	11	41	154	54
Louisiana	160	48	161	50	12	78	118	67
New Mexico	209	35	202	13	44	21	282	30
Oklahoma	304	38	108	26	9	30	236	54
Texas	353	36	131	36	19	109	174	57
REGION VIII								
Colorado	236	35	192	29	24	26	156	33
Idaho	204	45	605	13	14	23	236	32
Montana	206	36	444	14	20	25	209	33
Utah	70	56	200	30	28	48	134	75
Wyoming	258	26	437	21	33	16	304	24
REGION IX								
Alaska	167	64	450	70	30	16	210	40
Arizona	357	40	406	36	18	49	212	48
California	91	40	64	43	33	62	92	54
Hawaii	305	42	333	23	70	18	284	26
Nevada	227	26	404	16	26	32	415	30
Oregon	156	60	227	11	45	27	237	31
Washington	162	43	195	17	7	23	86	47

* Exp. = expenditures; Enr. = enrollments; Tchrs. = teachers.

terms of relationships between expenditures and enrollments and between enrollments and teachers.

In general, states spend somewhat less funds per enrollee for secondary programs than they do for post-secondary training. The higher pupil/teacher ratio for secondary level vocational courses and the use of much more costly materials and equipment probably accounts for this difference in expenditures. According to reported expenditures, adult programs appear to be considerably less expensive per enrollee. This can be largely explained by the fact that most adults are only part-time students and this lower hours/student ratio reduces the unit cost appreciably.

V. OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The objective of this Study was to collect and organize information on the administration of vocational-technical education at the state level so as to render certain aspects more readily observable: organizational relationships, operational characteristics and program trends within each state and among the states. It was hoped this information would assist state legislators, state boards and state school administrators in the planning and decision-making process to expand and improve vocational education.

The major problems encountered were those of obtaining valid and reliable data which were uniform for all states and which described only those activities conforming to the definition of vocational-technical education as given in P.L. 88-210, the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

Definitions among the states vary widely, and these differences are reflected in the U.S. Office of Education statistical reports, the prime source of data for this study. All public schools offering any program which is administered by the SDVE are reported, whether or not the program is job-market oriented. No differentiation is made on the reporting forms between general and vocational offerings such as homemaking and homemaking-related occupations; personal typing and office occupations; industrial arts and Trades and Industry (when the former is administered with the Trades and Industry program). These activities aim on the one hand toward "usefulness" and on the other toward "gainfulness." Traditional usage has been overlaid by the more recent outgrowth of some occupational programs closely related to the older general programs in content and administration, but not in aims.

Ten states show the largest enrollment to be in agriculture; in each of these the second largest is in home economics (homemaking). Of five states with the largest offering in office programs, four show home economics as the second largest. Only one state shows home economics in third place, and one in lower than third place. In many cases the home economics courses for in-school pupils alone, exclusive of adults, far exceed the total offerings in any other program for both in-school and adult students. Yet the figures mean little to a perspective on vocational education, since nearly all home economics courses are in homemaking and not aimed at employment in the labor market.

Another reason to assess these school data with great care is that the offerings in first and third place numerically (home economics and office) are ones in which classes generally are offered rather than courses requiring all-day or half-day programs. Thus, any figures on vocational education programs are skewed in three ways:

1. By the fact that a large percentage of the programs are not vocational
2. By the great variation in amount of student time spent in the programs
3. By the fact that a school may offer only one or two classes in a frequently reported field while a number of extensive programs exist for other vocations in the same school.

Problems have also been encountered in attempting to relate state staff program activities with either occupational program enrollments or teachers.

In only a few states (Kansas, Minnesota, South Carolina, Washington) was it possible to separate out staff members associated with gainful home economics (training for labor market jobs) from those in useful home economics (homemaking). In only one case (Kentucky) were teachers of occupational home economics separable from those in useful home economics.

Twenty-five (one-half) of the states were found to have no staff persons for "technical" programs yet all except one (Alabama) have technical teachers and all have technical enrollments. The apparent explanation is that the technical program began as a part of trade and industrial education, and program operation and supervision of technical education continues under "T&I" in many states.

Nineteen states reported no health staff, yet all have health teachers and enrollments. It is likely that this program was also a part of "T&I" and continues to be operated and supervised under this staff.

In some states with small populations and small staffs (e.g., Alaska, New Mexico, Wyoming), the director and other administrators are responsible for certain program fields as well as for their other service and administrative duties. Since the proportion of time spent on each type of responsibility is not known, ratios showing staff-load are certain to be inconsistent with those in larger states.

Another problem causing inconsistency is that MDT (Manpower Development Training) staff members account for a very large proportion of of some of the smaller staffs. In eleven states having seven or fewer program staff members and averaging five, seven have from one to five MDT persons averaging 1.7. Without MDT these eleven states would average only 3.8 program staff members. In one of these states a program staff of seven includes five MDT persons. On the other hand, 12 states show no MDT staff at all, and one shows six MDT out of 15 program staff, another 12 out of 40.

Such inconsistencies in the statistical data have made it difficult to assess the full scope of vocational-technical education in the United States. However, despite these problems in interpreting the information submitted by the states, it has been possible to find some meaningful relationships among state-level organization and administration and local programs in vocational-technical education.

Although formal hypotheses were not formulated for this study, several underlying assumptions provided a framework for analysis of the data:

1. Under an ideal organizational structure, the state director of vocational education, as an associate or assistant superintendent, would report directly to the state superintendent of schools.

2. Under an ideal organizational structure, there would be only one state board designated as the state board for vocational education which would be responsible for the administration of all state vocational-technical education programs.

3. As a result of the Vocational Education Act of 1963, there would be evidence of extensive changes in state staff responsibilities and activities directed toward:

    a. more attention to research, planning and evaluation
    b. less attention to traditional occupational categories
    c. more attention to administrative organization by level of instruction--secondary, post-secondary, adult
    d. more recognition of unique or recent vocational programs.

4. The nature and extent of vocational-technical programs and their state-level administration would be influenced by geographic region and degree of urbanization of the state's population.

The statistical data secured from state reports to the U.S. Office of Education which formed the basis for this study could not possible have provided sufficient information to test thoroughly the above-stated assumptions. Results of analysis of these data have contributed, however, to an overall description of the current status of state-level administration of vocational-technical education.

1. Differences were found among the states grouped according to the hierarchal position of the state director of vocational education in the state administration of public education. However, before generalizing upon any of the findings of this study, one must consider other factors. It must be recognized that the state directors represent a great diversity in training, experience, personality traits, and leadership qualities. It must also be recognized that they work in environments where state educational leadership and local school-state department of education relationships are quite different.

2. There appears to be a definite trend toward broadening the scope of services and the regrouping of organizational patterns by state divisions of vocational education. Since 1962-63, 25 states have added to their staff responsibilities such new activities as planning and/or program development, research and curriculum development.

3. There appears to be a tendency toward the separation of state-level administration of secondary and post-secondary vocational-technical education. As enrollments in junior colleges grow and technical occupations demand more persons with extensive skills and knowledge, the problems of state organization for the administration of vocational education in these two institutional levels may be expected to become more extensive. Problems are compounded as state-level administration is diversified.

4. Although there are wide differences among regions in percent of urban population, the extent of urban concentration in a state does not seem to be related to the percentage of youth enrolled in vocational-technical education. This finding suggests perhaps that vocational-technical education is not yet geared toward meeting the needs of urban youth. As our urban centers continue to demand expanded vocational facilities and training for an increasing number of both youth and adults, the challenge to state divisions of vocational-technical education becomes quite evident.

5. Adult enrollments in vocational education in 1966-67 varied widely from state to state and region to region. In the ten most urban states, the percentage of adult enrollment to total enrollment tended to be lower than in the other 40 states. This finding may indicate a need to expand adult programs to meet the training needs of adults residing in industrial centers across the country.

APPENDIX A

Research Method and Sources of Data

APPENDIX A--RESEARCH METHOD AND SOURCES OF DATA

Method of Obtaining, Organizing and Tabulating Data

Individual reports for each state have been developed according to the outline presented under the first objective of this Study. The procedure and method followed in completing each of the 12 sections of the state summaries found in Appendix B are described below.

I. Legal Basis for the Administration of Vocational-Technical Education

Data for this section of the report were obtained from the State Plans for vocational education and from the state legal codes as amended in July - August 1967. To assure consistency and timeliness of the information, all data were verified by each state director of vocational education to be accurate as of September 1, 1967. Subsequent changes in legal status of state administration of vocational-technical education have not been reflected in this report. Thus, by date of publication some of the information contained in this section may be outdated and no longer in effect. However, in the interest of consistency, the cut-off date indicated above was used for all states.

II. Selection of State Officers for the Administration of Vocational-Technical Education

Basic sources of information for this section of the report were Will's study of the structure and organization of state education* and the state Education Codes, as amended in July-August 1967. Verification of the data for accuracy as of September 1, 1967, was obtained from each state director of vocational education.

---

* Robert F. Will, State Education, Structure and Organization. U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education (OE 23038 Misc. No. 46), 1964.

III. Position of Vocational-Technical Education in the State Administration of Education

and

IV. Organization for the Administration of Vocational-Technical Education

The organizational structures diagrammed in these two sections for each state follow a standard format designed to present comparable and consistent data. The terminology for titles of positions, functions and activities has been standardized as much as possible.

Sources of data included published organization charts, the most recent State Plans, staff directories of state departments of education and material gathered for Sections I and II of these tabulations.

The diagrams in Sections III and IV have been reviewed by each state director and reflect the status of vocational-technical education and the state organization for its administration as of September 1, 1967. Because organizational structure cannot be static but must be modified to meet changing needs, Sections III and IV for some states may not truly reflect the organization upon the date of publication of this report.

V. Professional Staff for State Administration of Vocational-Technical Education

The tabulations of professional staff members in each of the state divisions of vocational-technical education were taken from staff directories and were verified or updated to reflect the status of each staff as of September 1, 1967.

VI. Schools Providing Vocational-Technical Education Programs

Data for this section of the report were obtained directly from the Office of Education statistical report, OE 4046, "Number and Type of Schools Offering Vocational Education" for 1966-67. Only unduplicated counts of schools, including two secondary and three post-secondary categories, were tabulated. In cases in which the unduplicated totals in the categories did not for some reason balance with the total unduplicated count of schools, the states were queried and adjustments made.

Since programs under contract to private or government institutions and associations are rarely reported, they have not been included in this study.

VII. Teachers and Teaching Positions in Vocational-Technical Education

The U.S. Office of Education statistical report, OE 4047-1, "Number of Teachers in Vocational Education Programs" was the source of information for this section. The specific programs included in this section were limited to those which conform with the definition of vocational education given in the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

Tabulations by occupational area of "teaching positions" in secondary, post-secondary, adult and special needs programs were derived from the total numbers of teachers listed on form OE 4047-1. In some instances one teacher occupies teaching positions in more than one level of program, therefore an unduplicated count of "teachers" is used for persons as opposed to positions.

VIII. Teachers and State Staff in Vocational-Technical Programs

Not all SDVE staff members shown in Sections IV and V have been included in this section, since many staff positions are administrative or have to do with services to components of the Division which are not classified as vocational-technical education for the purposes of the Study. This tabulation shows only those working directly with program activities in vocational education as defined in the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

In order to show the ratio of teachers to state staff within separate programs, only the six commonly reported program categories were used. This eliminated industrial arts, civil defense, and home economics except in those cases where "gainful" and "useful" home economics could be separated.

Included in the total ratio of teachers and state program staff members are staff persons whose activities are not separate or perhaps cover several fields: occupational training and "special occupational education," work experience, MDT and ARA, veterans' education and adult education. Cooperative education and work-study were checked through enrollments in each state reporting them, in the fields of merchandising, office and industrial. For the sake of consistency these were shown separately.

Some activities reported separately in the source data were placed for purposes of the Study in the programs under which they are administered according to the SDVE organization charts and/or enrollment reports (e.g., Diversified Occupational Training (DOT), apprentice, police/fire service, and "Related" all of which are included in "industrial" in these tables). "Itinerant instructors" were placed according to the organization chart (IV) of the SDVE.

The number of teachers for each occupational program was taken from Section VII above (unduplicated count).

IX. Enrollments in Vocational-Technical Programs

In recording enrollment data obtained from the Office of Education statistical report 4048, great inconsistencies were found in the reporting of specific courses in health and homemaking-related occupations. To insure consistency and comparability of enrollment data among all the states, the following arbitrary decisions were made in the organizing of these data:

1. To transfer from Industrial Occupations to Homemaking-Related Occupations, enrollments in courses for: (a) domestic workers, (b) caterers, (c) dressmakers, (d) tailors, (e) seamstresses, and (f) salon receptionists. Whenever possible, the line was drawn between (1) actual personal/family service or hand work and (2) manufacturing, processing, trade or industrial occupations. The latter group of courses was retained under the Industrial classification.

2. To transfer to Homemaking-Related Occupations those courses grouped in the source data with others in this classification so that a health emphasis could not be assumed: (a) dietician aide or assistant, (b) sanitary food handler, (c) nursery school assistant, and (d) activity directors, nursing homes.

3. To transfer to Health Occupations those enrollments grouped in the source data with other health occupations so that the emphasis seemed to be on health services: (a) dietician aide; (b) nursery school assistant, child care attendant; and (c) hospital food service.

4. To transfer to Health Occupations enrollments in specific courses which had been listed under either Technical or Industrial programs:

- Medical lab. assistant
- Hospital attendant
- Medical record technician
- X-ray, electro-cardiograph, surgical technicians
- Dental technician, hygienist or assistant
- Optometric assistant
- Medican service n.e.c.
- Doctor's assistant
- Physical therapy assistant
- Practical and vocational nurse
- Licensed R.N.
- Nurse's aide
- Ward clerk, hospital
- Nursing unit administrative assistant
- Medical secretary
- Masseur
- Medical terminology
- Radiological assistant
- Midwife
- Geriatrics
- Pharmacology
- Hospital recreation director

"Persons with special needs in regular vocational classes" were not included in these tables, for two reasons: that such figures would be duplications; and that for this study the interest was in number of persons in special programs, not the total number of persons with special needs.

X. Enrollments and Expenditures for Vocational-Technical Programs for Years 1962-63 and 1966-67

Enrollment and expenditure data for 1962-63 were obtained from *Vocational and Technical Education: A Review of Activities in Federally-Aided Programs, Fiscal Year 1963.* *

Enrollment figures for 1966-67 were taken from Section IX (above); to them were added enrollments in Homemaking courses from OE 4048. Homemaking was included in this table because this program is administered by the state division of vocational education.

Expenditure data for 1966-67 were secured from the respective program reports on OE form 4044. Thus, only *direct* program expenditures were included in this table. Expenditures for construction, work-study programs and ancillary services could not be allocated to specific vocational programs, and hence were excluded.

Because 1966-67 enrollments in Fisheries were reported as Industrial enrollments on OE 4048, Fisheries expenditures from OE 4044 were added to Industrial expenditures.

---

* U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare: OE 80008-63. Tables 1, 12, 15, 16, 18, 21, 25, 28, and 30.

The percent increase in program enrollments and expenditures were figured from 1962-63 as the base year.

XI. Sources of Funds for Vocational-Technical Education

Sources of funds for 1966-67 were taken from Office of Education form 4043, "Expenditures of Funds by Purpose," which reports expenditures by sources--local, state, and Federal. For 1962-63 school year, the Study did not have these reports available for all states. The figures for those not available on Form 4043 were obtained from Vocational and Technical Education: A Review of Activities in Federally-Aided Programs, Fiscal Year 1963.*

The average annual percent increase in funding was figured from 1962-63 as the base year, as in Section X.

Since some of the state and local funds used for vocational education, particularly in office education and homemaking-related occupations, are not reported to the Office of Education, the tables in Section XI do not present a complete picture. However, they do put resources of states on a comparable basis in other fields.

XII. Expenditures for Vocational-Technical Education for Years 1962-63 and 1966-67

The Office of Education form 4044, "Expenditures of Funds for Vocational Education by Program," was used to obtain the amounts of funds spent by the SDVE and by local school districts.

All programs administered by the SDVE were included in this table whether or not they were truly vocational by the definition used in this Study.

For 1962-63, figures were taken from Vocational and Technical

---

* Ibid., Table 5.

Education: A Review of Activities in Federally-Aided Programs, Fiscal Year 1963.*

Teacher Education expenditures both by states and by local districts were placed in a separate category, neither state nor local, when it became evident that states were reporting these expenditures in quite different ways. In some states, all costs of teacher education appeared as state expenditures; in others, all costs appeared local; and in still others, teacher education costs appeared to be shared by the state and local districts. The decision to show teacher education costs as a separate category was made in the hope that a clearer picture of the remaining state and local costs of vocational education would emerge.

Since the data on expenditures by program do not include the costs of construction and instructional equipment, these capital outlay figures were obtained from OE 4043, "Expenditures by Purpose." The cost of the work-study program when not shown separately on OE 4044 was also taken from OE 4043.

The average annual percent increase in expenditures was figured from 1962-63 as the base year, as in Sections X and XI.

Analysis of Data

1. Relationship of the position of the state director of vocational-technical education in the hierarchy of state administration of public education with selected indices of vocational-technical education.

   Data for each state were tabulated according to the three categories of administrative level. Differences in data among categories were tested by means of the "median test for k samples," a non-parametric chi-square technique.

   Results of these analyses are presented in Tables 2, 3, and 4 of the text.

2. Regional differences in organization, administration and programs in vocational-technical education.

---

* Ibid., Table 7.

Data for each state were tabulated according to the nine USOE regions. Differences in data among regions were tested by means of the "median test for k samples," a non-parametric chi-square technique.

Results of this analysis are presented in Tables 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the text.

APPENDIX B

Tabulations of Data for the Study of Organization for the Administration of Vocational-Technical Education by States

ALABAMA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Alabama states that "The Legislature shall establish, organize and maintain a liberal system of public schools throughout the state . . ." (Article XIV, Section 256)

The State Board of Education is composed of the Governor, the State Superintendent of Education and one member from each congressional district, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. (Title 52,6) The State Board of Education "shall exercise, through the State Superintendent of Education and his professional assistants, general control and supervision over the public schools of the state." (Title 52,14)

The state accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education . . ." (Title 52,381) and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education. (Title 52,384)

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

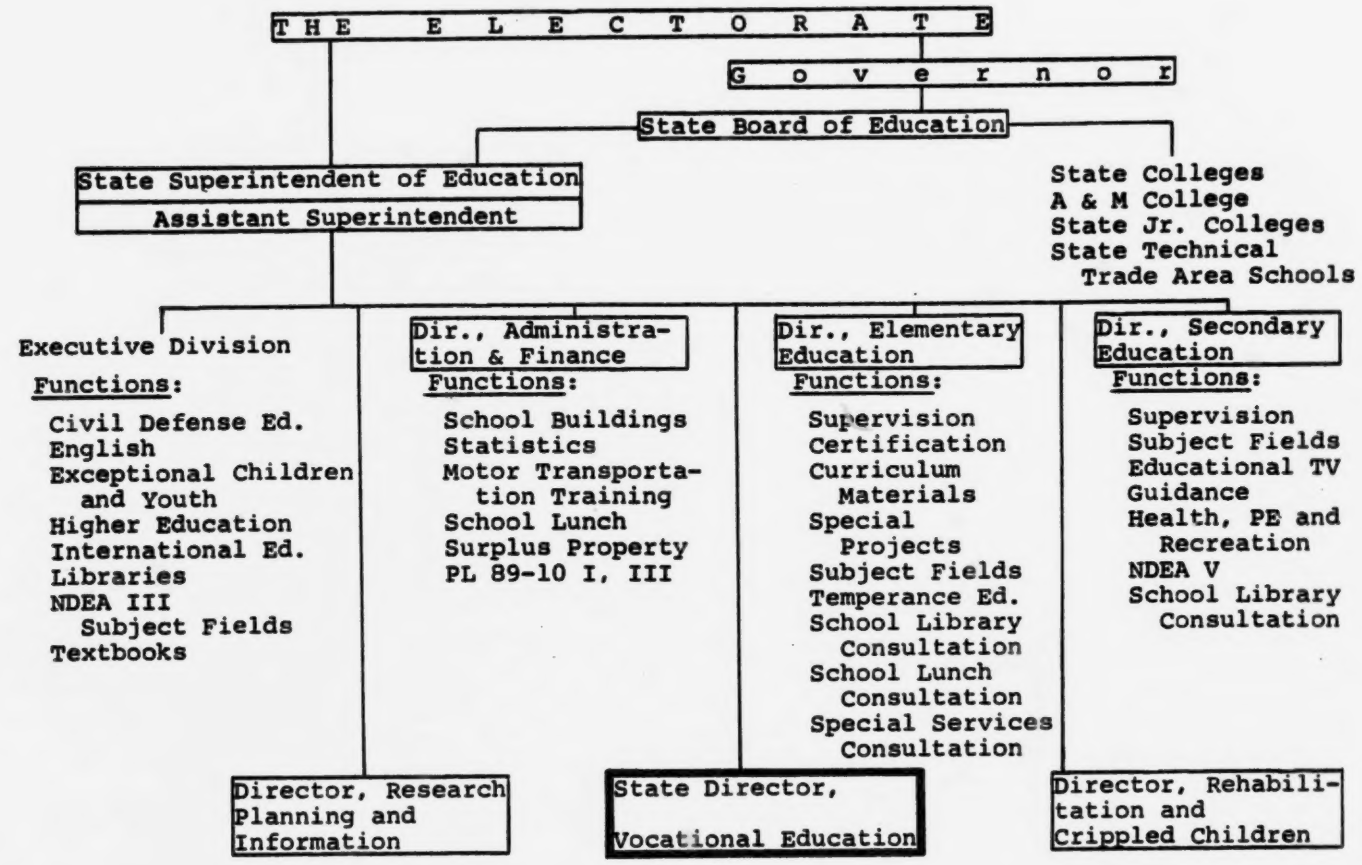
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Education is the executive officer of the State Board of Education which is designated the State Board for Vocational Education. (Title 52,41) He is elected directly by the people of the state. (Article V, Section 112 and Title 52,41)

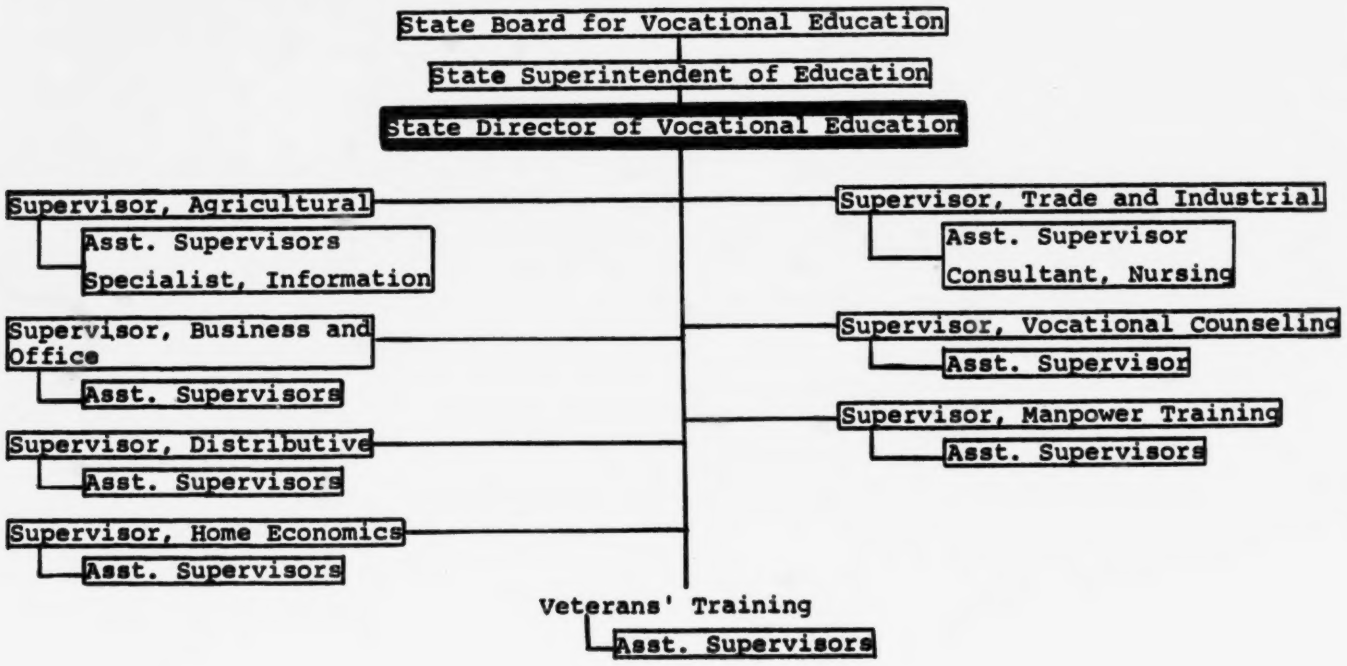
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is responsible for the administration of the state program of vocational education. He is appointed by the State Board of Education upon the nomination of the State Superintendent of Instruction.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Education
Assistant Superintendent
State Colleges
A & M College
State Jr. Colleges
State Technical Trade Area Schools
Executive Division
Functions:
Civil Defense Ed.
English
Exceptional Children and Youth
Higher Education
International Ed.
Libraries
NDEA III Subject Fields
Textbooks
Dir., Administration & Finance
Functions:
School Buildings
Statistics
Motor Transportation Training
School Lunch
Surplus Property
PL 89-10 I, III
Dir., Elementary Education
Functions:
Supervision
Certification
Curriculum Materials
Special Projects
Subject Fields
Temperance Ed.
School Library Consultation
School Lunch Consultation
Special Services Consultation
Dir., Secondary Education
Functions:
Supervision
Subject Fields
Educational TV
Guidance
Health, PE and Recreation
NDEA V
School Library Consultation
Director, Research Planning and Information
State Director, Vocational Education
Director, Rehabilitation and Crippled Children

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Education
State Director of Vocational Education
Supervisor, Agricultural
Asst. Supervisors
Specialist, Information
Supervisor, Business and Office
Asst. Supervisors
Supervisor, Distributive
Asst. Supervisors
Supervisor, Home Economics
Asst. Supervisors
Veterans' Training
Asst. Supervisors
Supervisor, Trade and Industrial
Asst. Supervisor
Consultant, Nursing
Supervisor, Vocational Counseling
Asst. Supervisor
Supervisor, Manpower Training
Asst. Supervisors

(Alabama)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Director, Division of Vocational Education		1
Supervisors		8
Vocational Guidance	1	
Research and Information	1	
Special Federal Programs	1	
Agriculture	1	
Business and Office	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Home Economics	1	
Trade and Industry	1	

Assistant Supervisors		12
Special Federal Programs	3	
Agriculture	3	
Home Economics	3	
Trade and Industry	1	
Veterans Training	2	
Consultants		1
Nursing Education	1	
TOTAL		22

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	448	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
TOTAL SECONDARY		448
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	1	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
University or College	1	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		2
~~Combined~~ Ungraded		27
TOTAL SCHOOLS		477
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	7	
Post-Secondary	-	
~~Combined~~ Ungraded	27	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		34

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	388	-	388	6	388	19
Merchandising	68	3	22	-	93	4
Office	236	-	84	-	320	15
Technical	9	2	108	-	117	6
Industrial	251	4	786	9	1,036	50
Health	-	-	117	-	117	6
Others						
Total Teachers					2,071	100
Total Teaching Positions	952	9	1,505	15	2,481	
Full-Time	849	7	502	9	1,367	
Part-Time	103	2	1,003	6	1,114	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers		Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	4	388		97
Merchandising	1	93		93
Office	1	320		320
Technical	2	117	1153	557
Industrial		1036		
Health	1	117		117
Others: Veteran's Education	1	-		
Total	10	2071		207

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Alabama)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS
1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		24,575	-	11,406	1,058	37,039	40
Merchandising**		1,698	65	2,787	334	4,884	5
Office		5,649	1,158	1,658	18	8,483	9
Technical		219	44	3,502	-	3,765	4
Industrial		5,997	73	21,029	370	27,469	30
Health***		1,390	-	3,655	-	5,045	5
Home-Related***		2,155	-	4,576	66	6,797	7
Total	Number	41,683	1,340	48,613	1,846	93,482	100
	Percent	45	1	52	2	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	37,326	37,039	- 1	$ 2,355,000	$ 3,298,000	40
Merchandising	821	4,884	496	160,000	566,000	254
Office	-	8,483	-	-	1,033,000	-
Technical	1,528	3,765	146	400,000	817,000	104
Industrial	19,713	27,469	40	3,557,000	11,668,000	228
Health	1,859	5,045	172	182,000	331,000	82
Homemaking	42,008	36,204	14	1,966,000	2,602,000	32
Home-Related	-	6,797	-	-	257,000	-
Others						
Total	103,255	129,686	26	$ 8,620,000	$20,572,000	139

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	2,558,000	30	11,522,000	48	88
State Funds	4,947,000	57	6,873,000	28	10
Federal Funds	1,121,000	13	5,771,000	24	104
Total	8,626,000	100	24,166,000	100	45

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	460,000	5	736,000	3	15
Teacher Education	50,000	1	218,000	1	84
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	2,735,000	11	-
Instructional Equipment	179,000	2	349,000	2	24
Current Expenses	7,937,000	92	20,128,000	83	38
Total--All Agencies	8,626,000	100	24,166,000	100	45

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Alabama)

ALASKA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Alaska states that "The Legislature shall, by general law, establish and maintain a system of public schools open to all children of the state . . ." (Article VII, Section 1)

There is created a Department of Education which includes "the Commissioner of Education, the State Board of Education, and the staff necessary to carry out the functions of the department." (Title 14.07.010) The State Department of Education is composed of six members, appointed by the Governor, confirmed by the Legislature, and based on a consideration of recommendations made by recognized educational associations. (Title 14.07.090)

The state accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education . . ." (Title 14,35.010) and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education. (Title 14.35.020)

The Alaska State Plan for Vocational Education was submitted by the State Board for Vocational Education in July, 1966. It follows closely an outline of a suggested plan by the U.S. Office of Education.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

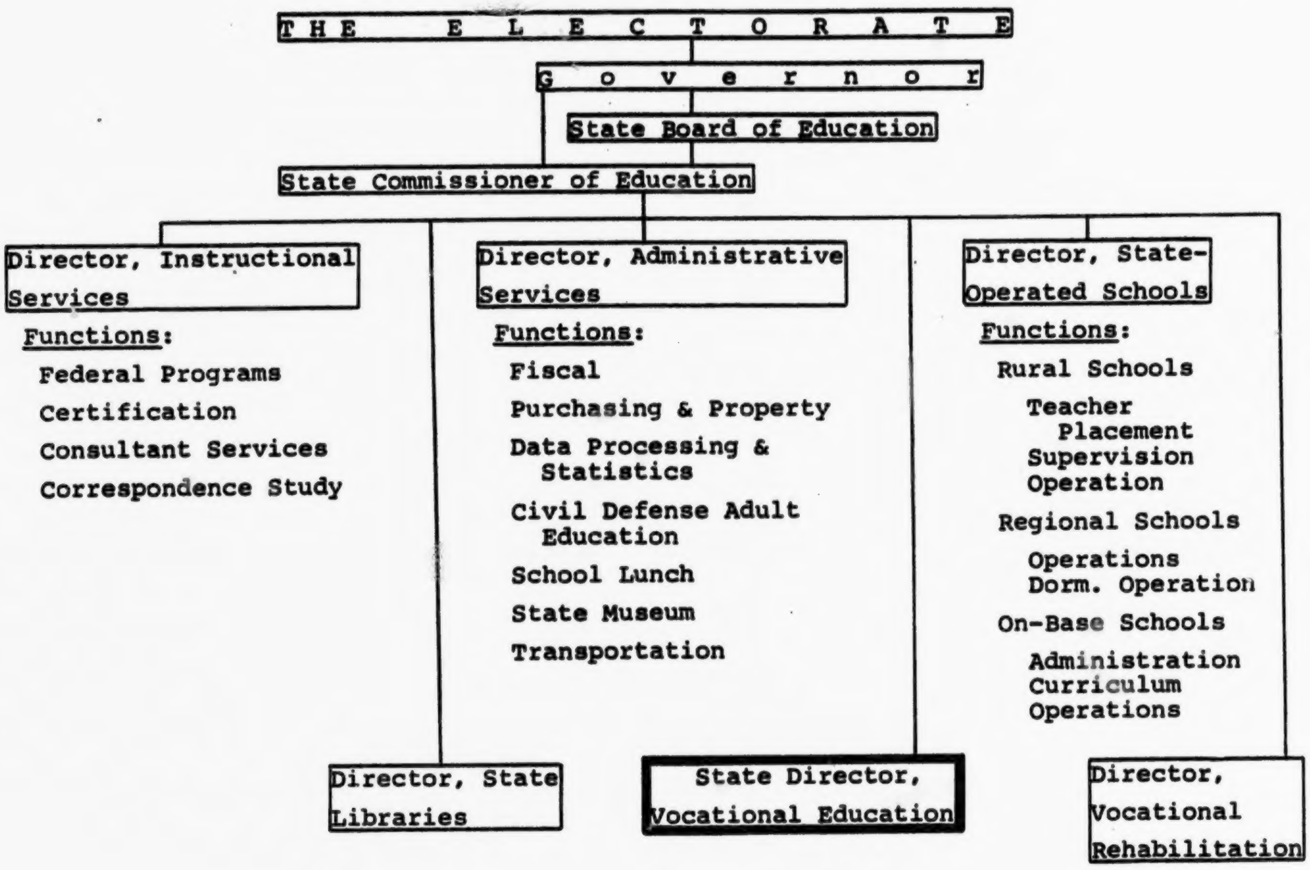
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Commissioner of Education is the executive officer of the State Board of Education which is designated as the State Board for Vocational Education. He is selected by the State Board and confirmed by the Governor for a five-year term. He can succeed himself.

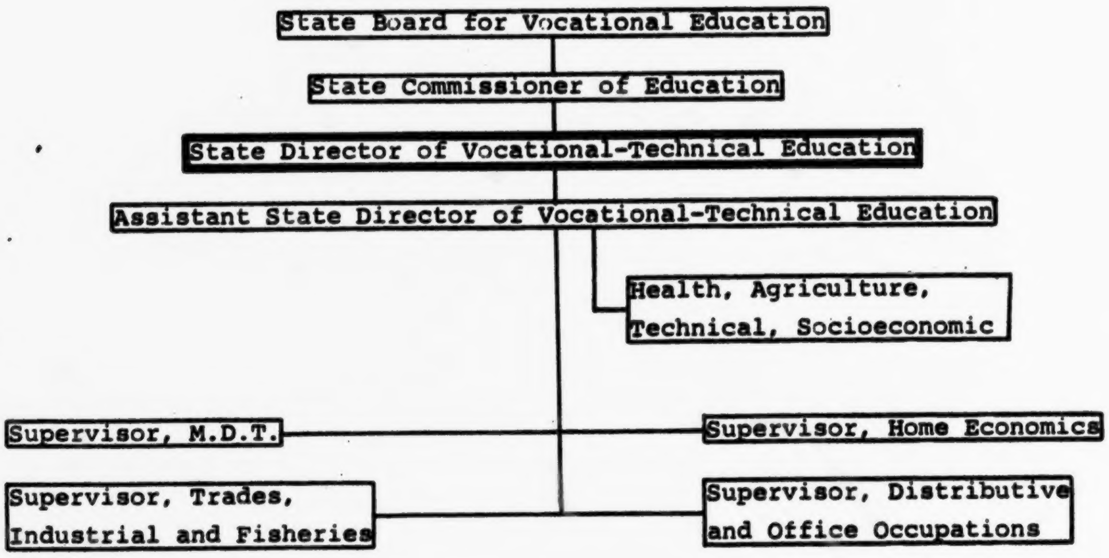
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Board employs the State Director of Vocational Education, who is responsible to the State Board through the executive officer for the administration, supervision, coordination and operation of the State vocational-technical programs. The State Director is appointed by the State Board for Vocational Education, with no other confirmation required.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
State Commissioner of Education
Director, Instructional Services
Functions:
Federal Programs
Certification
Consultant Services
Correspondence Study
Director, Administrative Services
Functions:
Fiscal
Purchasing & Property
Data Processing & Statistics
Civil Defense Adult Education
School Lunch
State Museum
Transportation
Director, State-Operated Schools
Functions:
Rural Schools
Teacher Placement
Supervision
Operation
Regional Schools
Operations
Dorm. Operation
On-Base Schools
Administration
Curriculum
Operations
Director, State Libraries
State Director, Vocational Education
Director, Vocational Rehabilitation

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Commissioner of Education
State Director of Vocational-Technical Education
Assistant State Director of Vocational-Technical Education
Health, Agriculture, Technical, Socioeconomic
Supervisor, M.D.T.
Supervisor, Home Economics
Supervisor, Trades, Industrial and Fisheries
Supervisor, Distributive and Office Occupations

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Director, Vocational Education		1
Assistant Director		1
Supervisors		4
MDTA	1	
Trades-Industry, Fisheries	1	
Home Economics	1	
Distributive Education-- Office Occupations	1	
TOTAL		6

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	23	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
TOTAL SECONDARY		23
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	4	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
University or College	1	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		5
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		28
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	-	
Post-Secondary	-	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		-

---

* This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	1	1	–	–	2	2
Merchandising	6	–	–	–	6	5
Office	29	–	20	–	35	32
Technical	3	3	6	–	12	11
Industrial	14	1	34	2	51	46
Health	–	4	–	–	4	4
Others						
Total Teachers	☒	☒	☒	☒	110	100
Total Teaching Positions	53	9	60	2	124	☒
Full-Time	53	6	–	–	59	☒
Part-Time	–	3	60	2	65	☒

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers		Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	–	–		–
Merchandising	1	6	41	41
Office		35		
Technical	–	12		–
Indust. & Fisheries	1	51		51
Health	–	4		–
Others MDT	1	–		–
Total	3	110		37

* This table includes only personnel whose functions conform with the definition of vocational education used for this study. In some states having very small program staffs, administrators may have the responsibility for certain program fields in addition to administrative duties.

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966-67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		67	20	-	-	87	2
Merchandising**		305	-	-	-	305	6
Office		1,700	-	-	-	1,700	34
Technical		342	128	117	-	587	12
Industrial		688	432	762	-	1,882	38
Health***		-	46	-	-	46	1
Home-Related***		270	-	82	-	352	7
Total	Number	3,372	626	961	-	4,959	100
	Percent	68	13	19	-	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	130	87	-33	$ 18,000	$ 32,000	78
Merchandising	59	305	417	37,000	53,000	43
Office	-	1,700	-	-	262,000	-
Technical	-	587	-	-	195,000	-
Industrial	573	1,882	228	70,000	305,000***	336
Health	-	46	-	-	54,000	-
Homemaking	1,000	1,226	23	132,000	183,000	39
Home-Related	-	352	-	-	61,000	-
Others						
Total	1,762	6,185	246	$ 257,000	$ 1,145,000	346

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

*** Including $52,000 for Fisheries, a much larger proportion of total expenditures than in any other state reporting fisheries.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	50,000	19	513,000	44	231
State Funds	112,000	44	158,000	14	10
Federal Funds	96,000	37	484,000	42	101
Total	258,000	100	1,155,000	100	87

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	13,000	5	98,000	8	163
Teacher Education	8,000	3	31,000	3	72
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	-	-	-
Instructional Equipment	-	-	86,000	8	-
Current Expenses	237,000	92	940,000	81	74
Total--All Agencies	258,000	100	1,155,000	100	87

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

ARIZONA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Arizona states that "The Legislature shall enact such laws as shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of a general and uniform public school system..." (Acticle XI, Section 1)

"The State Board of Education shall be composed of the following members: the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of a State University or a State College, three lay members, a member of the State Junior College Board, a superintendent of a high school district, a classroom teacher, and a county school superintendent. Each member, other than the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate." (Article XI, Section 3 as amended, election November 3, 1965; effective December 3, 1965.)

The Arizona State Plan was submitted to the U.S. Office of Education by the State Board for Vocational Education in November, 1964.

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 15-1053(A)) and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education. (Title 15-1053(B))

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

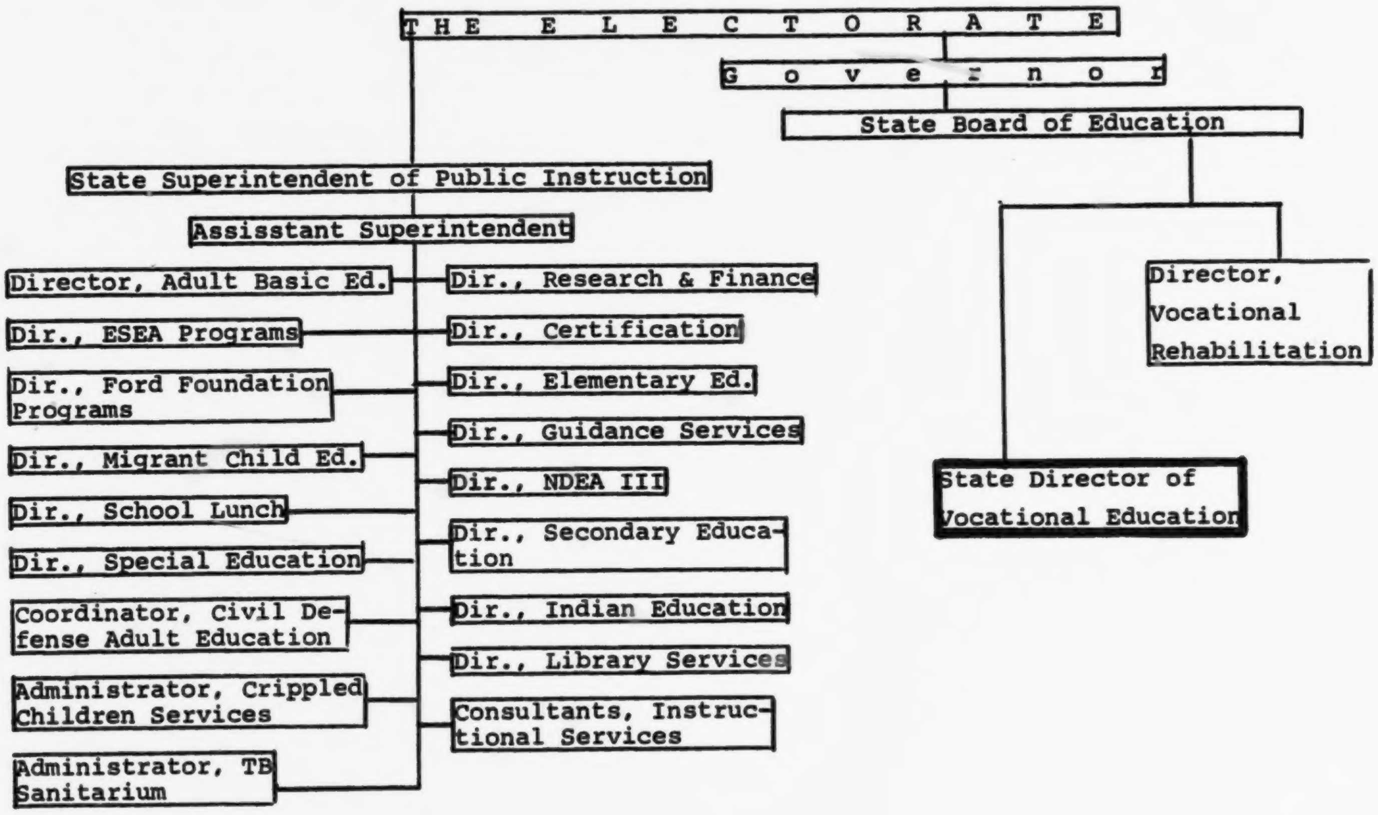
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is elected to office by direct vote of the people of the State and serves as ex officio member and secretary of the State Board of Education. The executive officer of the State Board of Education, which is designated as the State Board for Vocational Education, appoints the Executive Officer of the State Board for Vocational Education.

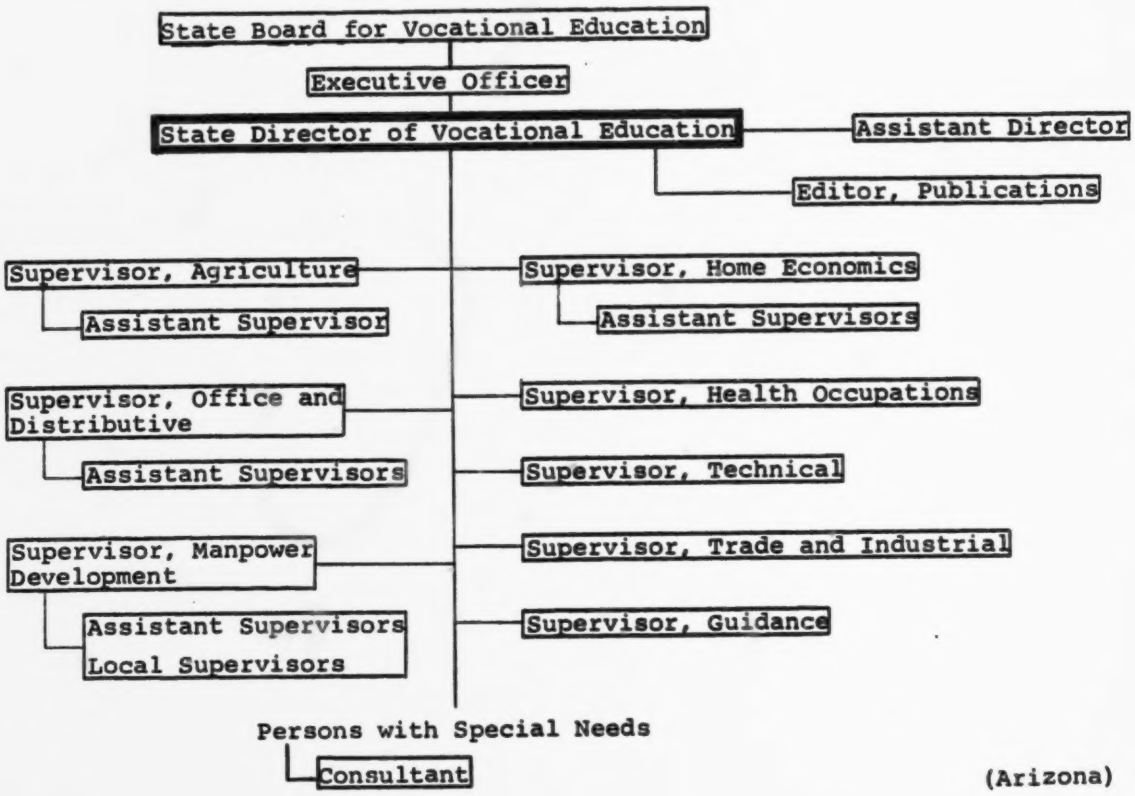
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is appointed by the State Board upon the recommendation of the Executive Officer of the State Board. He is responsible for the program of vocational-technical education to the State Board, through his executive officer.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Assisstant Superintendent
Director, Adult Basic Ed.
Dir., ESEA Programs
Dir., Ford Foundation Programs
Dir., Migrant Child Ed.
Dir., School Lunch
Dir., Special Education
Coordinator, Civil Defense Adult Education
Administrator, Crippled Children Services
Administrator, TB Sanitarium
Dir., Research & Finance
Dir., Certification
Dir., Elementary Ed.
Dir., Guidance Services
Dir., NDEA III
Dir., Secondary Education
Dir., Indian Education
Dir., Library Services
Consultants, Instructional Services
Director, Vocational Rehabilitation
State Director of Vocational Education

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
Executive Officer
State Director of Vocational Education
Assistant Director
Editor, Publications
Supervisor, Agriculture
Assistant Supervisor
Supervisor, Office and Distributive
Assistant Supervisors
Supervisor, Manpower Development
Assistant Supervisors
Local Supervisors
Supervisor, Home Economics
Assistant Supervisors
Supervisor, Health Occupations
Supervisor, Technical
Supervisor, Trade and Industrial
Supervisor, Guidance
Persons with Special Needs
Consultant

(Arizona)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

State Director of Vocational-Technical Education		1
Assistant State Director		1
State Supervisors		8
Agriculture Education	1	
Office and Distributive Education	1	
Guidance Services	1	
Manpower Development	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Technical Education	1	
Trade and Industrial Education	1	
Health Occupations Education	1	
Assistant Supervisors		6
Agriculture Education	1	
Office and Distributive Education	2	
Manpower Development	1	
Home Economics Education	2	
Local Supervisor		2
Manpower Development	2	
TOTAL		18

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	92	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
TOTAL SECONDARY		92
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	6	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
University or College	2	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		8
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		100
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	5	
Post-Secondary	-	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		5

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	52	4	4	1	57	9
Merchandising	39	5	30	-	66	10
Office	114	18	43	-	163	25
Technical	-	51	64	-	98	15
Industrial	77	8	154	1	227	35
Health	2	29	1	3	35	6
Others						
Total Teachers					646	100
Total Teaching Positions	284	115	296	5	700	
Full-Time	284	115	-	2	401	
Part-Time	-	-	296	3	299	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers		Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	2	57		29
Merchandising	3	66	229	76
Office		163		
Technical	1	98		98
Industrial	1	227		227
Health	1	35		35
Others MDT	4	-		-
Total	12	646		54

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Arizona)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		2,740	95	211	50	3,096	10
Merchandising**		1,986	397	4,344	-	6,727	22
Office		3,980	1,382	1,597	-	6,959	22
Technical		-	907	2,715	80	3,702	12
Industrial		2,652	560	4,570	270	8,052	26
Health***		29	514	44	57	644	2
Home-Related***		76	307	1,167	292	1,842	6
Total	Number	11,463	4,162	14,648	749	31,022	100
	Percent	37	14	47	2	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	2,279	3,096	36	$ 393,000	$ 758,000	93
Merchandising	2,759	6,727	143	150,000	531,000	254
Office	-	6,959	-	-	1,652,000	-
Technical	1,763	3,702	110	166,000	1,057,000	537
Industrial	8,308	8,052	- 3	476,000	1,101,000	131
Health	283	644	128	56,000	352,000	529
Homemaking	16,588	16,694	1	810,000	1,355,000	67
Home-Related	-	1,842	-	-	101,000	-
Others						
Total	31,980	47,716	49	$ 2,051,000	$ 6,907,000	237

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	1,159,000	57	2,710,000	39	33
State Funds	563,000	27	2,090,000	30	68
Federal Funds	329,000	16	2,201,000	31	142
Total	2,051,000	100	7,001,000	100	60

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	137,000	7	282,000	4	26
Teacher Education	81,000	4	179,000	3	30
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	-	-	-
Instructional Equipment	52,000	2	-	-	-
Current Expenses	1,781,000	87	6,540,000	93	67
Total--All Agencies	2,051,000	100	7,001,000	100	60

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Arizona)

ARKANSAS

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Arkansas states that, ". . . the state shall maintain a general, suitable and efficient system of free schools . . ." (Article 14, Section 1)

The State Board of Education is composed of nine members, one from each congressional district, the rest at large from the state (Title 80-102) to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. (Title 80-103)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled "an act to provide for the promotion of vocational education . . ." (Title 80-2512) and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education. (Title 80-2514)

The Arkansas State Plan for the administration of vocational education was approved by the Arkansas State Board for Vocational Education on November 8, 1964 and subsequently amended on June 14, 1965; September 13, 1965; December 13, 1965; and June 12, 1966. It follows closely an outline of a suggested plan by the U.S. Office of Education.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

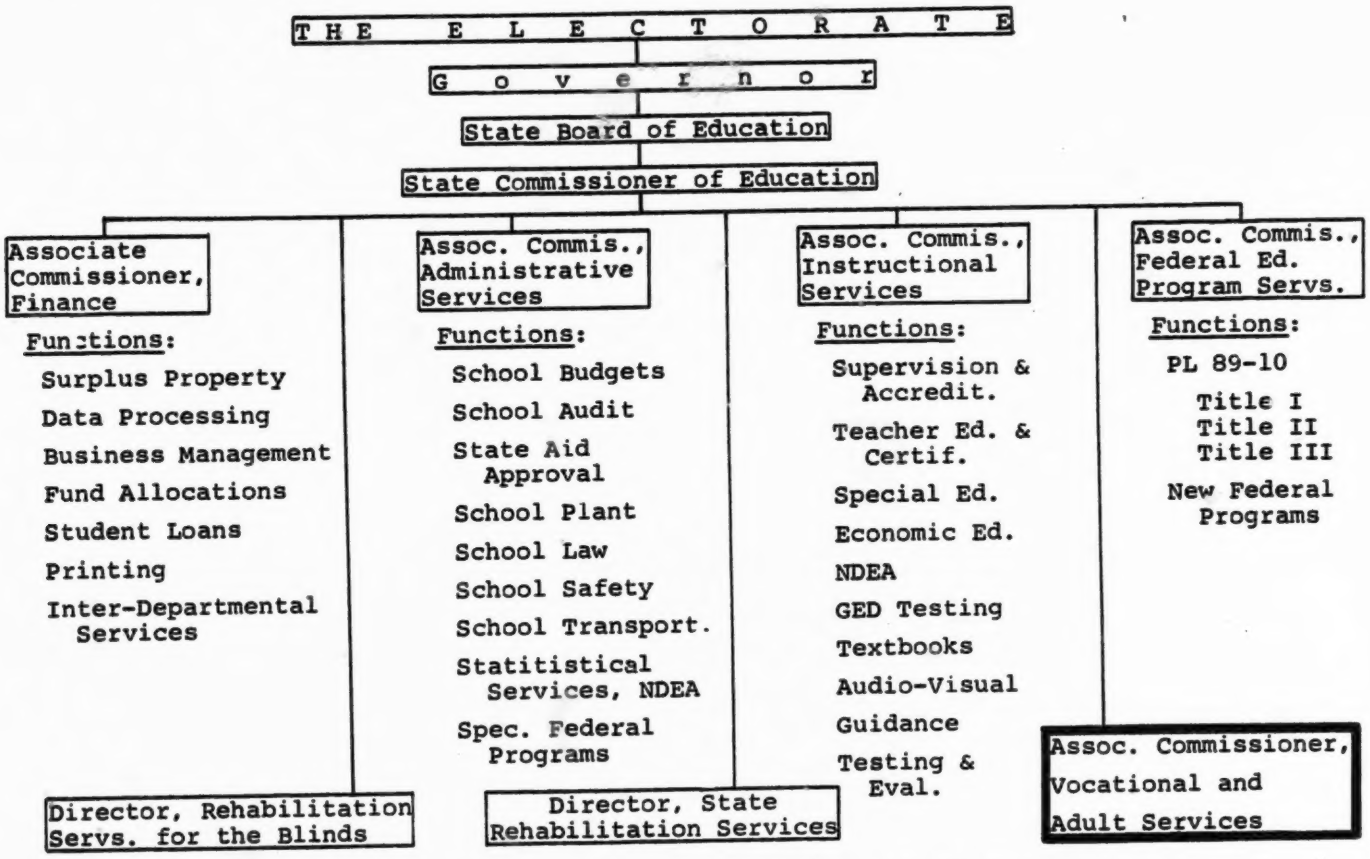
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The Commissioner of Education is the executive officer of the State Board of Education, which is designated the State Board for Vocational Education. He is selected by the State Board.

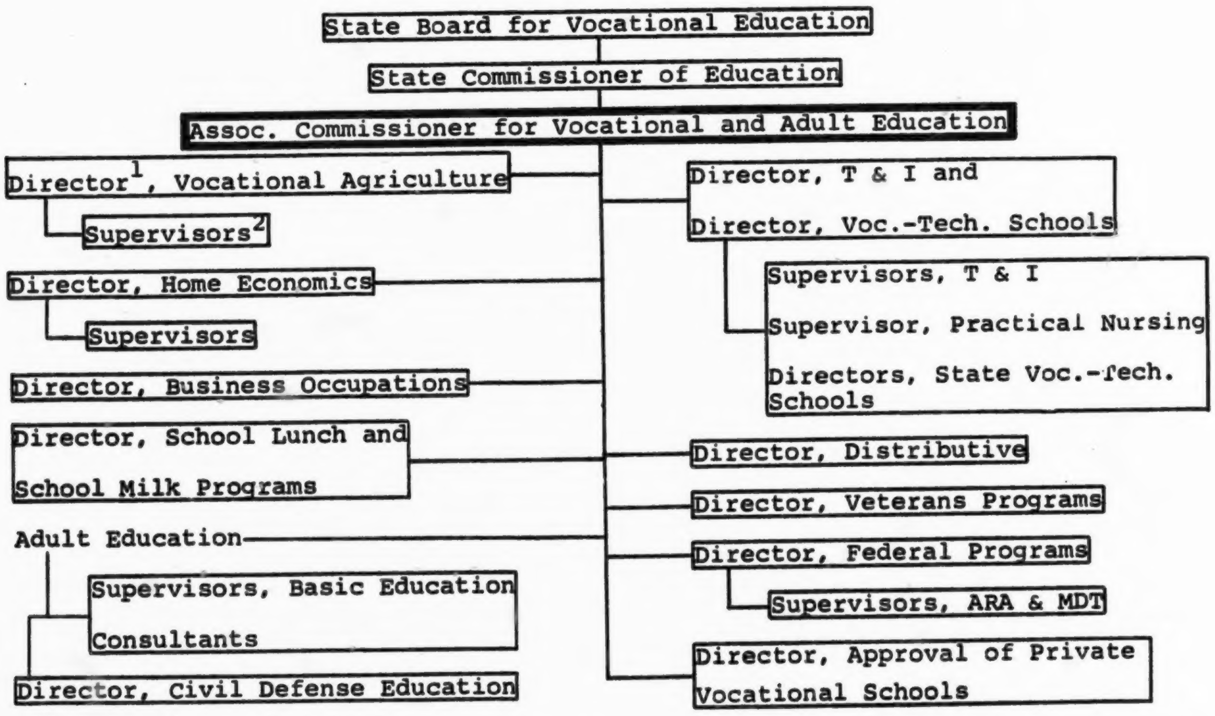
The State Director of Vocational Education

The Associate Commissioner for Vocational Education is responsible to the Commissioner of Education for the direction of the entire program of vocational education, including promotion, administration and evaluation. He is appointed by the State Board upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Education.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
State Commissioner of Education
Associate Commissioner, Finance
Functions:
Surplus Property
Data Processing
Business Management
Fund Allocations
Student Loans
Printing
Inter-Departmental Services
Assoc. Commis., Administrative Services
Functions:
School Budgets
School Audit
State Aid Approval
School Plant
School Law
School Safety
School Transport.
Statitistical Services, NDEA
Spec. Federal Programs
Assoc. Commis., Instructional Services
Functions:
Supervision & Accredit.
Teacher Ed. & Certif.
Special Ed.
Economic Ed.
NDEA
GED Testing
Textbooks
Audio-Visual
Guidance
Testing & Eval.
Assoc. Commis., Federal Ed. Program Servs.
Functions:
PL 89-10
Title I
Title II
Title III
New Federal Programs
Director, Rehabilitation Servs. for the Blinds
Director, State Rehabilitation Services
Assoc. Commissioner, Vocational and Adult Services

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Commissioner of Education
Assoc. Commissioner for Vocational and Adult Education
Director[1], Vocational Agriculture
Supervisors[2]
Director, Home Economics
Supervisors
Director, Business Occupations
Director, School Lunch and School Milk Programs
Adult Education
Supervisors, Basic Education
Consultants
Director, Civil Defense Education
Director, T & I and Director, Voc.-Tech. Schools
Supervisors, T & I
Supervisor, Practical Nursing
Directors, State Voc.-Tech. Schools
Director, Distributive
Director, Veterans Programs
Director, Federal Programs
Supervisors, ARA & MDT
Director, Approval of Private Vocational Schools

---

[1] The title "Director" in Arkansas is equivalent to "Supervisor" in many states.
[2] The title "Supervisor" includes area supervisors, assistant supervisors and specialized supervisors, and is equivalent to "Assistant Supervisor" in many states.

(Arkansas)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Assistant Commissioner for Vocational & Adult Education		1
Directors		11
Agriculture Education	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Business Occupation Education	1	
School Lunch and School Milk Programs	1	
Adult Education	1	
Civil Defense Adult Education	1	
Trade and Industrial and Vocational-Technical Schools	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Veterans Programs	1	
Federal Occupational Training	1	
Approval of Private Voc. Schools	1	
Supervisors		13
Vocational Agriculture	6	
Home Economics	1	
Business Occupations	1	
School Lunch & Milk Programs	1	
Trade and Industrial	2	
Practical Nurse Education	1	
Area Redevelopment and Manpower Development Programs	1	
Consultant		1
Basic Education	1	
Directors, State Vocational-Technical Schools		2
TOTAL		28

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	408	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	1	
TOTAL SECONDARY		409
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	2	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	7	
University or College	2	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		11
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		420
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	3	
Post-Secondary	10	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		13

* **This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	301	3	353	31	408	40
Merchandising	25	-	31	6	53	5
Office	14	22	79	4	103	10
Technical	8	19	16	-	34	3
Industrial	78	69	280	11	392	38
Health	1	43	4	-	46	4
Others						
Total Teachers					1,036	100
Total Teaching Positions	427	156	763	52	1,398	
Full-Time	227	142	10	15	394	
Part-Time	200	14	753	37	1,004	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	7	408 408	58
Merchandising	1	53	53
Office	2	103	51
Technical	-	34	-
Industrial	3	392	131
Health	1	46	46
Others: Adult Ed.	2	-	-
Others: Vets	1	-	-
Others: Occ. Train.	1	-	-
Others: ARA & MDT	1	-	-
Total	19	1,036	55

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Arkansas)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966-67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		18,337	38	10,272	-	28,647	51
Merchandising**		803	-	3,370	30	4,203	8
Office		268	929	2,212	-	3,409	6
Technical		97	273	181	-	551	1
Industrial		1,333	1,187	13,752	-	16,272	29
Health***		65	723	125	-	913	2
Home-Related***		83	64	1,433	-	1,580	3
Total	Number	20,986	3,214	31,345	30	55,575	100
	Percent	37	6	56	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	27,966	28,647	2	$ 1,540,000	$ 1,973,000	28
Merchandising	3,048	4,203	38	95,000	219,000	131
Office	-	3,409	-	-	445,000	-
Technical	696	551	-21	107,000	252,000	136
Industrial	10,154	16,272	60	404,000	2,101,000	420
Health	834	913	9	150,000	309,000	106
Homemaking	45,760	35,944	-21	1,589,000	1,984,000	25
Home-Related	-	1,580	-	-	55,000	-
Others						
Total	88,458	91,519	3	$ 3,885,000	$ 7,338,000	89

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	2,043,000	52	3,112,000	34	13
State Funds	1,153,000	30	2,602,000	29	31
Federal Funds	689,000	18	3,386,000	37	98
Total	3,885,000	100	9,100,000	100	34

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	253,000	7	352,000	4	10
Teacher Education	125,000	3	192,000	2	13
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	1,232,000	14	-
Instructional Equipment	15,000	-	912,000	10	1,495
Current Expenses	3,492,000	90	6,412,000	70	21
Total--All Agencies	3,885,000	100	9,100,000	100	34

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Arkansas)

CALIFORNIA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of California states that "The Legislature shall provide for a system of common schools..." (Article IX, Section 5)

"There is in the State Government a State Board of Education, consisting of ten members, who are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate." (Title 10) "The Board shall determine all questions of policy within its power" (Title 151) and shall administer and establish policy for the Department of Education. (Title 352)

"The State Board of Education is designated as the State board to carry out the purposes and provisions of the acts of Congress, and is given all necessary power and authority to cooperate...with the Federal Government...in the administration of the provisions of the Federal acts." (Section 6254, Education Code, California)

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

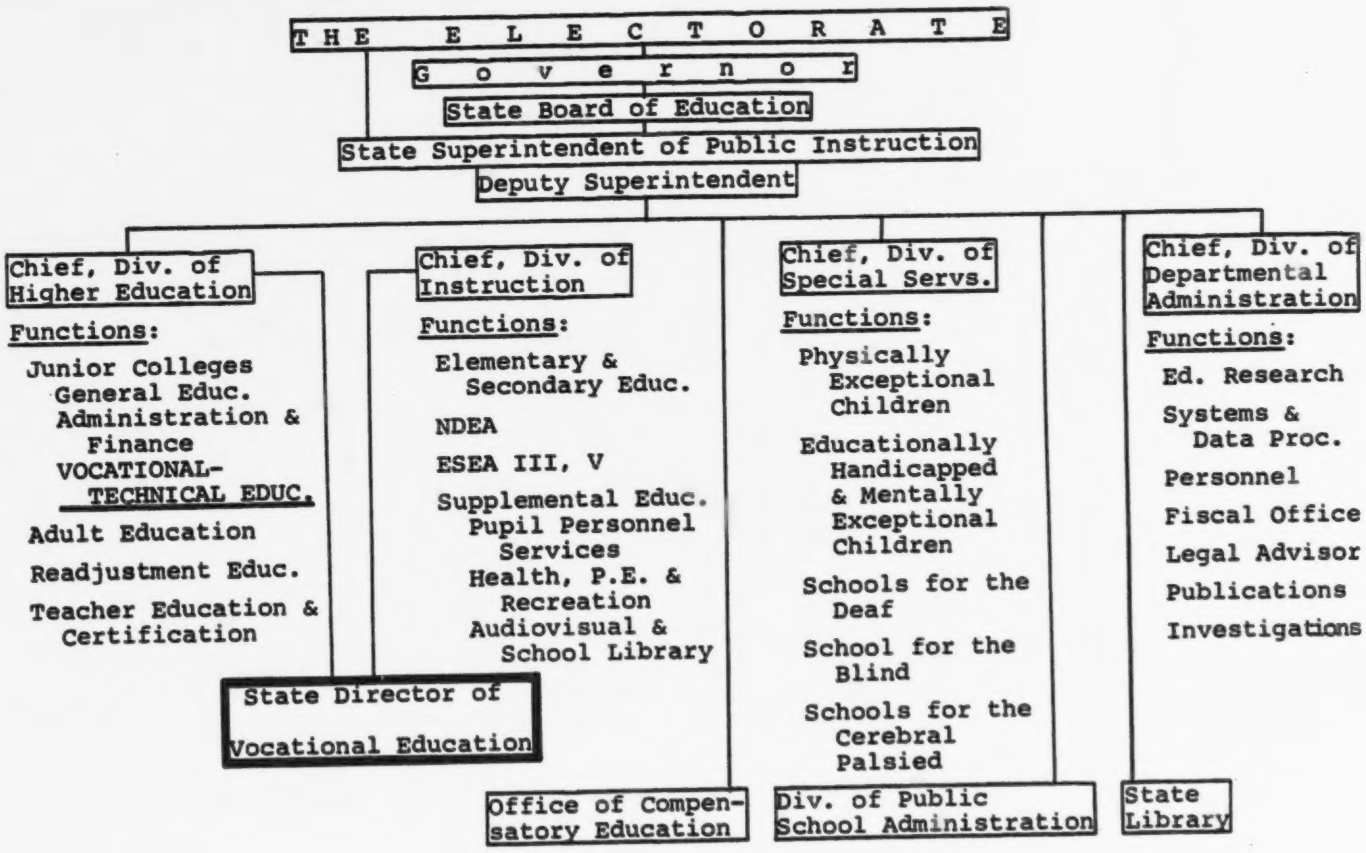
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the executive officer of the State Board of Education, and is charged with executing the policies established by the State Board. He is elected on a nonpartisan basis by the people of the State and serves for four-year terms.

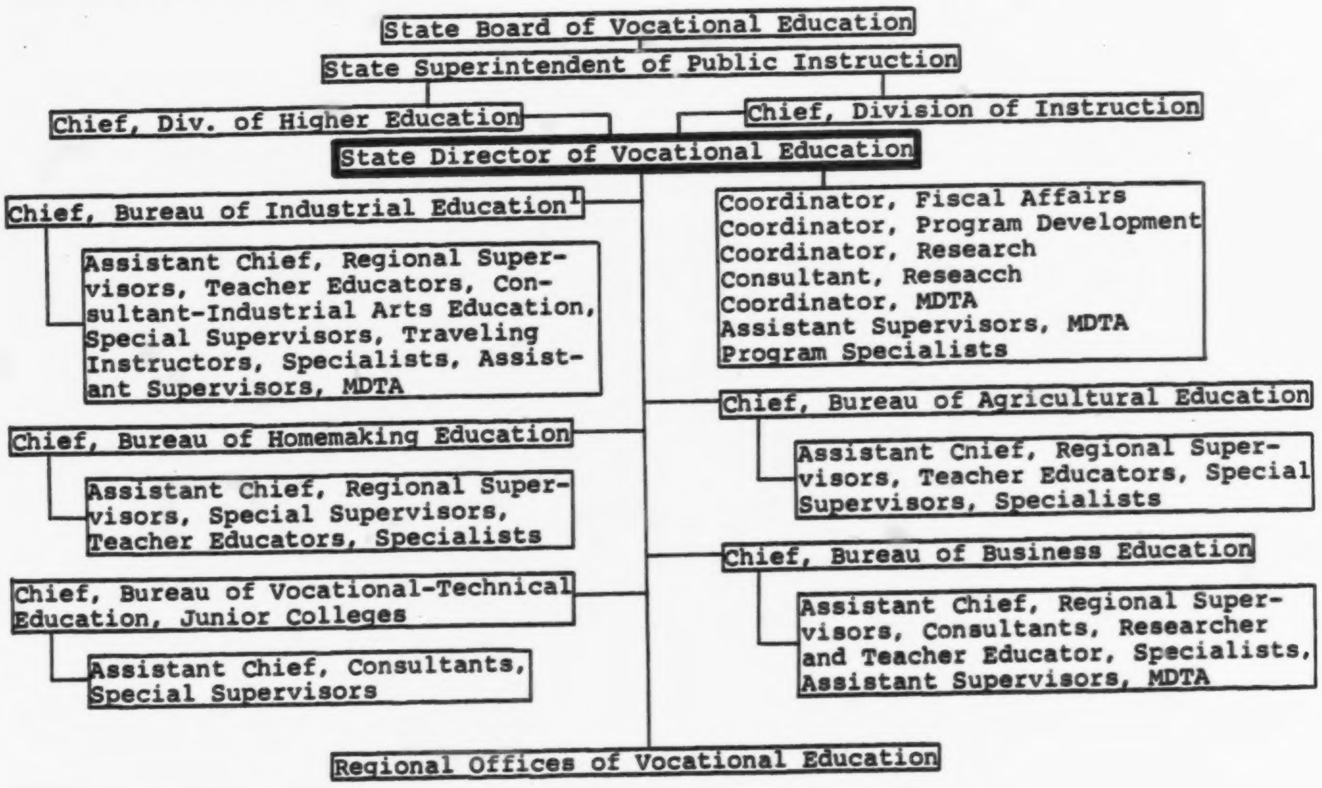
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is responsible to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction through the Associate Superintendent in Charge of Instruction. He is selected by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction subject to the rules and regulations of the State Personnel Board.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Deputy Superintendent
Chief, Div. of Higher Education
Functions:
Junior Colleges
General Educ.
Administration & Finance
VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUC.
Adult Education
Readjustment Educ.
Teacher Education & Certification
Chief, Div. of Instruction
Functions:
Elementary & Secondary Educ.
NDEA
ESEA III, V
Supplemental Educ.
Pupil Personnel Services
Health, P.E. & Recreation
Audiovisual & School Library
Chief, Div. of Special Servs.
Functions:
Physically Exceptional Children
Educationally Handicapped & Mentally Exceptional Children
Schools for the Deaf
School for the Blind
Schools for the Cerebral Palsied
Chief, Div. of Departmental Administration
Functions:
Ed. Research
Systems & Data Proc.
Personnel
Fiscal Office
Legal Advisor
Publications
Investigations
State Director of Vocational Education
Office of Compensatory Education
Div. of Public School Administration
State Library

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board of Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Chief, Div. of Higher Education
Chief, Division of Instruction
State Director of Vocational Education
Chief, Bureau of Industrial Education[1]
Assistant Chief, Regional Supervisors, Teacher Educators, Consultant-Industrial Arts Education, Special Supervisors, Traveling Instructors, Specialists, Assistant Supervisors, MDTA
Coordinator, Fiscal Affairs
Coordinator, Program Development
Coordinator, Research
Consultant, Reseacch
Coordinator, MDTA
Assistant Supervisors, MDTA
Program Specialists
Chief, Bureau of Homemaking Education
Assistant Chief, Regional Supervisors, Special Supervisors, Teacher Educators, Specialists
Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Education
Assistant Cnief, Regional Supervisors, Teacher Educators, Special Supervisors, Specialists
Chief, Bureau of Vocational-Technical Education, Junior Colleges
Assistant Chief, Consultants, Special Supervisors
Chief, Bureau of Business Education
Assistant Chief, Regional Supervisors, Consultants, Researcher and Teacher Educator, Specialists, Assistant Supervisors, MDTA
Regional Offices of Vocational Education

---

[1] The title "Chief" is equivalent to "Supervisor in many states.

(California)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

State Director of Vocational Education		1
Chiefs		5
Agricultural Education	1	
Business Education	1	
Homemaking Education	1	
Industrial Education	1	
Vocational-Technical Ed., Jr. Colleges	1	
Assistant Chiefs		5
Agricultural Education	1	
Business Education	1	
Homemaking Education	1	
Industrial Education	1	
Vocational-Technical Ed., Jr. Colleges	1	
Coordinators		7
Fiscal Affairs	1	
Program Development	1	
MDTA	1	
RCU	1	
Regional	3	
Supervisors		23
Industrial	1	
Peace Officers Training	1	
Fire Training	1	
Occup. Proficiency Testing	1	
Regional	19	
Assistant Supervisors		16
MDTA	10	
Industrial Education	1	
Peace Officers Training	3	
Regional	2	
Special Supervisors		3
Agricultural Education	1	
Homemaking Education	1	
Industrial Education	1	
Consultants		11
Business Education	1	
Industrial Arts Education	1	
Research	2	
Agricultural Ed.,Jr. College	1	
Business Ed., Jr. College	1	
Health Occup., Jr. College	1	
Home Economics, Jr. College	1	
Industrial Ed., Jr. College	2	
Voc-Tech Ed., Jr. College	1	
Special Consultants		3
Program Development	1	
Work Experience	1	
MDTA	1	
Teacher Educators		4
Fire Training Instructors		8
TOTAL		86

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	671	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	10	
TOTAL SECONDARY		681
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	78	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
University or College	1	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		79
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		760
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	10	
Post-Secondary	78	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		88

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	405	63	11	6	478	3
Merchandising	116	110	1,783	-	763	5
Office	3,733	1,934	1,109	-	6,296	45
Technical	62	1,423	136	-	1,604	11
Industrial	505	2,695	1,368	3	4,456	32
Health	25	438	78	2	531	4
Others						
Total Teachers					14,128	100
Total Teaching Positions	4,846	6,663	4,485	11	16,005	
Full-Time	1,133	2,271	202	1	3,607	
Part-Time	3,713	4,392	4,283	10	12,398	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers		Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	4	478		120
Merchandising	4	763	7059	1765
Office		6296		
Technical	-	1604		-
Industrial	19	4456		234
Health	1	531		531
Others MDT	12	-		-
Total	40	14,128		353

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(California)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		19,997	2,559	865	83	23,504	3
Merchandising**		8,513	59,043	56,836	-	124,392	16
Office		127,132	132,785	55,149	-	315,066	42
Technical		4,173	22,061	38,890	-	65,124	9
Industrial		23,329	55,330	119,668	21	198,348	26
Health***		3,065	10,431	5,940	37	19,473	2
Home-Related***		1,587	1,587	249	50	3,473	1
Work Experience		7,888	309	-	-	8,197	1
Total	Number	195,684	284,105	277,597	191	757,577	100
	Percent	26	37	36	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	14,219	23,504	65	$ 2,687,000	$ 7,133,000	165
Merchandising	89,297	124,392	39	1,061,000	1,788,000	69
Office	-	315,066	-	-	7,384,000	-
Technical	65,389	65,124	-.4	4,838,000	9,178,000	90
Industrial	132,801	198,348	48	7,970,000	24,738,000	211
Health	7,271	19,473	168	1,297,000	3,833,000	196
Homemaking	145,729	194,285	33	5,204,000	7,650,000	47
Home-Related	-	3,473	-	-	1,481,000	-
Others						
Total	454,706	943,665	108	$23,057,000	$63,185,000	174

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

(California)

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	18,476,000	80	52,833,000	73	46
State Funds	762,000	3	863,000	1	3
Federal Funds	3,818,000	17	18,895,000	26	99
Total	23,056,000	100	72,591,000	100	54

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	993,000	4	2,180,000	3	30
Teacher Education	254,000	1	570,000	1	31
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	8,234,000	11	-
Instructional Equipment	1,216,000	6	8,288,000	11	145
Current Expenses	20,593,000	89	53,319,000	74	40
Total--All Agencies	23,056,000	100	72,591,000	100	54

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(California)

COLORADO

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Colorado states that the "General Assembly is to establish and maintain public schools ..." (Article IX, Section 2) It also states that the general supervision of the public schools of the State shall be vested in a board of education. (Article IX, Section 1)

The State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education was designated the State Board for Vocational Education under recent legislative action. This new State Board is the sole agency for the administration of the State Plan for Vocational Education and for receiving and administering Federal funds for vocational education programs. (New Section 13, (2))

The Board shall consist of nine members, appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall represent agriculture, one representing labor organizations and one member representing business. The Board shall have two members from each congressional district in the State. Members shall serve staggered six-year terms.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

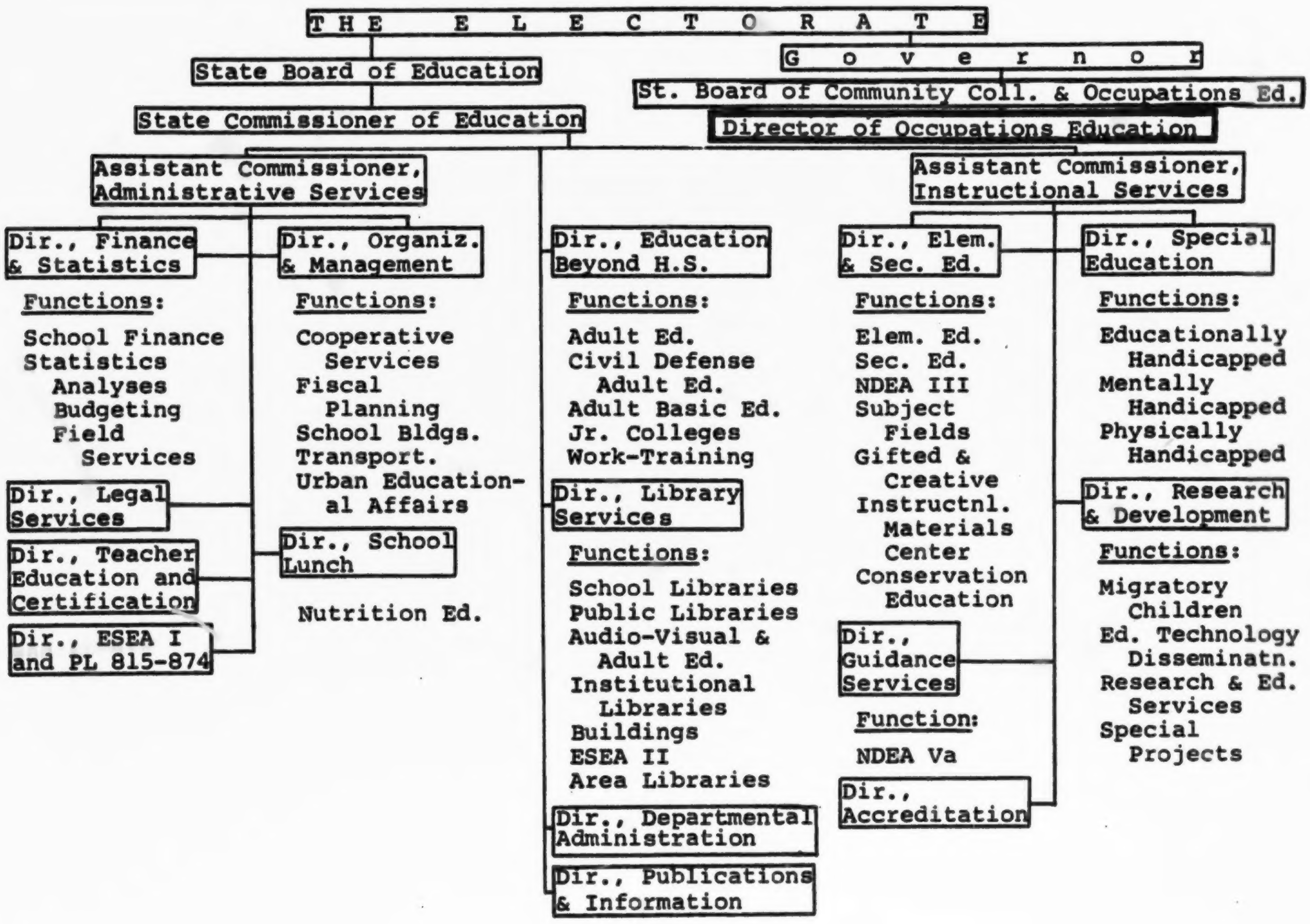
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Commissioner of Education is the executive officer of the State Board of Education. The State Board of Vocational Education is a separate board in Colorado and its director is the executive officer of that board.

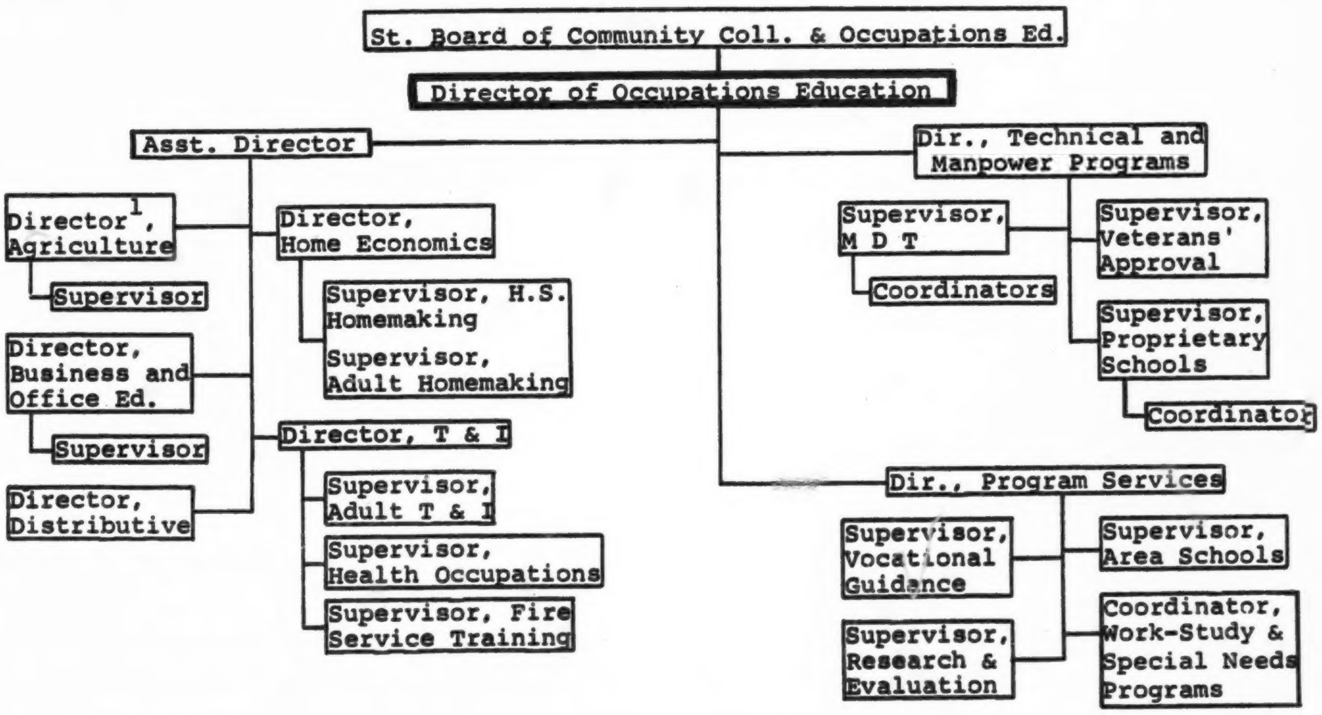
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Occupational Education shall be appointed by the State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education. The State Director shall supervise the administration of all occupational education programs in the State.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
St. Board of Community Coll. & Occupations Ed.
State Commissioner of Education
Director of Occupations Education
Assistant Commissioner, Administrative Services
Assistant Commissioner, Instructional Services
Dir., Finance & Statistics
Functions:
School Finance
Statistics
Analyses
Budgeting
Field Services
Dir., Organiz. & Management
Functions:
Cooperative Services
Fiscal Planning
School Bldgs.
Transport.
Urban Educational Affairs
Dir., Education Beyond H.S.
Functions:
Adult Ed.
Civil Defense Adult Ed.
Adult Basic Ed.
Jr. Colleges
Work-Training
Dir., Elem. & Sec. Ed.
Functions:
Elem. Ed.
Sec. Ed.
NDEA III
Subject Fields
Gifted & Creative
Instructnl. Materials Center
Conservation Education
Dir., Special Education
Functions:
Educationally Handicapped
Mentally Handicapped
Physically Handicapped
Dir., Legal Services
Dir., Teacher Education and Certification
Dir., ESEA I and PL 815-874
Dir., School Lunch
Nutrition Ed.
Dir., Library Services
Functions:
School Libraries
Public Libraries
Audio-Visual & Adult Ed.
Institutional Libraries
Buildings
ESEA II
Area Libraries
Dir., Departmental Administration
Dir., Publications & Information
Dir., Guidance Services
Function:
NDEA Va
Dir., Accreditation
Dir., Research & Development
Functions:
Migratory Children
Ed. Technology Disseminatn.
Research & Ed. Services
Special Projects

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


St. Board of Community Coll. & Occupations Ed.
Director of Occupations Education
Asst. Director
Dir., Technical and Manpower Programs
Director[1], Agriculture
Supervisor
Director, Home Economics
Supervisor, H.S. Homemaking
Supervisor, Adult Homemaking
Director, Business and Office Ed.
Supervisor
Director, T & I
Supervisor, Adult T & I
Supervisor, Health Occupations
Supervisor, Fire Service Training
Director, Distributive
Supervisor, M D T
Coordinators
Supervisor, Veterans' Approval
Supervisor, Proprietary Schools
Coordinator
Dir., Program Services
Supervisor, Vocational Guidance
Supervisor, Research & Evaluation
Supervisor, Area Schools
Coordinator, Work-Study & Special Needs Programs

---

[1] The title "Director" is equivalent to "Supervisor" in many states.

(Colorado)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

State Executive Director of Vocational Education		1
Assistant Director of Vocational Education		1
Directors		7
Agriculture Education	1	
Business & Office Occupations	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Homemaking Education	1	
Trade & Industrial Education	1	
Technical & Manpower Program	1	
Program Services	1	
Supervisors		14
Agriculture Education	1	
Business & Office Occupations	1	
Homemaking Education High School and Adult	2	
Trade & Industrial Education	1	
Adult Trade and Industrial Education	1	
Health Occupations	1	
Fire Service Training	1	
Manpower Development and Training	1	
Veterans' Approval	1	
Proprietary Schools	1	
Vocational Guidance	1	
Area Schools	1	
Research and Evaluation	1	
Coordinators		3
Manpower Development and Training	1	
Proprietary Schools	1	
Work-Study Programs	1	
TOTAL		26

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	65	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	–	
TOTAL SECONDARY		65
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	4	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	–	
University or College	–	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		4
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		1
TOTAL SCHOOLS		70
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	–	
Post-Secondary	4	
Combined	1	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		5

---

* **This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	72	3	33	9	91	6
Merchandising	47	4	148	-	199	14
Office	103	61	166	10	244	17
Technical	-	85	60	-	106	8
Industrial	73	98	569	11	703	50
Health	1	48	18	-	64	5
Others						
Total Teachers					1,407	100
Total Teaching Positions	296	299	994	30	1,619	
Full-Time	273	225	35	26	559	
Part-Time	23	74	959	4	1,060	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	2	91	45
Merchandising	1	199	199
Office	2	244	122
Technical	3	106	35
Industrial	4	703	176
Health	1	64	64
Others Work-Study	1	-	-
Total	14	1,407	100

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		2,640	82	714	124	3,560	7
Merchandising**		1,018	346	3,037	-	4,401	10
Office		4,154	3,723	5,986	745	14,608	32
Technical		-	1,695	1,219	-	2,914	6
Industrial		2,254	2,172	13,566	158	18,150	40
Health***		5	657	550	-	1,212	3
Home-Related***		145	101	794	102	1,142	2
Total	Number	10,216	8,776	25,866	1,129	45,987	100
	Percent	22	19	56	3	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	3,186	3,560	12	$ 454,000	$ 678,000	49
Merchandising	7,587	4,401	-42	148,000	389,000	170
Office	-	14,608	-	-	1,124,000	-
Technical	1,756	2,914	66	501,000	884,000	76
Industrial	20,500	18,150	- 1	664,000	1,726,000	161
Health	431	1,212	181	109,000	267,000	145
Homemaking	21,726	28,591	32	892,000	1,313,000	47
Home-Related	-	1,142	-	-	86,000	-
Others						
Total	55,186	74,578	35	$ 2,768,000	$ 6,467,000	134

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	1,728,000	62	4,433,000	57	39
State Funds	460,000	17	774,000	10	17
Federal Funds	578,000	21	2,546,000	33	85
Total	2,766,000	100	7,753,000	100	45

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	223,000	8	339,000	4	13
Teacher Education	260,000***	9	230,000	3	- 3
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	800,000	10	-
Instructional Equipment	-	-	1,051,000	14	-
Current Expenses	2,283,000	83	5,333,000	69	33
Total--All Agencies	2,766,000	100	7,753,000	100	45

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

***Includes equipment for Teacher Education.
(Colorado)

CONNECTICUT

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The State Board of Education of Connecticut is composed of nine citizens who are appointed by the Governor on the basis of three every two years for six-year terms. No other approval on the appointment of Board members is required. The Board appoints a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary for indefinite terms. These appointees also carry the designations of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

The State Board of Education "shall have general supervision and control of the interests of the State in elementary and secondary education." (Section 10-4, General Statutes)

"The State Board of Education is empowered to receive Federal funds made available to the State for educational purposes, and to expend for purposes designated. The State treasurer is custodian of such funds." (Section 10-11, General Statutes)

"The State Board of Education is empowered to allocate and use any appropriation to meet matching requirements of the Federal acts." (Section 10-11a, General Statutes)

"The State Board of Education is designated as the state board of vocational education for the purpose of cooperating with the Federal government in the promotion and administration of vocational education." (Section 10-12,General Statutes)

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

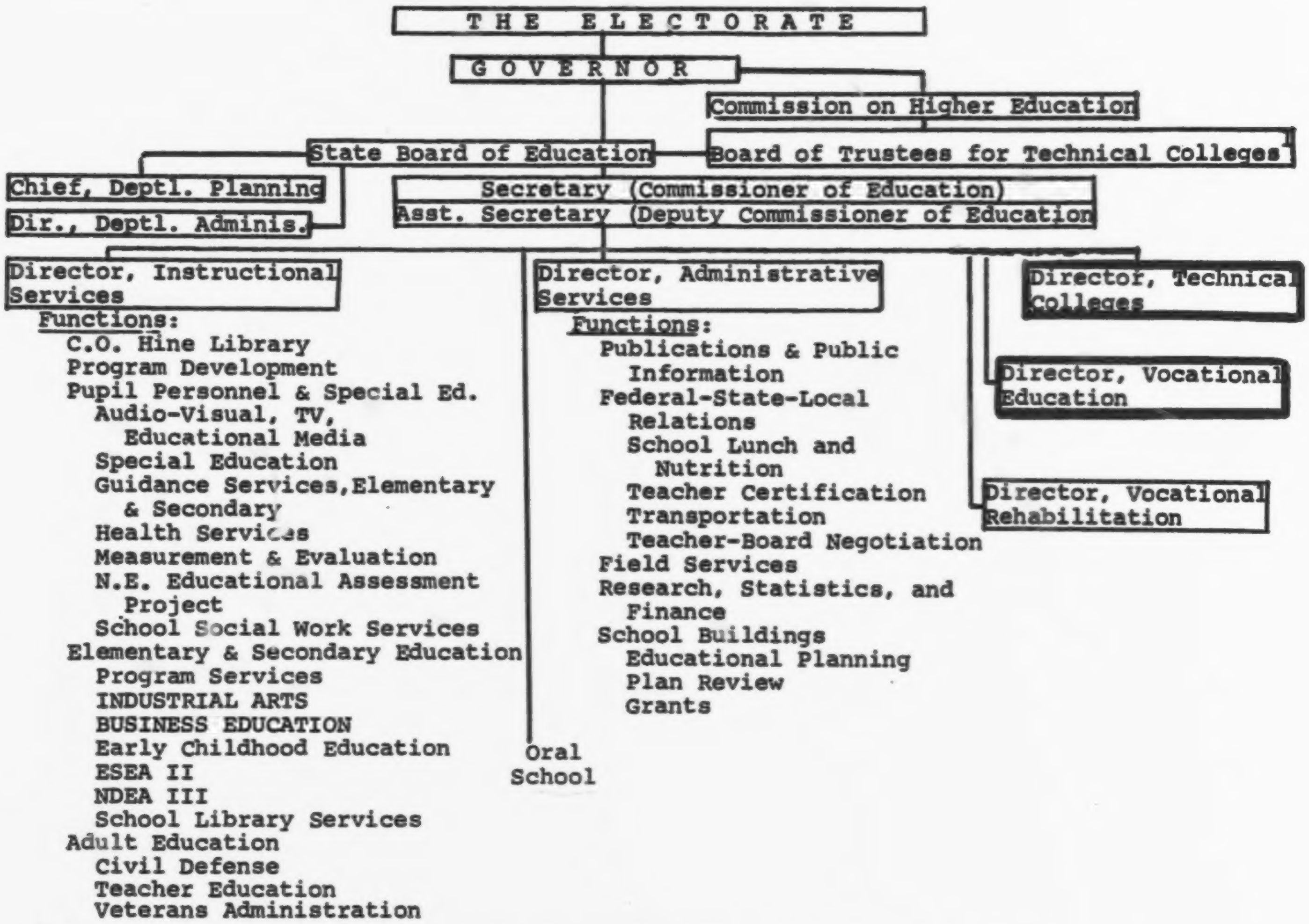
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The Commissioner of Education is the secretary of the State Board of Education, which is designated the State Board for Vocational Education. He is appointed by the State Board, with no other approval required.

The State Director of Vocational Education

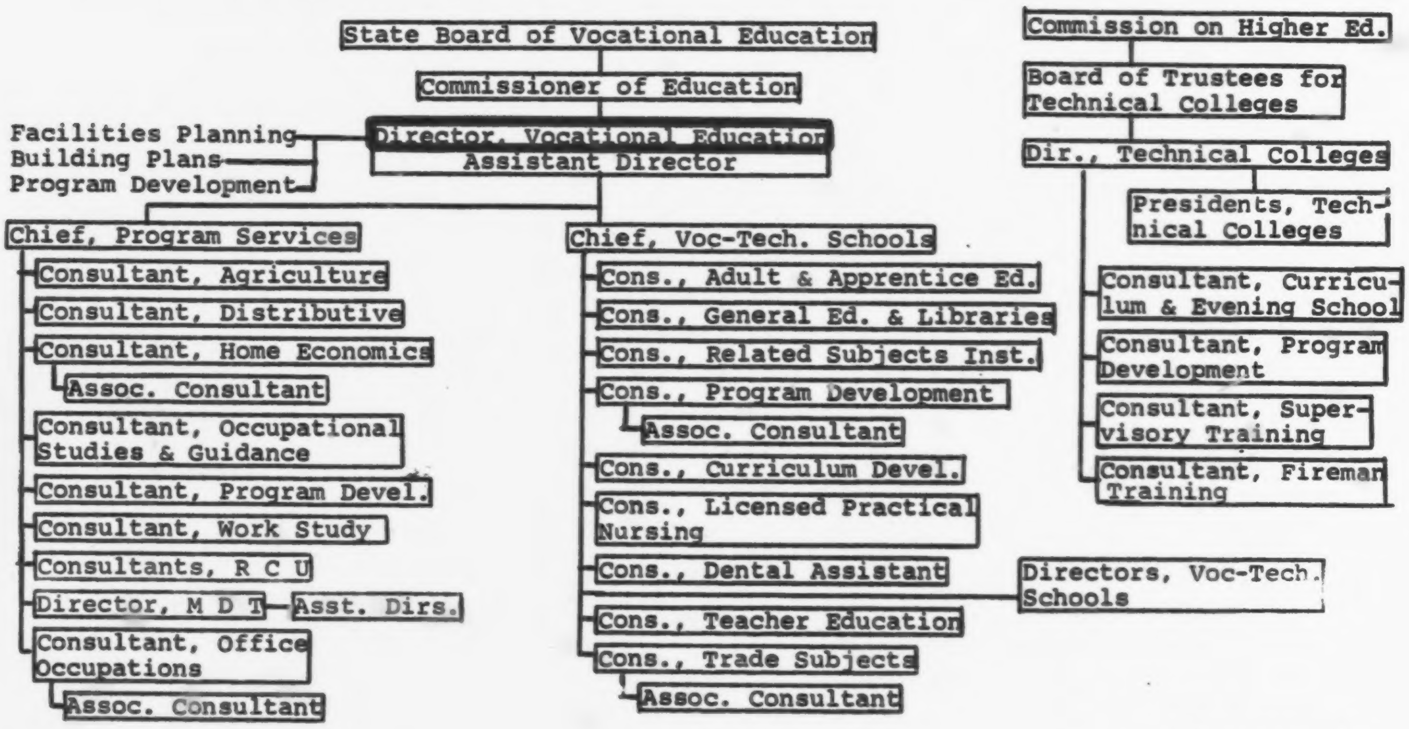
The State Director of Vocational Education is responsible for the administration of the Division of Vocational Education. He is appointed by the State Board upon recommendation of the Secretary.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Commission on Higher Education
State Board of Education
Board of Trustees for Technical Colleges[1]
Chief, Deptl. Planning
Dir., Deptl. Adminis.
Secretary (Commissioner of Education)
Asst. Secretary (Deputy Commissioner of Education
Director, Instructional Services
Functions:
C.O. Hine Library
Program Development
Pupil Personnel & Special Ed.
Audio-Visual, TV, Educational Media
Special Education
Guidance Services, Elementary & Secondary
Health Services
Measurement & Evaluation
N.E. Educational Assessment Project
School Social Work Services
Elementary & Secondary Education
Program Services
INDUSTRIAL ARTS
BUSINESS EDUCATION
Early Childhood Education
ESEA II
NDEA III
School Library Services
Adult Education
Civil Defense
Teacher Education
Veterans Administration
Oral School
Director, Administrative Services
Functions:
Publications & Public Information
Federal-State-Local Relations
School Lunch and Nutrition
Teacher Certification
Transportation
Teacher-Board Negotiation
Field Services
Research, Statistics, and Finance
School Buildings
Educational Planning
Plan Review
Grants
Director, Technical Colleges
Director, Vocational Education
Director, Vocational Rehabilitation

[1] The State Board of Education is the Board of Trustees for Technical Colleges.

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board of Vocational Education
Commissioner of Education
Facilities Planning
Building Plans
Program Development
Director, Vocational Education
Assistant Director
Chief, Program Services
Consultant, Agriculture
Consultant, Distributive
Consultant, Home Economics
Assoc. Consultant
Consultant, Occupational Studies & Guidance
Consultant, Program Devel.
Consultant, Work Study
Consultants, R C U
Director, M D T
Asst. Dirs.
Consultant, Office Occupations
Assoc. Consultant
Chief, Voc-Tech. Schools
Cons., Adult & Apprentice Ed.
Cons., General Ed. & Libraries
Cons., Related Subjects Inst.
Cons., Program Development
Assoc. Consultant
Cons., Curriculum Devel.
Cons., Licensed Practical Nursing
Cons., Dental Assistant
Directors, Voc-Tech. Schools
Cons., Teacher Education
Cons., Trade Subjects
Assoc. Consultant
Commission on Higher Ed.
Board of Trustees for Technical Colleges
Dir., Technical Colleges
Presidents, Technical Colleges
Consultant, Curriculum & Evening School
Consultant, Program Development
Consultant, Supervisory Training
Consultant, Fireman Training

(Connecticut)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Director, Vocational Education		1
Assistant Director, Vocational Education		1
Chiefs		2
Program Services	1	
Vocational-Technical Schools	1	
Consultants		17
Agriculture Education	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Occupational Studies and Guidance	1	
Research	1	
Office Occupations	2	
Program Development	1	
Research Coordinating Unit	1	
Adult & Apprentice Education	1	
General Education & Libraries	1	
Related Subjects Instruction	1	
Trade Subjects	1	
Program Development	1	
Curriculum Development	1	
Licensed Practical Nursing	1	
Teacher Education	1	
Directors		16
MDT	1	
Vocational-Technical Schools	15	
Assistant Directors, MDT		5
Director, Technical Colleges		1
Presidents, Technical Colleges		4
Consultants-Technical Colleges		4
Curriculum & Evening Schools	1	
Program Development	1	
Supervisory Training	1	
Fireman Training	1	
TOTAL		51

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	103	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	17	
TOTAL SECONDARY		120
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	5	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	4	
University or College	2	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		11
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		2
TOTAL SCHOOLS		133
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	14	
Post-Secondary	-	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		14

* This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	37	-	11	3	38	3
Merchandising	42	6	-	2	42	3
Office	459	59	4	4	514	35
Technical	-	94	218	-	252	17
Industrial	333	12	319	8	580	40
Health	10	25	1	4	35	2
Others						
Total Teachers					1,461	100
Total Teaching Positions	881	196	553	21	1,651	
Full-Time	862	157	16	21	1,056	
Part-Time	19	39	537	-	595	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	1	38	38
Merchandising	1	42	42
Office	2	514	257
Technical	-	252	-
Industrial	3	580	193
Health	1	35	35
Others Adult & Apprent.	1	-	-
MDT	6	-	-
Total	15	1,461	97

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS
1966-67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		857	-	309	49	1,215	2
Merchandising**		1,795	256	-	30	2,081	4
Office		24,835	2,113	-	86	27,034	40
Technical		-	1,704	10,014	-	11,718	17
Industrial		5,775	219	17,325	456	23,775	35
Health***		66	724	220	59	1,069	1
Home-Related***		388	9	71	110	578	1
Total	Number	33,716	5,025	27,939	790	67,470	100
	Percent	50	8	41	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	981	1,215	24	$ 248,000	$ 352,000	42
Merchandising	354	2,081	488	74,000	406,000	449
Office	-	27,034	-	-	3,181,000	-
Technical	5,727	11,718	105	1,018,000	1,281,000	26
Industrial	18,527	23,775	28	2,250,000	3,950,000	76
Health	681	1,069	57	88,000	307,000	249
Homemaking	6,232	23,519	277	428,000	698,000	63
Home-Related	-	578	-	-	176,000	-
Others						
Total	32,502	90,989	180	$ 4,106,000	$10,351,000	152

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	392,000	10	3,395,000	23	242
State Funds	2,931,000	71	8,543,000	58	48
Federal Funds	783,000	19	2,790,000	19	64
Total	4,106,000	100	14,728,000	100	65

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	187,000	5	637,000	4	60
Teacher Education	29,000	-	120,000	1	78
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	816,000	6	-
Instructional Equipment	246,000	6	1,989,000	13	177
Current Expenses	3,644,000	89	11,166,000	76	52
Total--All Agencies	4,106,000	100	14,728,000	100	65

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Connecticut)

DELAWARE

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Delaware declares the Legislature shall "establish and maintain schools." (Article X, Section 1)

"The general administration and supervision of the free public schools and of the educational interests of the State shall be vested in a State Board of Education," (Title 14-101) which is composed of six members, not more than three of which are from the same political party, appointed by the Governor. (Title 14-101)

The State Board of Education is designated as the State Board of Vocational Education (Title 14-3302) to cooperate with the Federal government in carrying out the provisions of a Federal act entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." which act and all others relating to vocational education the State accepts. (Title 14-3308)

The Delaware State Plan for Vocational Education was submitted to the U. S. Office of Education in the year 1964.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

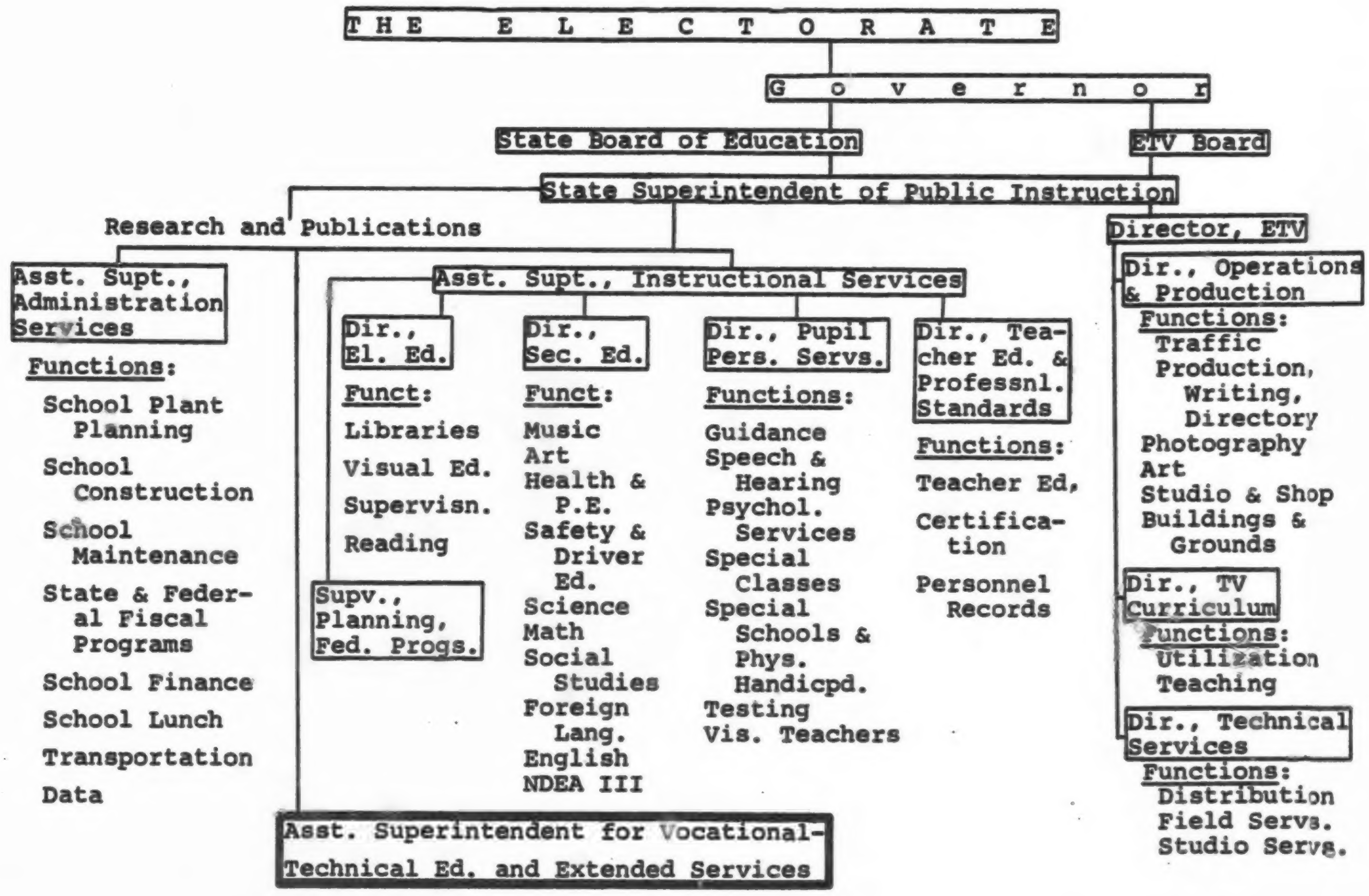
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the executive secretary of the State Board of Education. He is appointed by the State Board.

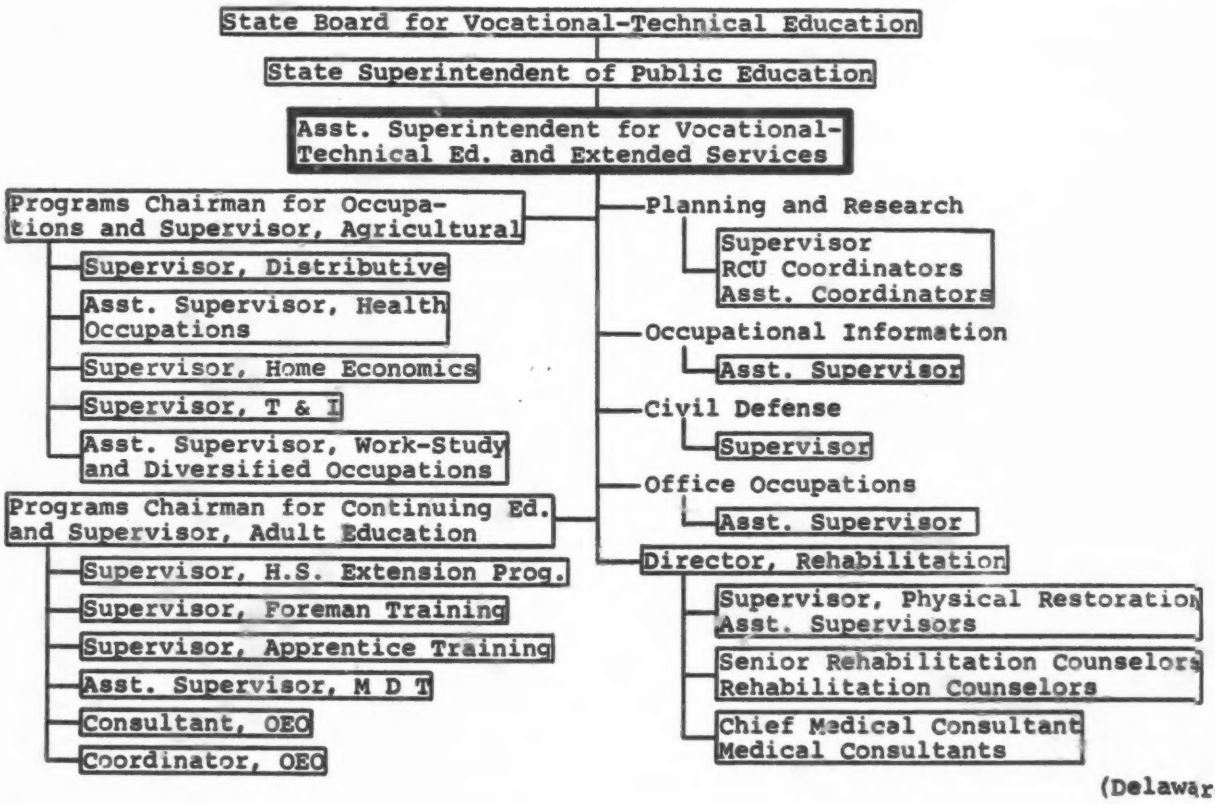
The State Director of Vocational Education

The Assistant Superintendent of Vocational-Technical Education serves as secretary to the State Board for Vocational Education. He works under the immediate supervision of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He is appointed by the State Superintendent subject to regulations of the Delaware position classification plan.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
ETV Board
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Research and Publications
Director, ETV
Asst. Supt., Administration Services
Functions:
School Plant Planning
School Construction
School Maintenance
State & Federal Fiscal Programs
School Finance
School Lunch
Transportation
Data
Asst. Supt., Instructional Services
Dir., El. Ed.
Funct:
Libraries
Visual Ed.
Supervisn.
Reading
Supv., Planning, Fed. Progs.
Dir., Sec. Ed.
Funct:
Music
Art
Health & P.E.
Safety & Driver Ed.
Science
Math
Social Studies
Foreign Lang.
English
NDEA III
Dir., Pupil Pers. Servs.
Functions:
Guidance
Speech & Hearing
Psychol. Services
Special Classes
Special Schools & Phys. Handicpd.
Testing
Vis. Teachers
Dir., Teacher Ed. & Professnl. Standards
Functions:
Teacher Ed.
Certification
Personnel Records
Dir., Operations & Production
Functions:
Traffic
Production, Writing, Directory
Photography
Art
Studio & Shop
Buildings & Grounds
Dir., TV Curriculum
Functions:
Utilization
Teaching
Dir., Technical Services
Functions:
Distribution
Field Servs.
Studio Servs.
Asst. Superintendent for Vocational-Technical Ed. and Extended Services

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational-Technical Education
State Superintendent of Public Education
Asst. Superintendent for Vocational-Technical Ed. and Extended Services
Programs Chairman for Occupations and Supervisor, Agricultural
Supervisor, Distributive
Asst. Supervisor, Health Occupations
Supervisor, Home Economics
Supervisor, T & I
Asst. Supervisor, Work-Study and Diversified Occupations
Programs Chairman for Continuing Ed. and Supervisor, Adult Education
Supervisor, H.S. Extension Prog.
Supervisor, Foreman Training
Supervisor, Apprentice Training
Asst. Supervisor, M D T
Consultant, OEO
Coordinator, OEO
Planning and Research
Supervisor
RCU Coordinators
Asst. Coordinators
Occupational Information
Asst. Supervisor
Civil Defense
Supervisor
Office Occupations
Asst. Supervisor
Director, Rehabilitation
Supervisor, Physical Restoration
Asst. Supervisors
Senior Rehabilitation Counselors
Rehabilitation Counselors
Chief Medical Consultant
Medical Consultants

(Delaware)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION
1966-67

Assistant Superintendent, Vocational-Technical Education and Extended Services		1
Programs Chairmen		2
For Occupations and Supervisor, Agriculture	1	
For Continuing Education and Supervisor, Adult Education	1	
Director, Rehabilitation		1
Supervisors		9
Distributive Education	1	
Home Economics	1	
Trade & Industrial Education	1	
High School Extension Programs	1	
Foreman Training	1	
Apprentice Training	1	
Research	1	
Civil Defense	1	
Rehabilitation	1	
Assistant Supervisors		10
Occupational Information	1	
Office Occupations	1	
Manpower Development and Training	1	
Health Occupations	1	
Work Study and Diversified Occupations	1	
Rehabilitation	5	
Coordinators		2
Research	1	
OEO Work Program	1	
Consultant, OEO		1
Senior Counselors, Rehabilitation		4
Counselors, Rehabilitation		4
Medical Consultant, Rehabilitation		3
TOTAL		37

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*
1966-67

Secondary Schools			
	High School, Regular and Comprehensive	48	
	Specialized Vocational-Technical	5	
	TOTAL SECONDARY		53
Post-Secondary			
	Community or Junior Colleges	-	
	Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
	University or College	2	
	TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		2
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary			-
	TOTAL SCHOOLS		55
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing			
	Secondary	3	
	Post-Secondary	-	
	Combined	-	
	TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		3

* This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.

(Delaware)

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	15	-	3	-	18	6
Merchandising	11	-	1	-	11	3
Office	136	-	-	-	136	42
Technical	10	-	17	-	22	7
Industrial	56	-	116	-	125	38
Health	8	-	5	-	13	4
Others						
Total Teachers					325	100
Total Teaching Positions	236	-	110	-	346	
Full-Time	167	-	8	-	175	
Part-Time	69	-	102	-	171	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	1	18	18
Merchandising	1	11	11
Office	1	136	136
Technical	-	22	-
Industrial	4	125	31
Health	1	13	13
Others: MDT	1	-	-
Total	9	325	36

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS 1966-67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		671	-	67	-	738	6
Merchandising**		600	-	196	-	796	6
Office		3,327	-	-	-	3,327	26
Technical		205	-	211	-	416	3
Industrial		1,458	6	4,603	-	6,067	47
Health***		364	-	596	53	1,013	8
Home-Related***		256	-	227	-	483	3
MDT		-	-	72	-	72	1
Total	Number	6,881	6	5,972	53	12,912	100
	Percent	52	1	46	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% In-crease	Total Expenditures**		% In-crease
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	813	738	- 9	$ 136,000	$ 259,000	90
Merchandising	1,547	796	-49	99,000	187,000	88
Office	-	3,327	-	-	40,000	-
Technical	384	416	8	86,000	60,000	-30
Industrial	4,428	6,067	37	385,000	224,000	-42
Health	172	1,013	489	41,000	159,000	288
Homemaking	3,691	4,226	14	454,000	584,000	29
Home-Related	-	483	-	-	21,000	-
Others						
Total	11,035	17,066	54	$ 1,201,000	$ 1,534,000	28

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	133,000	11	232,000	11	19
State Funds	848,000	71	1,190,000	57	60
Federal Funds	221,000	18	622,000	32	45
Total	1,202,000	100	2,044,000	100	18

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	106,000	9	168,000	8	15
Teacher Education	34,000	3	49,000	2	11
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	250,000	12	-
Instructional Equipment	18,000	1	30,000	2	13
Current Expenses	1,044,000	87	1,547,000	76	12
Total--All Agencies	1,202,000	100	2,044,000	100	18

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Delaware)

FLORIDA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Florida states that "the Legislature shall provide for a uniform system of public free schools and shall provide for the liberal maintenance of same." (Artical XII, Section 1)

The State Board of Education, composed of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the State Treasurer and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (Article XII, Section 3) is authorized to accept the provision of any act of Congress appropriating funds to the State. (Title 229.071) The State Board shall act as the State Board of Vocational Education. (Title 229.061(9)) The State accepts the provisions of an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education ..." (Title 229.0119)

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

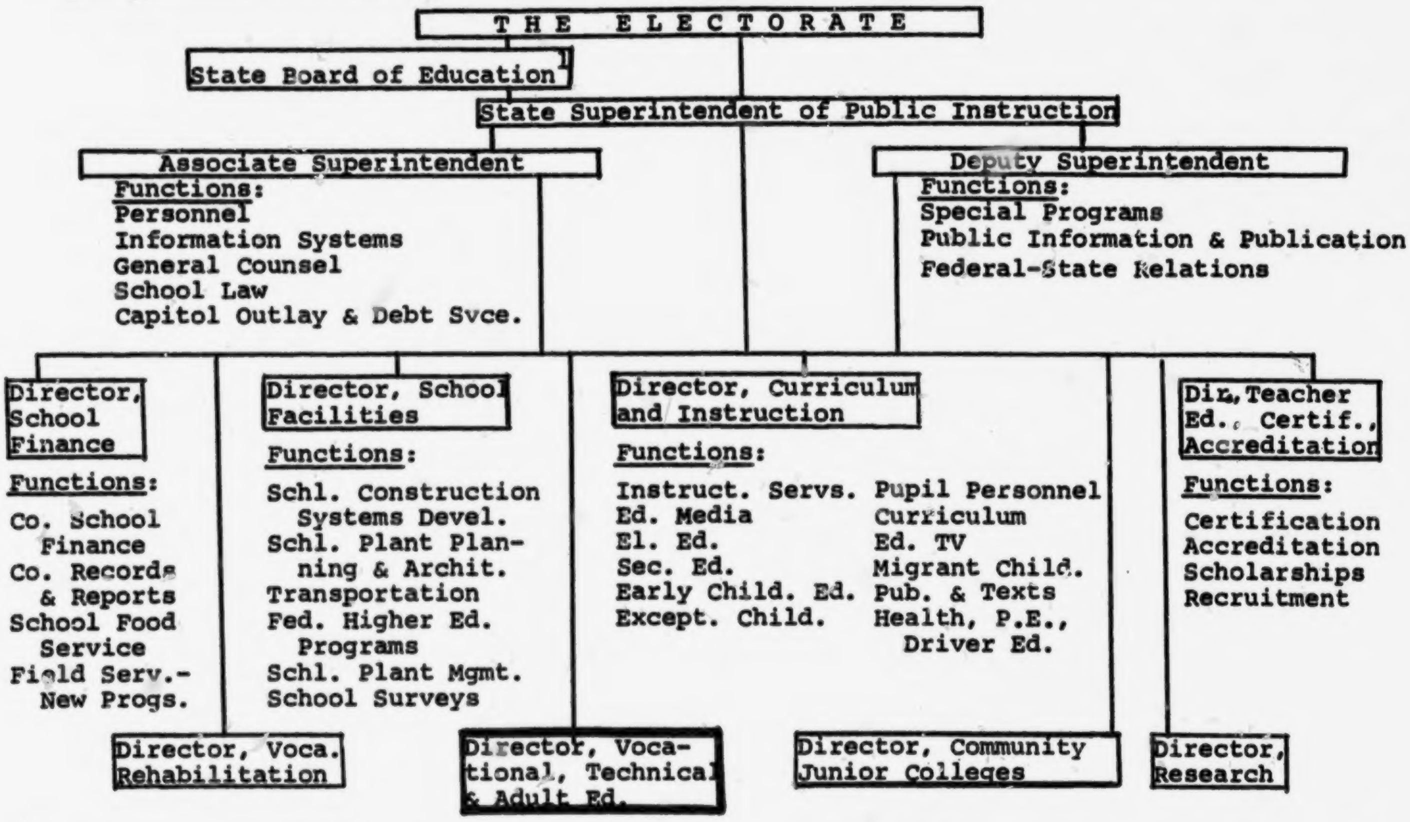
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the executive officer of the State Board of Education for all matters pertaining to vocational education. He is elected by the people of the State for a term of four years, or until the election and qualification of his successor.

The State Director of Vocational Education

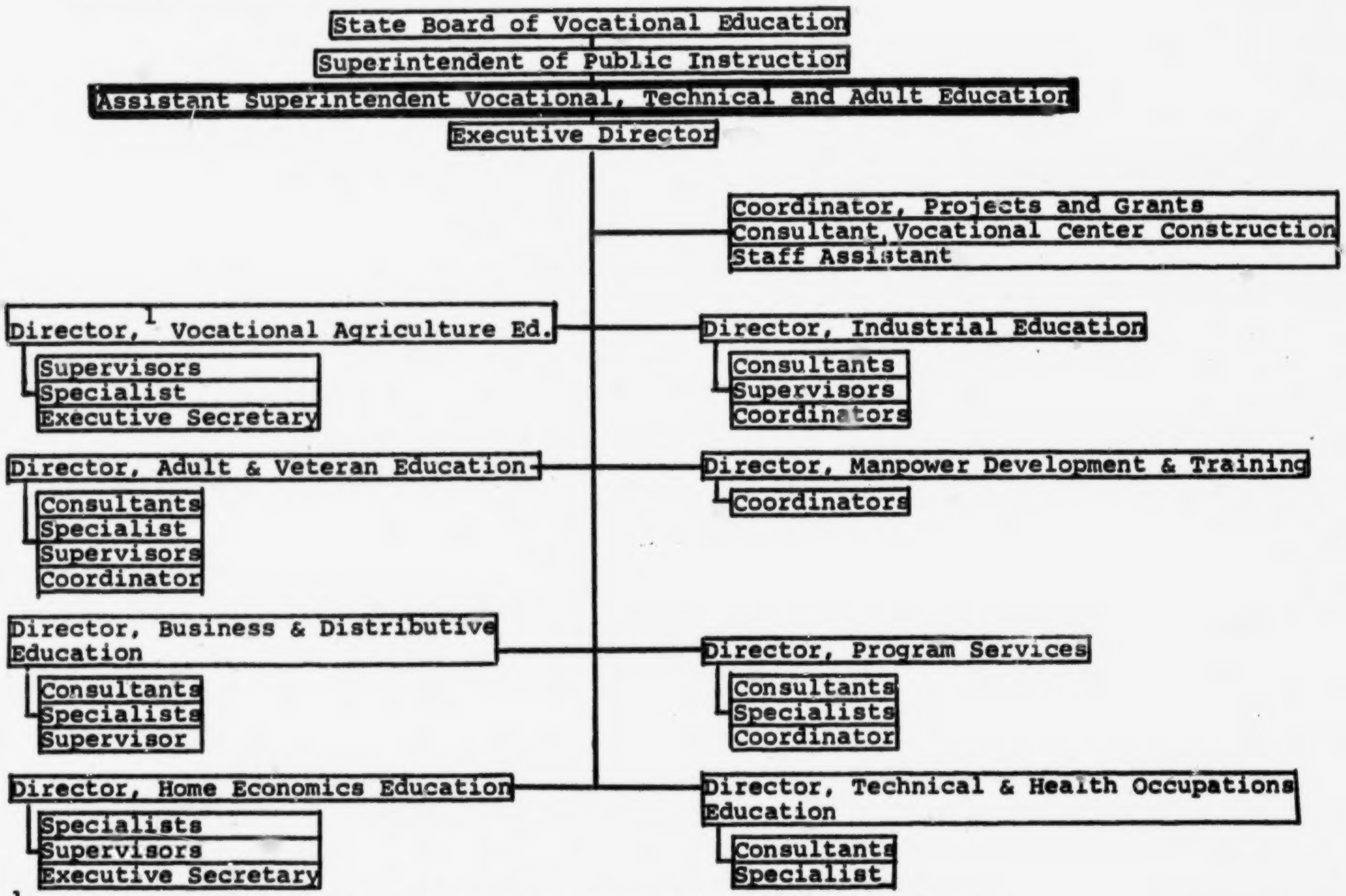
The State Director of Vocational Education is appointed by the State Board of Education upon recommendation of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The State Director is responsible to the State Board through the State Superintendent.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
State Board of Education[1]
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Associate Superintendent
Functions:
Personnel
Information Systems
General Counsel
School Law
Capitol Outlay & Debt Svce.
Deputy Superintendent
Functions:
Special Programs
Public Information & Publication
Federal-State Relations
Director, School Finance
Functions:
Co. School Finance
Co. Records & Reports
School Food Service
Field Serv.-New Progs.
Director, School Facilities
Functions:
Schl. Construction Systems Devel.
Schl. Plant Planning & Archit.
Transportation
Fed. Higher Ed. Programs
Schl. Plant Mgmt.
School Surveys
Director, Curriculum and Instruction
Functions:
Instruct. Servs.
Ed. Media
El. Ed.
Sec. Ed.
Early Child. Ed.
Except. Child.
Pupil Personnel
Curriculum
Ed. TV
Migrant Child.
Pub. & Texts
Health, P.E., Driver Ed.
Dir. Teacher Ed., Certif., Accreditation
Functions:
Certification
Accreditation
Scholarships
Recruitment
Director, Voca. Rehabilitation
Director, Vocational, Technical & Adult Ed.
Director, Community Junior Colleges
Director, Research

[1] The State Board of Education consists of five *ex officio* members: the governor, secretary of state, attorney general, state treasurer and superintendent of public instruction.

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board of Vocational Education
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Assistant Superintendent Vocational, Technical and Adult Education
Executive Director
Coordinator, Projects and Grants
Consultant, Vocational Center Construction
Staff Assistant
Director,[1] Vocational Agriculture Ed.
Supervisors
Specialist
Executive Secretary
Director, Industrial Education
Consultants
Supervisors
Coordinators
Director, Adult & Veteran Education
Consultants
Specialist
Supervisors
Coordinator
Director, Manpower Development & Training
Coordinators
Director, Business & Distributive Education
Consultants
Specialists
Supervisor
Director, Program Services
Consultants
Specialists
Coordinator
Director, Home Economics Education
Specialists
Supervisors
Executive Secretary
Director, Technical & Health Occupations Education
Consultants
Specialist

[1] The title "Director" is equivalent to "Supervisor" in many states.

(Florida)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Assistant Superintendent, Vocational-Technical & Adult Ed.		1
Executive Director, Vocational-Technical & Adult Education		1
Directors		8
Adult & Veteran Education	1	
Agricultural Education	1	
Business & Distributive	1	
Home Economic Education	1	
Industrial Education	1	
Manpower Development & Training	1	
Program Services	1	
Technical & Health Occupations Education	1	
Coordinators		15
Administration	1	
Adult and Veteran Education	1	
Industrial Education	6	
Manpower Development & Training	6	
Program Services	1	
Consultants		29
Administration	1	
Adult & Veteran Education	11	
Business & Distributive Ed.	4	
Industrial Education	4	
Program Services	2	
Technical & Health Occupations Education	7	
Specialists		12
Adult & Veteran Education	1	
Agricultural Education	1	
Business & Distributive Ed.	3	
Home Economics Education	2	
Program Services	4	
Technical & Health Occupations Education	1	
Supervisors		15
Adult & Veteran Education	3	
Agricultural Education	4	
Business & Distributive Ed.	1	
Home Economics Education	4	
Industrial Education	3	
Executive Secretaries		2
Agricultural Education	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Staff Assistants		1
Administration	1	
TOTAL		84

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	462	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	7	
TOTAL SECONDARY		469
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	22	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	126	
University or College	1	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		149
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		20
TOTAL SCHOOLS		638
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	–	
Post-Secondary	15	
Combined	–	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		15

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

(Florida)

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture		261	10	70	7	281	9
Merchandising		69	24	360	-	437	14
Office		185	50	496	-	646	20
Technical		45	287	45	-	370	12
Industrial		365	100	729	5	1,060	33
Health		5	191	23	2	220	7
Others	Unspecified	152	-	-	20	172	5
Total Teachers						3,186	100
Total Teaching Positions		1,082	662	1,723	34	3,501	
Full-Time		1,035	586	128	31	1,780	
Part-Time		47	76	1,595	3	1,721	

---

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification		SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers		Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture		7	281		40
Merchandising		9	437	1083	120
Office			646		
Technical		9	370	590	66
Health			220		
Industrial		14	1050		76
Others	MDT	7	-		-
	Unspecified	-	172		-
Total		46	3186		69

---

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Florida)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS 1966-67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		16,887	216	1,794	211	19,108	10
Merchandising**		2,869	1,235	19,448	-	23,552	12
Office		9,736	9,892	55,340	-	74,968	39
Technical		711	10,204	5,383	-	16,298	8
Industrial		12,133	2,473	34,105	86	48,797	25
Health***		193	3,555	1,759	-	5,507	3
Home-Related***		800	91	2,852	-	3,743	2
Work Experience		-	-	-	577	577	1
Total	Number	43,329	27,666	120,681	874	192,550	100
	Percent	22	14	63	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Occupational Classification		Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
		1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture		15,676	19,108	22	$ 1,872,000	$ 2,560,000	37
Merchandising		13,784	23,552	71	536,000	1,201,000	124
Office		-	74,968	-	-	3,225,000	-
Technical		8,495	16,298	92	1,278,000	2,076,000	62
Industrial		33,408	48,797	46	2,990,000	5,070,000	70
Health		2,177	5,507	153	575,000	1,315,000	129
Homemaking		78,744	110,179	40	3,913,000	5,509,000	41
Home-Related		-	3,743	-	-	275,000	-
Others	Special Needs-Work Experience	-	577	-	-	-	-
Total		152,284	302,729	99	$11,164,000	$21,231,000	90

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	2,453,000	22	4,973,000	14	26
State Funds	7,429,000	66	21,904,000	64	49
Federal Funds	1,325,000	12	7,562,000	22	118
Total	11,207,000	100	34,439,000	100	52

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	440,000	4	1,240,000	3	45
Teacher Education	119,000	1	203,000	1	18
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	9,682,000	28	-
Instructional Equipment	-	-	2,072,000	6	-
Current Expenses	10,648,000	95	21,242,000	62	25
Total--All Agencies	11,207,000	100	34,439,000	100	52

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Florida)

GEORGIA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Georgia declares, "there shall be a thorough system of common schools." (Article VII, Section 22-6601)

The Governor, with the advice and consent of the State Senate, shall appoint one citizen from each congressional district to constitute a State Board of Education. (Article VIII, Section 2-6702)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 32-2201) and the State Board is designated as the State Board for Vocational Education. (Title 32-2204)

There is created also a vocational advisory committee to the State Board to be composed of equal representatives of labor and management. (Title 32-2215)

The State Plan for the administration of vocational education was approved by the State Board for Vocational Education on October 21, 1964, and subsequently amended on November 23, 1966.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

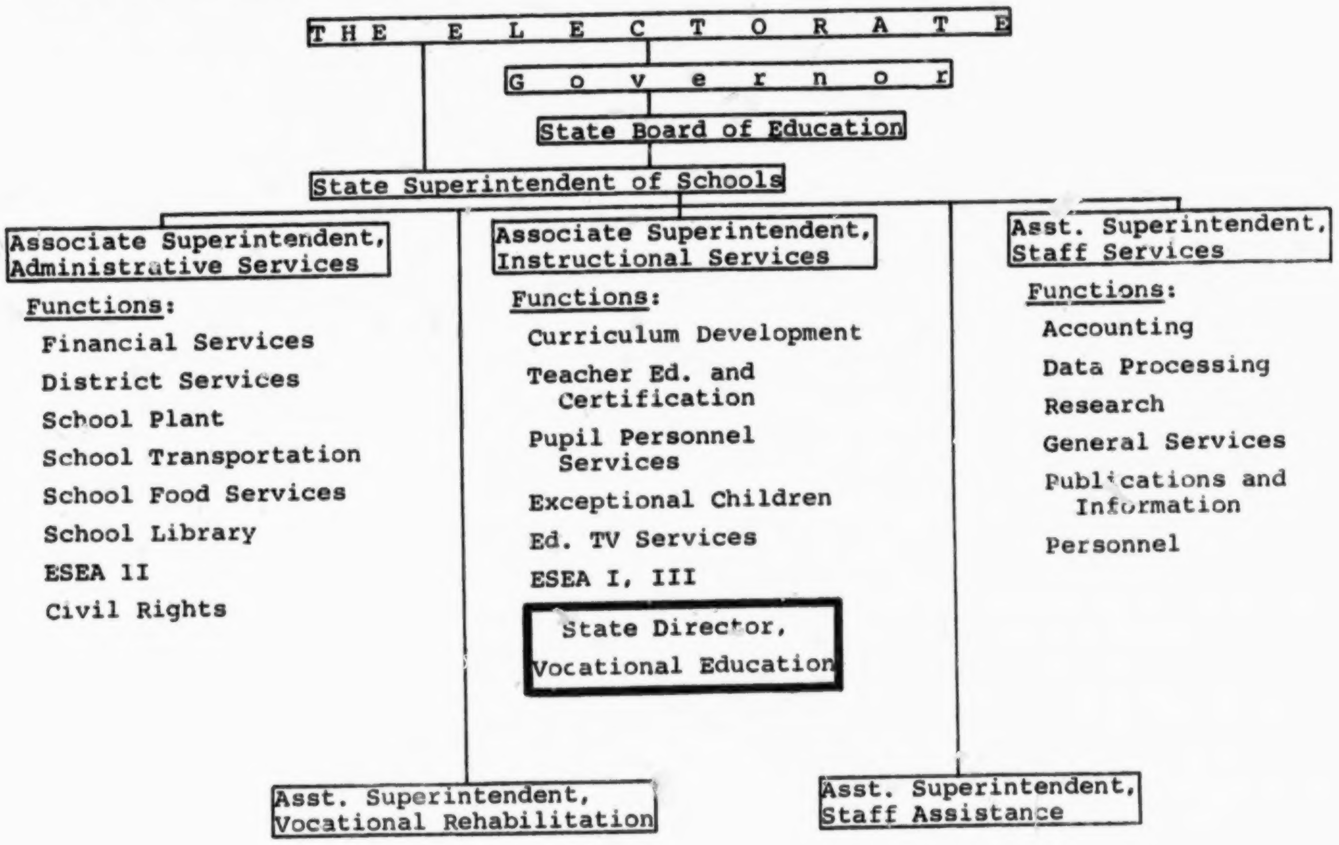
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Schools is designated Executive Officer of the State Board of Education in all matters pertaining to vocational education. In Georgia the State Superintendent of Public Instruction is elected by the people of the state.

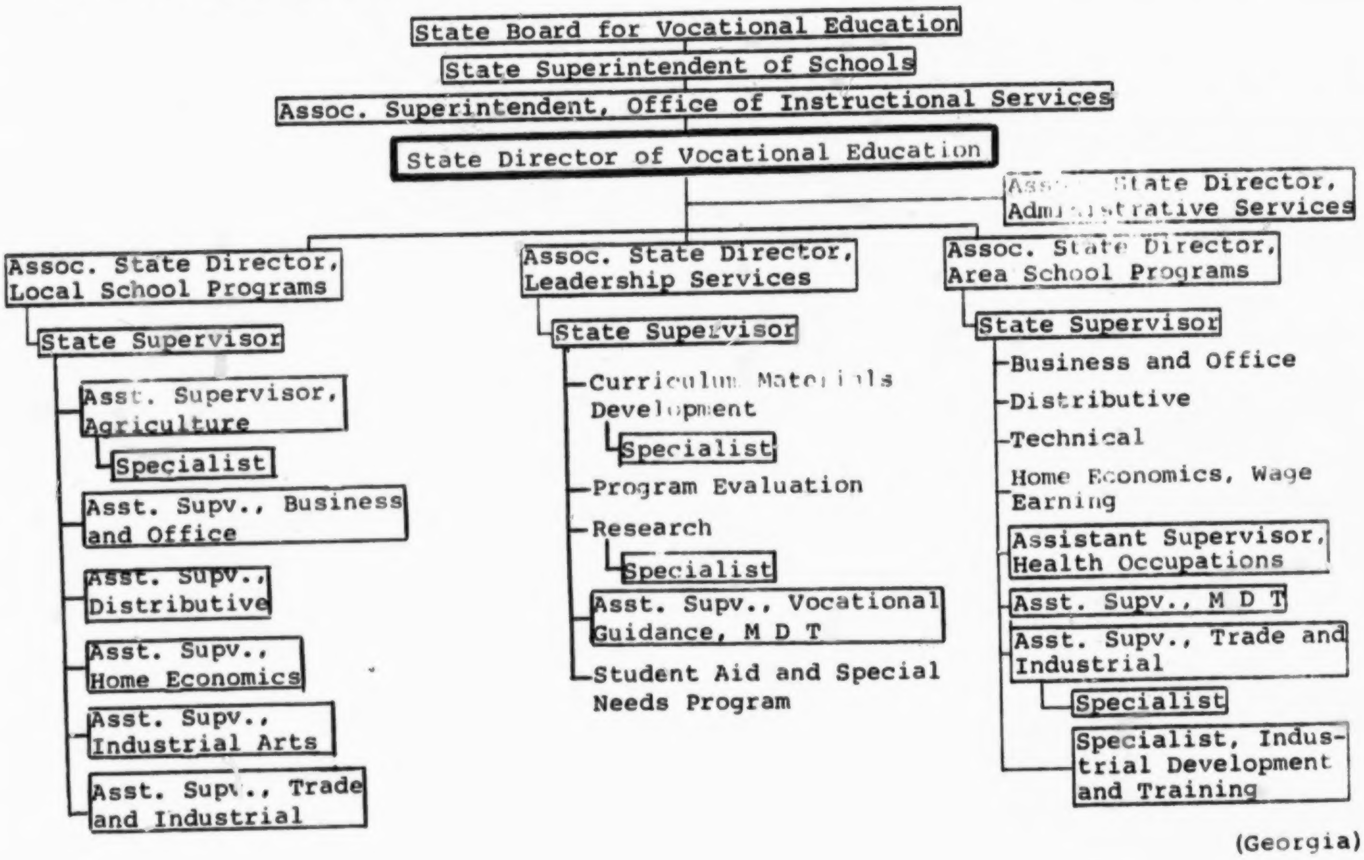
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is responsible to the State Board through the State Superintendent for the administration, coordination, supervision, and promotion of the vocational education program. He is appointed by the State Board, upon the recommendation of the State Superintendent, for an unspecified term.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Schools
Associate Superintendent, Administrative Services
Functions:
Financial Services
District Services
School Plant
School Transportation
School Food Services
School Library
ESEA II
Civil Rights
Associate Superintendent, Instructional Services
Functions:
Curriculum Development
Teacher Ed. and Certification
Pupil Personnel Services
Exceptional Children
Ed. TV Services
ESEA I, III
State Director, Vocational Education
Asst. Superintendent, Staff Services
Functions:
Accounting
Data Processing
Research
General Services
Publications and Information
Personnel
Asst. Superintendent, Vocational Rehabilitation
Asst. Superintendent, Staff Assistance

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Schools
Assoc. Superintendent, Office of Instructional Services
State Director of Vocational Education
Assoc. State Director, Administrative Services
Assoc. State Director, Local School Programs
State Supervisor
Asst. Supervisor, Agriculture
Specialist
Asst. Supv., Business and Office
Asst. Supv., Distributive
Asst. Supv., Home Economics
Asst. Supv., Industrial Arts
Asst. Supv., Trade and Industrial
Assoc. State Director, Leadership Services
State Supervisor
Curriculum Materials Development
Specialist
Program Evaluation
Research
Specialist
Asst. Supv., Vocational Guidance, M D T
Student Aid and Special Needs Program
Assoc. State Director, Area School Programs
State Supervisor
Business and Office
Distributive
Technical
Home Economics, Wage Earning
Assistant Supervisor, Health Occupations
Asst. Supv., M D T
Asst. Supv., Trade and Industrial
Specialist
Specialist, Industrial Development and Training

(Georgia)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

State Director, Vocational Ed.		1
Associate State Directors		4
Administrative Services	1	
Leadership Services	1	
Instructional Services, Local Programs	1	
Instructional Services, Area and Special Adult Programs	1	
Supervisors		19
Agriculture Education	1	
Business and Office Ed.	2	
Distributive Ed.	2	
Home Economics Education	2	
Diversified Coop. Training	1	
Trade and Industrial Ed.	2	
Industrial Arts Education	1	
Manpower Development Training	1	
Technical Education	1	
Work-Study	1	
Curriculum Materials	1	
Vocational Materials & Reports	1	
Vocational Guidance	1	
Statistical Analysis	1	
Health Occupations	1	
Assistant Supervisors		24
Agriculture Education	4	
Business and Office	5	
Distributive Education	2	
Home Economics Education	4	
Trade and Industrial Ed.	1	
Manpower Devel. & Training	6	
Leadership Services	2	
Consultants		5
Agriculture Education	3	
Industrial Arts Education	1	
Health Occupations	1	
Coordinators, Research		2
Itinerant Teacher Trainers		6
Agriculture Education	3	
Home Economics Education	2	
Trade and Industrial Ed.	1	
Specialists		5
State and Area Schools	2	
Curriculum Analysis	1	
Accounting	1	
Property Control	1	
Itinerant Instructors		3
Trade and Industrial	3	
TOTAL		69

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	434	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
TOTAL SECONDARY		434
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	3	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	22	
University or College	-	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		25
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		459
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	9	
Post-Secondary	22	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		31

* This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.

(Georgia)

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	342	–	437	4	482	18
Merchandising	53	6	160	–	215	8
Office	601	97	287	–	878	33
Technical	–	88	131	–	169	7
Industrial	141	226	538	7	804	30
Health	–	62	53	–	109	4
Others						
Total Teachers					2,657	100
Total Teaching Positions	1,137	479	1,606	11	3,233	
Full-Time	1,091	479	183	11	1,764	
Part-Time	46	–	1,423	–	1,469	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classificati		SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture		11	482	44
Merchandising		4	215	54
Office		7	878	125
Technical		1	169	169
Industrial		9	804	89
Health		2	109	55
Others	MDT	7	–	–
	Work Study	1	–	–
Total		42	2657	63

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Georgia)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		24,828	-	10,067	893	35,788	20
Merchandising**		1,782	104	11,516	-	13,402	8
Office		65,410	4,760	12,444	-	82,614	47
Technical		-	1,584	2,715	-	4,299	2
Industrial		3,809	4,262	26,289	193	34,553	20
Health***		332	1,318	732	-	2,382	1
Home-Related***		323	-	2,726	-	3,049	2
Total	Number	96,484	12,028	66,489	1,086	176,087	100
	Percent	55	7	37	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	42,723	35,788	-16	$ 2,923,000	$ 3,638,000	24
Merchandising	6,518	13,402	106	271,000	653,000	141
Office	-	82,614	-	-	1,981,000	-
Technical	1,612	4,299	167	1,062,000	1,823,000	73
Industrial	28,005	34,553	23	1,489,000	7,866,000	428
Health	1,091	2,382	118	233,000	507,000	118
Homemaking	81,786	74,044	- 9	3,186,000	4,234,000	33
Home-Related	-	3,049	-	-	166,000	-
Others						
Total	161,735	250,131	55	$ 9,164,000	$20,868,000	128

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	5,112,000	47	8,464,000	38	16
State Funds	4,327,000	39	6,355,000	28	12
Federal Funds	1,541,000	14	7,522,000	34	97
Total	10,980,000	100	22,341,000	100	26

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	424,000	4	823,000	4	24
Teacher Education	141,000	1	206,000	1	46
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	350,000	2	-
Instructional Equipment	2,644,000	24	4,355,000	19	16
Current Expenses	7,771,000	71	16,607,000	74	28
Total--All Agencies	10,980,000	100	22,341,000	100	26

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Georgia)

HAWAII

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Hawaii states that "the State shall provide for the establishment and control of a statewide system of public schools." (Article IX, Section 1)

It further states that "There shall be a Board of Education" (Article IX, Section 2) which "shall have power in accordance with the law, to formulate policy and to exercise control over the public school system..." (Article IX, Section 3) The Board of Education is composed of eleven members. "Eight members shall be elected by the qualified voters of the respective school board districts and three members shall be elected at large in the City and County of Honolulu." (Title 37-1) Members of the State Board serve four-year terms which are staggered.

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled,"An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 42-20)and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education. (Title 42-21) The Board is given general power over vocational education in the State. (Title 42-22)

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

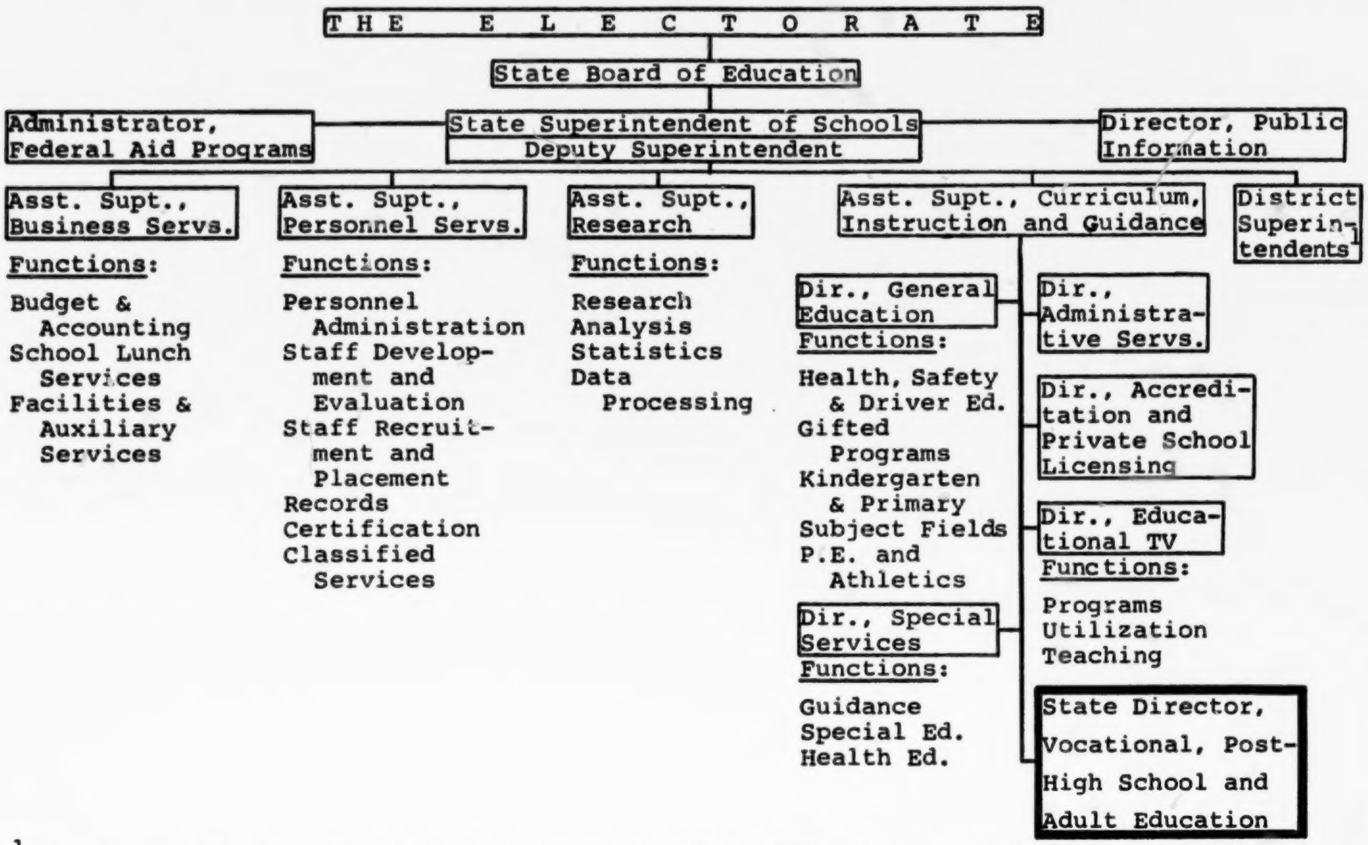
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Schools is the executive officer of the State Board of Education. He is appointed by the State Board of Education.

The State Director of Vocational Education

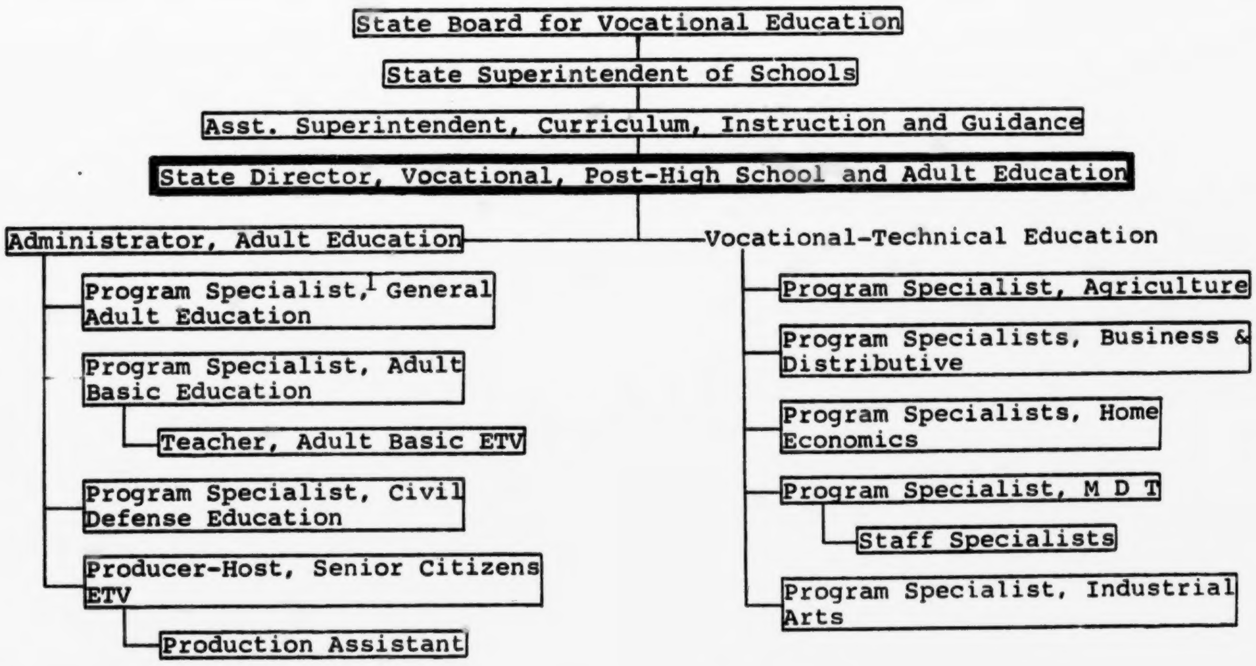
The State Director of Vocational Education is responsible to the State Superintendent of Schools through the Assistant Superintendent for Curriculum, Instruction and Guidance. He is appointed by the State Superintendent of Schools subject to Department of Education regulations.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
State Board of Education
Administrator, Federal Aid Programs
State Superintendent of Schools
Deputy Superintendent
Director, Public Information
Asst. Supt., Business Servs.
Functions:
Budget & Accounting
School Lunch Services
Facilities & Auxiliary Services
Asst. Supt., Personnel Servs.
Functions:
Personnel Administration
Staff Development and Evaluation
Staff Recruitment and Placement
Records
Certification
Classified Services
Asst. Supt., Research
Functions:
Research
Analysis
Statistics
Data Processing
Asst. Supt., Curriculum, Instruction and Guidance
District Superintendents1
Dir., General Education
Functions:
Health, Safety & Driver Ed.
Gifted Programs
Kindergarten & Primary
Subject Fields
P.E. and Athletics
Dir., Special Services
Functions:
Guidance
Special Ed.
Health Ed.
Dir., Administrative Servs.
Dir., Accreditation and Private School Licensing
Dir., Educational TV
Functions:
Programs
Utilization
Teaching
State Director, Vocational, Post-High School and Adult Education

[1] The seven District Superintendents "are the line officials responsible for the general administration of schools . . . . The State Board Staff . . . work under the respective district superintendents in providing program supervision . . . ."

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Schools
Asst. Superintendent, Curriculum, Instruction and Guidance
State Director, Vocational, Post-High School and Adult Education
Administrator, Adult Education
Program Specialist,1 General Adult Education
Program Specialist, Adult Basic Education
Teacher, Adult Basic ETV
Program Specialist, Civil Defense Education
Producer-Host, Senior Citizens ETV
Production Assistant
Vocational-Technical Education
Program Specialist, Agriculture
Program Specialists, Business & Distributive
Program Specialists, Home Economics
Program Specialist, M D T
Staff Specialists
Program Specialist, Industrial Arts

---

[1] The title, "Program Specialist," in Hawaii, is equivalent to "Supervisor" in many states.

(Hawaii)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

State Director, Vocational, Post-High School, and Adult Education		1
Administrator, Adult Education		1
Program Specialists		10
General Adult Education	1	
Adult Basic Education	1	
Civil Defense Education	1	
Agriculture Education	1	
Business and Distributive Education	2	
Home Economics Education	2	
MDT	1	
Industrial Arts Education	1	
Staff Specialists, MDT		4
TOTAL		16

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	48	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
TOTAL SECONDARY		48
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	4	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	2	
University or College	-	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		6
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary	-	-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		54
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	-	
Post-Secondary	5	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		5

* **This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture		33	-	46	-	58	17
Merchandising		8	-	10	-	18	5
Office		3	60	7	-	65	19
Technical		-	14	7	-	17	5
Industrial		-	58	126	5	165	48
Health		-	11	1	-	12	4
Others	Related	-	7	-	-	7	2
Total Teachers						342	100
Total Teaching Positions		44	150	197	5	396	
Full-Time		4	139	3	5	151	
Part-Time		40	11	194	-	245	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification		SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers		Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture		1	58		58
Merchandising		1	18	83	83
Office			65		
Technical		-	17		-
Industrial		-	165		-
Health		-	12		-
Others	MDT	5	-		-
	Related	-	7		-
Total		7	342		49

* This table includes only personnel whose functions conform with the definition of vocational education used for this study. In some states having very small program staffs, administrators may have the responsibility for certain program fields in addition to administrative duties.

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS 1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		1,448	-	482	-	1,930	22
Merchandising**		221	-	701	-	922	10
Office		70	1,548	191	-	1,809	20
Technical		-	180	254	-	434	5
Industrial		-	1,571	1,753	99	3,423	38
Health***		-	145	-	-	145	2
Home-Related***		108	-	154	-	262	3
Total	Number	1,847	3,444	3,535	99	8,925	100
	Percent	21	38	40	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments 1962-63	Total Enrollments 1966-67	% Increase	Total Expenditures** 1962-63	Total Expenditures** 1966-67	% Increase
Agriculture	1,820	1,930	6	$ 238,000	$ 372,000	56
Merchandising	3,857	922	-76	99,000	102,000	3
Office	-	1,809	-	-	472,000	-
Technical	386	434	12	45,000	151,000	236
Industrial	4,494	3,423	24	448,000	926,000	107
Health	129	145	12	53,000	98,000	85
Homemaking	8,839	8,290	- 7	298,000	372,000	28
Home-Related	-	262	-	-	4,000	-
Others						
Total	19,525	17,215	12	$ 1,181,000	$ 2,497,000	111

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

(Hawaii)

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	-	-	-	-	-
State Funds	966,000	82	1,767,000	62	21
Federal Funds	215,000	18	1,087,000	38	101
Total	1,181,000	100	2,854,000	100	35

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	138,000	12	275,000	10	25
Teacher Education	9,000	1	44,000	1	92
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	300,000	11	-
Instructional Equipment	3,000	-	184,000	6	1,508
Current Expenses	1,031,000	87	2,051,000	72	25
Total--All Agencies	1,181,000	100	2,854,000	100	35

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Hawaii)

IDAHO

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Idaho states that the Legislature shall "establish and maintain a general uniform and thorough system of public, free common schools." (Article IX, Section 1)

"General Supervision of the State educational institutions and public school system...shall be vested in a State Board of Education." (Article IX, Section 2)

The State Board of Education is composed of seven citizens who each serve a term of five (5) years. Members of the Board are appointed by the Governor at intervals so that no more than two individuals' terms expire within the same year. (Titles 33-101 and 33-102 as amended) The State Board supervises and directs all Departments of Public Education. (Title 33-107)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 33-2201) and designated the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education. (Title 33-2202)

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

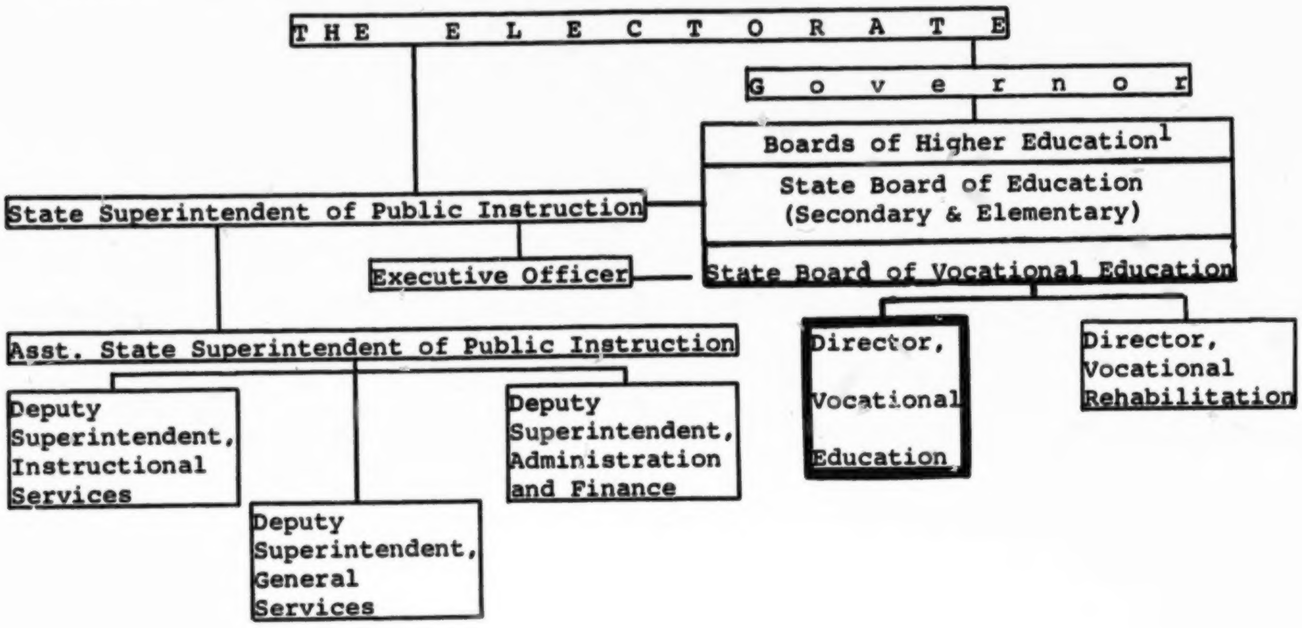
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the executive officer of the State Board of Education. He is elected to office by the qualified voters of the State on a partisan basis for a period of four (4) years and may, at the discretion of the voters, succeed himself.

The State Director of Vocational Education

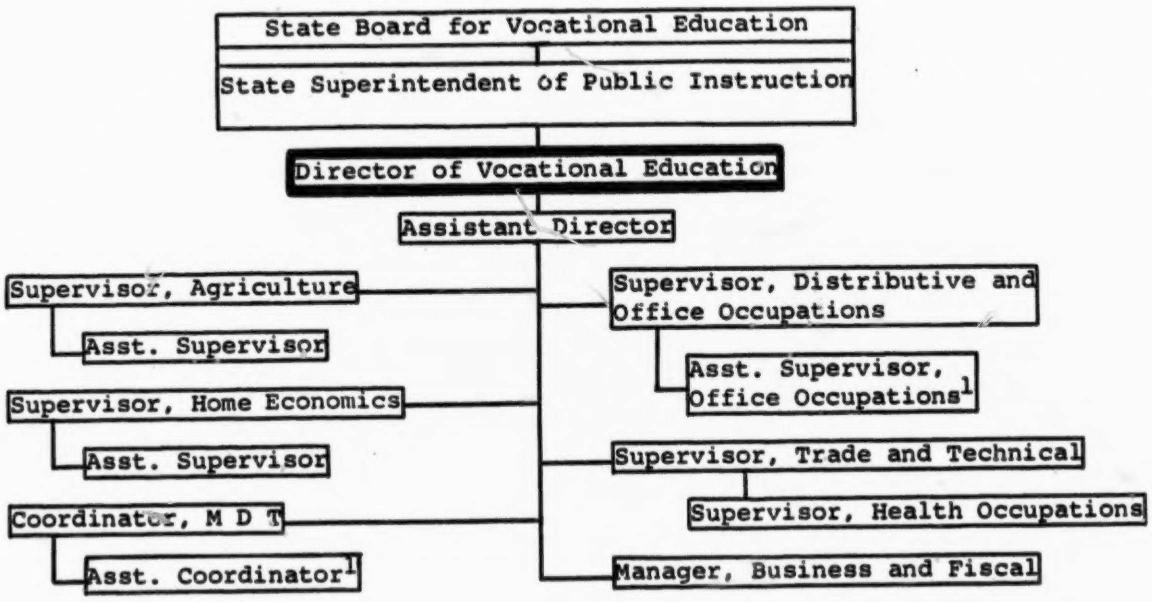
The State Director of Vocational Education is appointed by and responsible to the State Board for Vocational Education.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
Boards of Higher Education[1]
State Board of Education (Secondary & Elementary)
State Board of Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Executive Officer
Asst. State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Deputy Superintendent, Instructional Services
Deputy Superintendent, General Services
Deputy Superintendent, Administration and Finance
Director, Vocational Education
Director, Vocational Rehabilitation

[1] The Boards of Higher Education include: the Board of Regents, University of Idaho; the Board of Trustees, Idaho State University; and the State Board of Education (Lewis-Clark Normal School).

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Director of Vocational Education
Assistant Director
Supervisor, Agriculture
Asst. Supervisor
Supervisor, Home Economics
Asst. Supervisor
Coordinator, M D T
Asst. Coordinator[1]
Supervisor, Distributive and Office Occupations
Asst. Supervisor, Office Occupations[1]
Supervisor, Trade and Technical
Supervisor, Health Occupations
Manager, Business and Fiscal

[1] Indicates position only--no personnel appointed.

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Director, Vocational Education		1
Assistant Director, Vocational Education		1
Supervisors		5
Agriculture Education	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Trade and Technical Education	1	
Health Occupations Education	1	
Distributive and Office Occupations Education	1	
Assistant Supervisors		2
Agriculture Education	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Coordinator, Manpower Development/Training		1
Business Manager		1
TOTAL		11

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	135	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
TOTAL SECONDARY		135
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	3	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
University or College	2	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		5
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		140
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	-	
Post-Secondary	-	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		-

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

(Idaho)

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture		71	10	23	-	84	20
Merchandising		14	6	9	-	28	6
Office		64	6	26	-	88	21
Technical		-	26	15	-	37	9
Industrial		17	46	111	-	149	35
Health		-	21	11	-	30	7
Others	Unspec.	-	10	-	-	8	2
Total Teachers						424	100
Total Teaching Positions		166	125	195	-	486	
Full-Time		64	116	-	-	180	
Part-Time		102	9	195	-	306	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification		SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers		Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture		2	84		42
Merchandising		1	28	116	116
Office			88		
Technical		1	37	186	186
Industrial			149		
Health		1	30		30
Others	MDT	1	-		-
	Unspecified	-	8		-
Total		6	424		71

* This table includes only personnel whose functions conform with the definition of vocational education used for this study. In some states having very small program staffs, administrators may have the responsibility for certain program fields in addition to administrative duties.

(Idaho)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966-67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		3,901	66	372	-	4,339	32
Merchandising**		530	107	436	-	1,073	8
Office		2,327	81	953	-	3,361	24
Technical		-	400	256	-	656	5
Industrial		725	616	2,307	-	3,648	27
Health***		-	295	160	-	455	3
Home-Related***		-	-	45	-	45	1
Total	Number	7,483	1,565	4,529	-	13,577	100
	Percent	55	12	33	-	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	4,221	4,339	3	$ 515,000	$ 681,000	32
Merchandising	484	1,073	122	48,000	202,000	321
Office	-	3,361	-	-	283,000	-
Technical	450	656	46	232,000	408,000	76
Industrial	2,783	3,648	31	290,000	837,000	189
Health	569	455	-20	79,000	128,000	62
Homemaking	7,546	9,716	29	486,000	735,000	51
Home-Related	-	45	-	-	14,000	-
Others						
Total	16,053	23,293	45	$ 1,650,000	$ 3,288,000	99

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	620,000	37	1,080,000	31	19
State Funds	636,000	39	1,145,000	33	20
Federal Funds	394,000	24	1,281,000	36	56
Total	1,650,000	100	3,506,000	100	28

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	123,000	7	211,000	6	18
Teacher Education	52,000	3	95,000	3	21
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	121,000	3	-
Instructional Equipment	60,000	4	358,000	10	124
Current Expenses	1,415,000	86	2,721,000	78	23
Total--All Agencies	1,650,000	100	3,506,000	100	28

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Idaho)

ILLINOIS

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Illinois states that there shall be a "thorough and efficient system of free schools" in the State. (Article VIII, Section 1)

The state-created Board of Vocational Education is "in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Board of Vocational Education shall consist of the Director of Registration and Education, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Labor, the Director of Mental Health, the Director of Public Health and six members to be appointed by the Governor." (Title 122-694) The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the only elected public official on the State Board. The members of the State Board do not serve a definite term but traditionally change with the Governor, with the exception of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The State Superintendent is elected to a four (4) year term of office on a partisan basis and according to Illinois law he may succeed himself.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

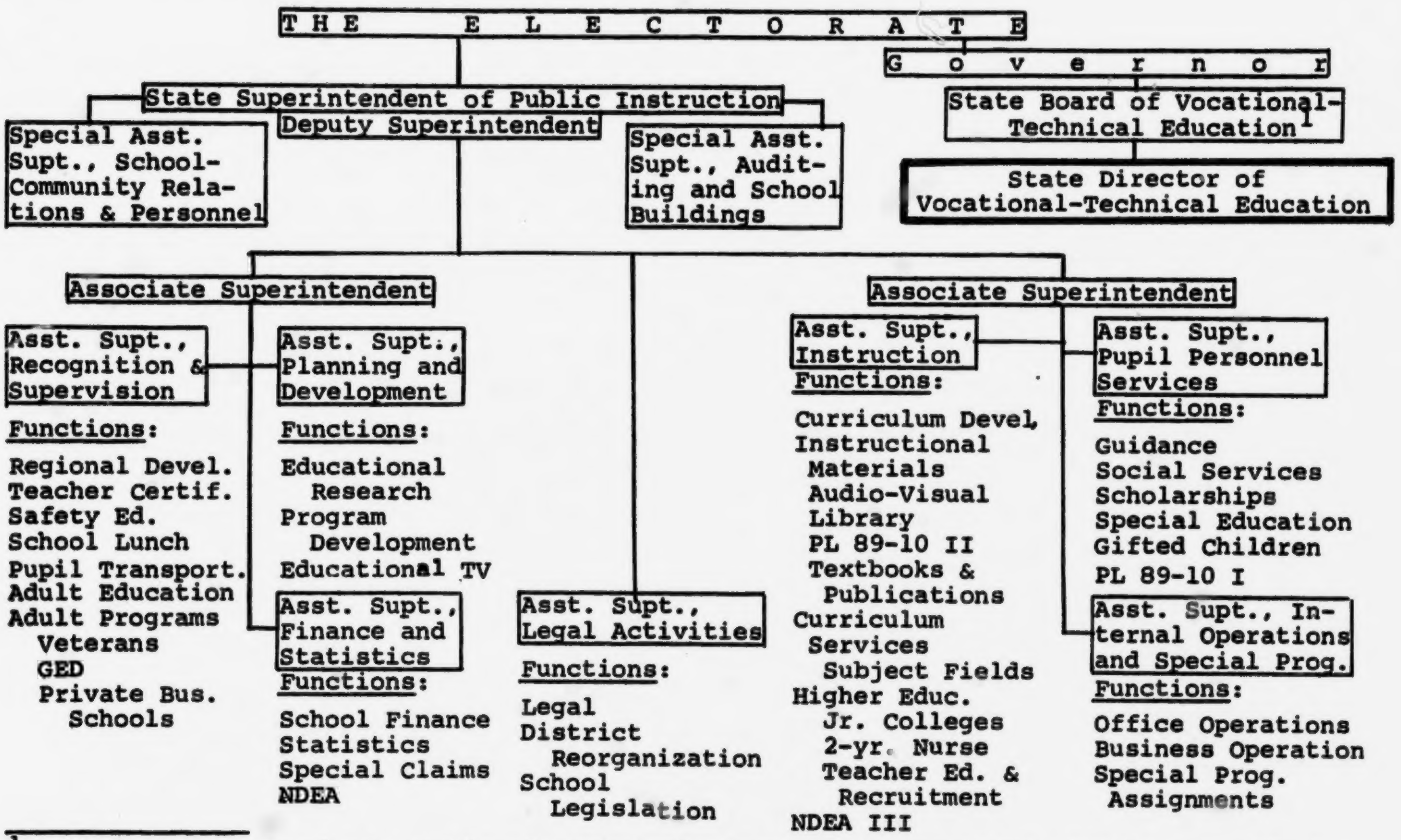
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is a member of the executive branch of the government, and he is elected by the people of the State. He serves as an ex officio member of the State Board of Vocational and Technical Education and provides general supervision of vocational education.

The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is appointed by the State Board to administer the State's program of vocational education.

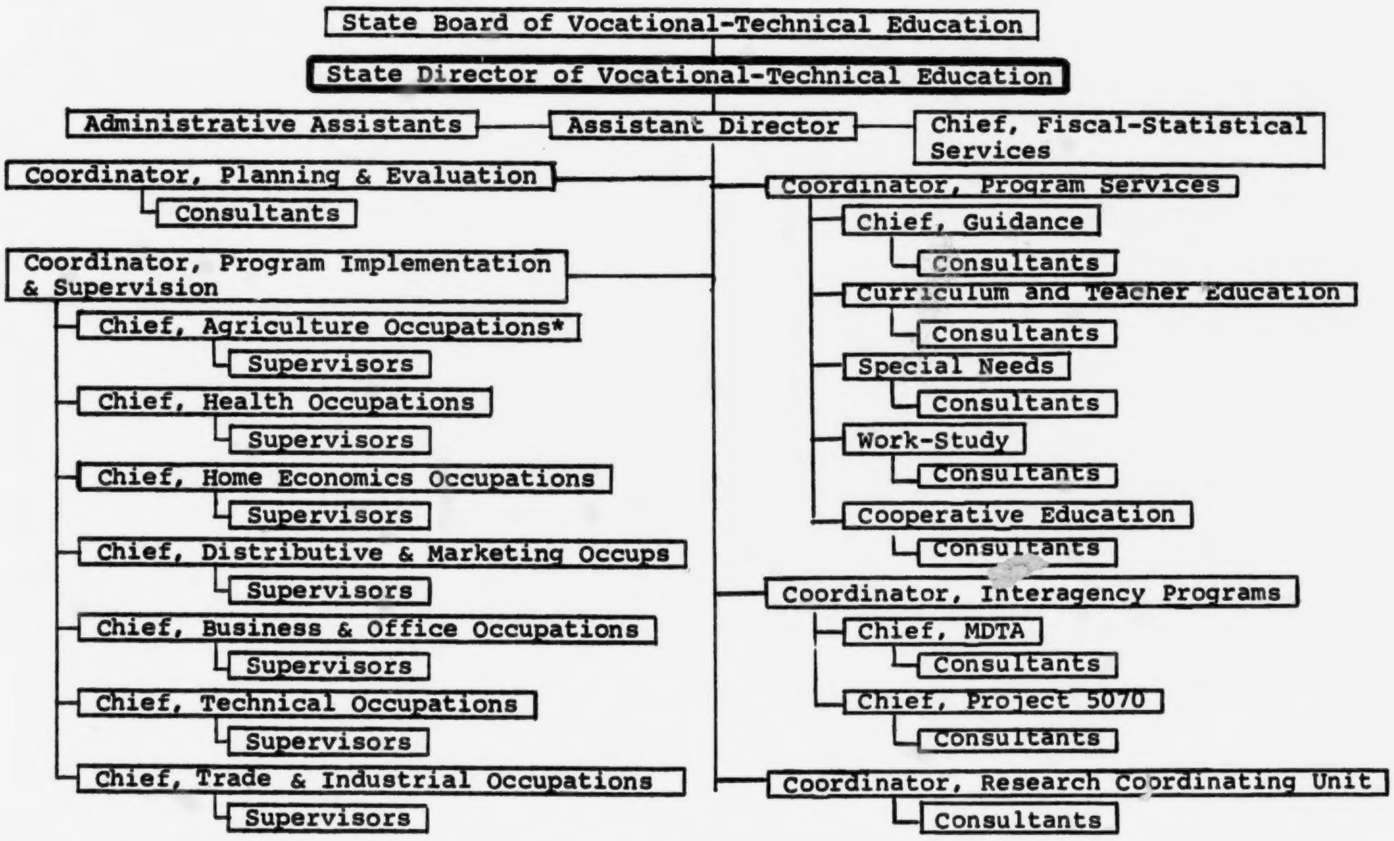
III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Deputy Superintendent
Special Asst. Supt., School-Community Relations & Personnel
Special Asst. Supt., Auditing and School Buildings
State Board of Vocational-Technical Education[1]
State Director of Vocational-Technical Education
Associate Superintendent
Associate Superintendent
Asst. Supt., Recognition & Supervision
Functions:
Regional Devel.
Teacher Certif.
Safety Ed.
School Lunch
Pupil Transport.
Adult Education
Adult Programs
Veterans
GED
Private Bus. Schools
Asst. Supt., Planning and Development
Functions:
Educational Research
Program Development
Educational TV
Asst. Supt., Finance and Statistics
Functions:
School Finance
Statistics
Special Claims
NDEA
Asst. Supt., Legal Activities
Functions:
Legal
District Reorganization
School Legislation
Asst. Supt., Instruction
Functions:
Curriculum Devel.
Instructional Materials
Audio-Visual
Library
PL 89-10 II
Textbooks & Publications
Curriculum Services
Subject Fields
Higher Educ.
Jr. Colleges
2-yr. Nurse
Teacher Ed. & Recruitment
NDEA III
Asst. Supt., Pupil Personnel Services
Functions:
Guidance
Social Services
Scholarships
Special Education
Gifted Children
PL 89-10 I
Asst. Supt., Internal Operations and Special Prog.
Functions:
Office Operations
Business Operation
Special Prog. Assignments

---

[1] Half the State Board of Vocational-Technical Education is appointed, half is ex officio.

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board of Vocational-Technical Education
State Director of Vocational-Technical Education
Administrative Assistants
Assistant Director
Chief, Fiscal-Statistical Services
Coordinator, Planning & Evaluation
Consultants
Coordinator, Program Implementation & Supervision
Chief, Agriculture Occupations*
Supervisors
Chief, Health Occupations
Supervisors
Chief, Home Economics Occupations
Supervisors
Chief, Distributive & Marketing Occups
Supervisors
Chief, Business & Office Occupations
Supervisors
Chief, Technical Occupations
Supervisors
Chief, Trade & Industrial Occupations
Supervisors
Coordinator, Program Services
Chief, Guidance
Consultants
Curriculum and Teacher Education
Consultants
Special Needs
Consultants
Work-Study
Consultants
Cooperative Education
Consultants
Coordinator, Interagency Programs
Chief, MDTA
Consultants
Chief, Project 5070
Consultants
Coordinator, Research Coordinating Unit
Consultants

*The title "Chief" is equivalent to "Supervisor" in many states.

(Illinois)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

State Director of Vocational Education		1
Assistant Director of Education		1
Coordinators		5
Program Services	1	
Research Coordinating Unit	1	
Program Implementation and Supervision	1	
Interagency Programs	1	
Program Planning and Evaluation	1	
Consultants		15
Program Planning	6	
Guidance	1	
Special Needs	1	
Work-Study	1	
Cooperative Education	1	
MDTA	3	
Research	2	

Chiefs		9
Guidance	1	
Agriculture Education	1	
Business & Office Occupations	1	
Distributive and Marketing Education	1	
Health Occupations	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Technical Education	1	
Industrial Education	1	
MDT	1	
Supervisors		21
Agriculture	6	
Health Occupations	1	
Home Economics Education	3	
Distributive and Marketing Education	2	
Technical Education	1	
Business & Office Education	1	
Industrial Education	7	
TOTAL		52

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	693	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	20	
TOTAL SECONDARY		713
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	21	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	2	
University or College	2	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		25
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		738
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	10	
Post-Secondary	5	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		15

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	448	40	52	-	540	18
Merchandising	123	2	-	-	125	4
Office	359	8	6	1	374	12
Technical	-	273	291	-	564	18
Industrial	421	28	736	33	1,218	40
Health	15	111	13	-	139	5
Others Inter Related	2	-	-	-	2	-
Experimental	-	-	-	105	105	3
Total Teachers					3,067	100
Total Teaching Positions	1,368	462	1,098	139	3,067	
Full-Time	421	281	9	107	818	
Part-Time	947	181	1,089	32	2,249	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	7	540	77
Merchandising	3	125	42
Office	2	374	187
Technical	2	564	282
Industrial	8	1218	152
Health	2	139	70
Others Wk-St & Coop.	3	-	-
MDT	3	-	-
Inter-Rel. & Experimental	-	107	-
Total	30	3067	102

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Illinois)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS
1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		17,213	351	6,724	143	24,431	21
Merchandising**		3,189	72	488	1,452	5,201	4
Office		24,232	3,095	9,064	645	37,036	32
Technical		4	3,560	1,334	1	4,899	4
Industrial		10,479	449	21,094	8,271	40,293	34
Health***		622	2,016	922	79	3,639	3
Home-Related***		797	446	1,078	328	2,649	2
Total	Number	56,536	9,989	40,704	10,919	118,148	100
	Percent	48	9	34	9	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	26,172	24,431	7	$ 3,242,000	$ 3,733,000	15
Merchandising	4,497	5,201	16	500,000	848,000	70
Office	-	37,036	-	-	2,577,000	-
Technical	2,082	4,899	135	618,000	2,479,000	301
Industrial	30,267	40,293	33	2,792,000	4,720,000	69
Health	1,692	3,639	115	412,000	814,000	98
Homemaking	54,358	62,548	15	4,058,000	5,066,000	25
Home-Related	-	2,649	-	-	381,000	-
Others						
Total	119,068	180,696	52	$11,622,000	$20,618,000	77

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	6,469,000	56	22,837,000	57	63
State Funds	2,999,000	25	6,130,000	15	26
Federal Funds	2,154,000	19	11,137,000	28	104
Total	11,622,000	100	40,104,000	100	61

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	428,000	4	716,000	2	17
Teacher Education	255,000	2	480,000	1	22
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	16,491,000	41	-
Instructional Equipment	211,000	2	1,226,000	3	120
Current Expenses	10,728,000	92	21,191,000	53	24
Total--All Agencies	11,622,000	100	40,104,000	100	61

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Illinois)

INDIANA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Indiana provides by law, for a "general and uniform system of Common Schools." (Article VIII, Section 1)

A State Board of Vocational and Technical Education was created and established by statute to supersede the General Commission of the State Board of Education which prior to 1966 had been designated the State Board for Vocational Education. (Section 28-4951) "This state board of vocational and technical education is hereby designated, effective as of January 1, 1966, as the official instrument of the State to receive Federal funds for vocational and/or technical education, training or retraining, and to carry out the provisions of the Federal statutes, relating thereto..." (Section 28-4953)

"The Board shall consist of nine (9) members, to wit: the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Instruction as ex officio members and seven (7) members at large to serve staggered terms as appointed by the Governor..." (Section 28-4952); one nominated by the I.V.T.C. Board of Trustees, one nominated by the General Commission, and one nominated by local directors of Vocational Education Associations. The other four (4) members represent labor, management, and business.

The Indiana State Plan was approved, as amended, by the U.S. Office of Education on November 3, 1965.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

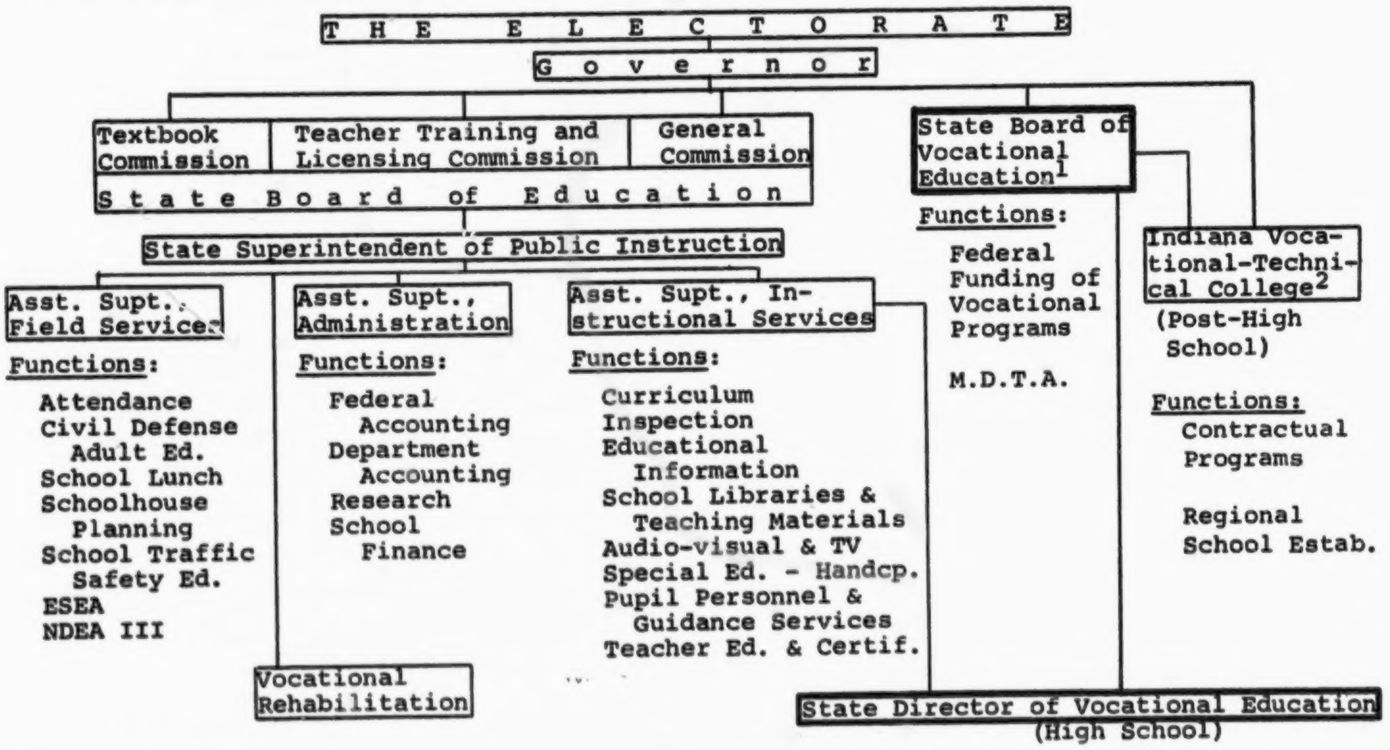
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is elected on a partisan basis every two years and he may succeed himself as often as elected. The State Superintendent is an ex officio member of the State Board of Vocational and Technical Education.

The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is the executive officer of the State Board of Vocational and Technical Education. He is appointed to office by the State Board. The Department of Public Instruction has a Division of Vocational Education with a director who is appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and confirmed by the General Commission of the State Board of Education.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION

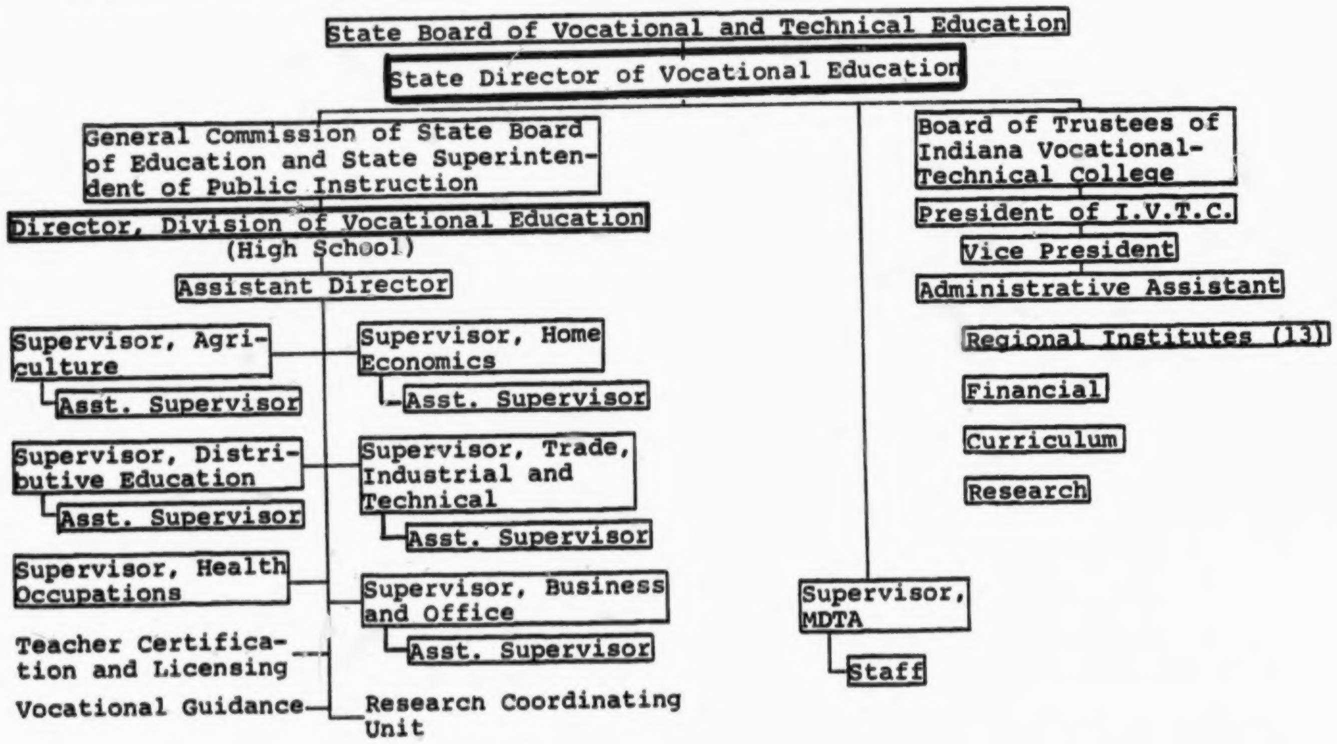

THE ELECTORATE
Governor
Textbook Commission
Teacher Training and Licensing Commission
General Commission
State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Asst. Supt., Field Services
Functions:
Attendance
Civil Defense Adult Ed.
School Lunch
Schoolhouse Planning
School Traffic Safety Ed.
ESEA
NDEA III
Asst. Supt., Administration
Functions:
Federal Accounting
Department Accounting
Research
School Finance
Asst. Supt., Instructional Services
Functions:
Curriculum
Inspection
Educational Information
School Libraries & Teaching Materials
Audio-visual & TV
Special Ed. - Handcp.
Pupil Personnel & Guidance Services
Teacher Ed. & Certif.
Vocational Rehabilitation
State Board of Vocational Education1
Functions:
Federal Funding of Vocational Programs
M.D.T.A.
Indiana Vocational-Technical College2
(Post-High School)
Functions:
Contractual Programs
Regional School Estab.
State Director of Vocational Education
(High School)

---

[1] The State Board of Vocational Education is the official agency receiving Federal funds for vocational education. It disperses such funds for post-high school programs through the Indiana Vocational-Technical College, and for high school programs through the State Director of Vocational Education.

[2] The "Indiana Vocational-Technical College" is a separate Board for the administration of state and Federal funds for post-high school programs in vocational education in regional institutes.

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board of Vocational and Technical Education
State Director of Vocational Education
General Commission of State Board of Education and State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Director, Division of Vocational Education
(High School)
Assistant Director
Supervisor, Agriculture
Asst. Supervisor
Supervisor, Home Economics
Asst. Supervisor
Supervisor, Distributive Education
Asst. Supervisor
Supervisor, Trade, Industrial and Technical
Asst. Supervisor
Supervisor, Health Occupations
Supervisor, Business and Office
Asst. Supervisor
Teacher Certification and Licensing
Vocational Guidance
Research Coordinating Unit
Supervisor, MDTA
Staff
Board of Trustees of Indiana Vocational-Technical College
President of I.V.T.C.
Vice President
Administrative Assistant
Regional Institutes (13)
Financial
Curriculum
Research

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966-67

State Director, Vocational Education		1
Assistant Director, Vocational Education		1
Supervisors		6
Agriculture Education	1	
Business and Office Education	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Health Occupations	1	
Home Economics	1	
Trade, Industrial and Technical	1	
Assistant Supervisors		10
Agriculture Education	4	
Distributive Education	1	
Home Economics	2	
Trade, Industrial and Technical	2	
Specialist, Trade, Industrial and Technical	1	
TOTAL		18

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966-67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	482	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	13	
TOTAL SECONDARY		495
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	1	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
University or College	2	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		3
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		1
TOTAL SCHOOLS		499
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	13	
Post-Secondary	-	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		13

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	266	-	204	-	266	16
Merchandising	42	1	74	-	112	7
Office	102	4	12	1	107	7
Technical	10	46	163	-	207	12
Industrial	265	-	611	11	850	52
Health	10	39	53	-	102	6
Others						
Total Teachers					1,644	100
Total Teaching Positions	695	90	1,117	12	1,914	
Full-Time	194	43	36	5	278	
Part-Time	501	47	1,081	7	1,636	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers		Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	5	226		53
Merchandising	2	112		56
Office	1	107		107
Technical	4	207	1057	264
Industrial		850		
Health	1	102		102
Others				
Total	13	1644		126

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Indiana)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		9,681	-	5,366	14	15,061	37
Merchandising**		2,238	19	1,046	-	3,303	8
Office		707	373	194	-	1,274	3
Technical		149	564	2,691	-	3,404	8
Industrial		4,750	-	11,709	95	16,554	40
Health***		277	253	890	-	1,420	3
Home-Related***		202	-	32	10	244	1
Total	Number	18,004	1,209	21,928	119	41,260	100
	Percent	43	3	53	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	17,255	15,061	-13	$ 1,651,000	$ 2,329,000	41
Merchandising	1,966	3,303	68	191,000	477,000	150
Office	-	1,274	-	-	924,000	-
Technical	1,285	3,404	165	384,000	740,000	93
Industrial	14,554	16,554	14	1,620,000	4,204,000	160
Health	525	1,420	170	167,000	769,000	360
Homemaking	38,888	40,372	4	2,367,000	2,993,000	26
Home-Related	-	244	-	-	537,000	-
Others						
Total	74,473	81,632	10	$ 6,380,000	$12,973,000	103

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	4,306,000	67	8,711,000	53	26
State Funds	753,000	12	2,143,000	13	46
Federal Funds	1,321,000	21	5,502,000	34	79
Total	6,380,000	100	16,356,000	100	39

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	120,000	2	505,000	3	80
Teacher Education	435,000	7	471,000	3	21
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	3,249,000	20	-
Instructional Equipment	330,000	5	2,184,000	13	140
Current Expenses	5,495,000	86	9,947,000	61	20
Total--All Agencies	6,380,000	100	16,356,000	100	39

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

IOWA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Iowa states that "The Board of Education shall provide for the education of all the youths of the State, through a system of Common Schools ..." (Article IX, Section 12)

It further provides that the State Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State (Article IX, Section 1-1), shall have "full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to Common Schools." (Article IX, Section 8)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 258.1) and designates that the State Board of Public Instruction shall constitute the board for vocational education. (Title 258.2)

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

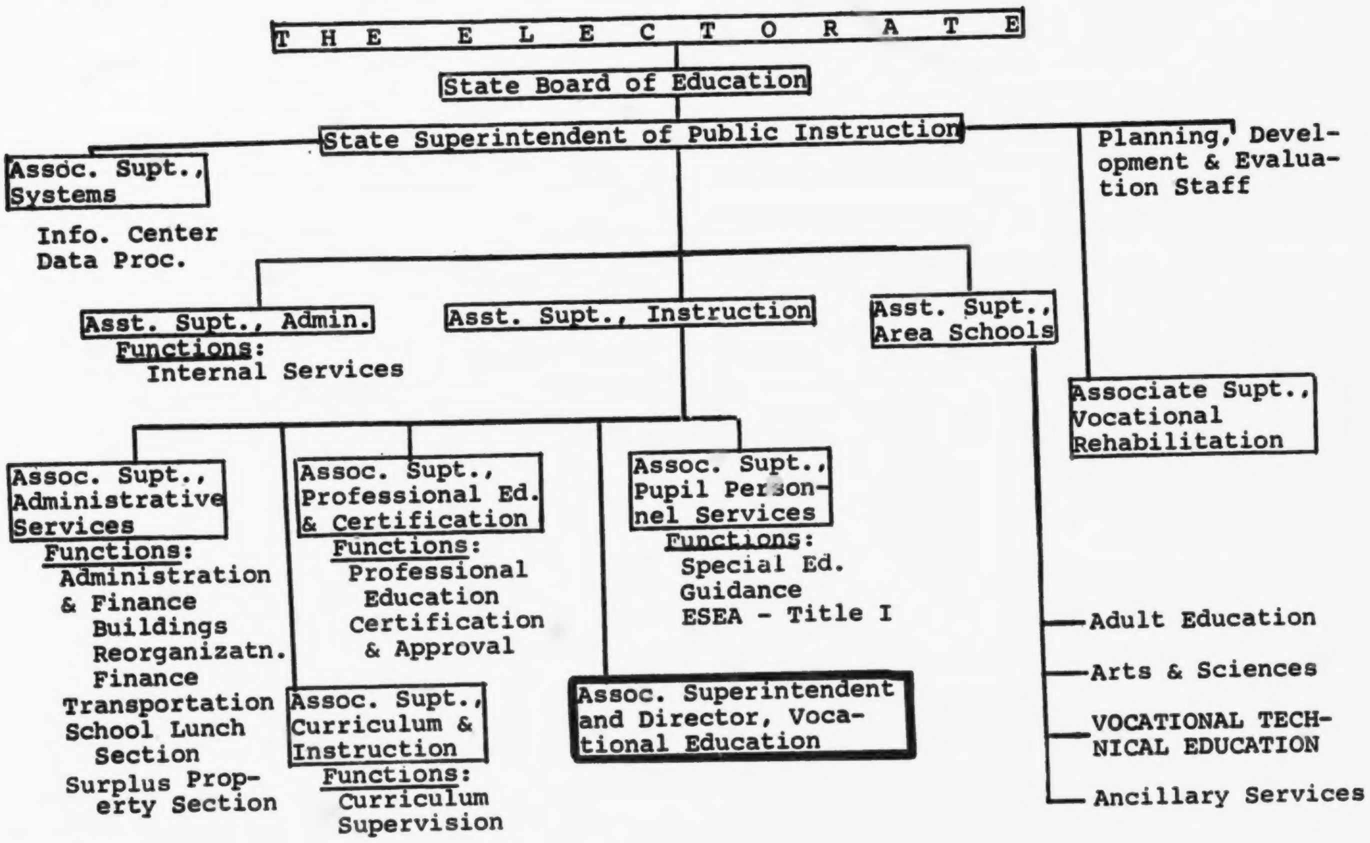
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is appointed for a four-year term by the State Board of Education. He serves as the executive officer of the State Board of Education and acts as the executive officer of the State Board in all matters pertaining to vocational education and vocational rehabilitation.

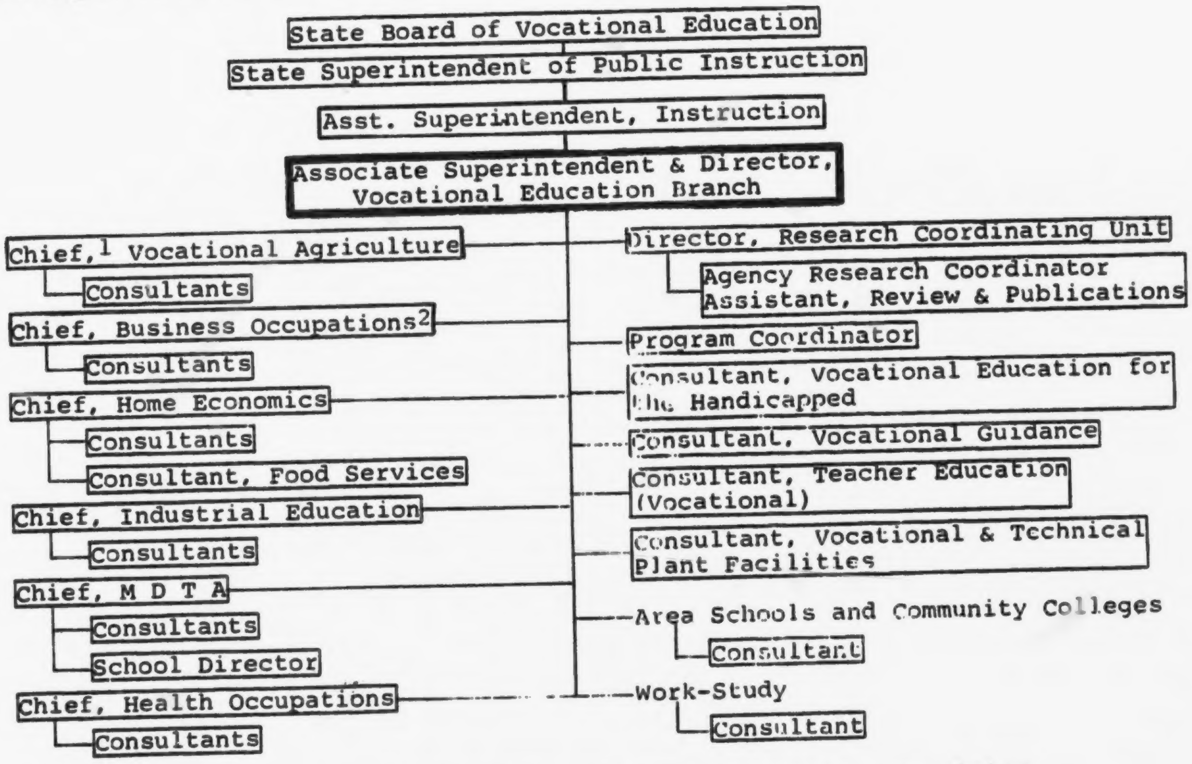
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, with approval of the State Board of Education. The State Director of Vocational Education is responsible to the Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Instruction.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Assoc. Supt., Systems
Info. Center
Data Proc.
Planning, Development & Evaluation Staff
Asst. Supt., Admin.
Functions:
Internal Services
Asst. Supt., Instruction
Asst. Supt., Area Schools
Associate Supt., Vocational Rehabilitation
Assoc. Supt., Administrative Services
Functions:
Administration & Finance
Buildings
Reorganizatn.
Finance
Transportation
School Lunch Section
Surplus Property Section
Assoc. Supt., Professional Ed. & Certification
Functions:
Professional Education
Certification & Approval
Assoc. Supt., Pupil Personnel Services
Functions:
Special Ed.
Guidance
ESEA - Title I
Assoc. Supt., Curriculum & Instruction
Functions:
Curriculum
Supervision
Assoc. Superintendent and Director, Vocational Education
Adult Education
Arts & Sciences
VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION
Ancillary Services

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board of Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Asst. Superintendent, Instruction
Associate Superintendent & Director, Vocational Education Branch
Chief,1 Vocational Agriculture
Consultants
Chief, Business Occupations2
Consultants
Chief, Home Economics
Consultants
Consultant, Food Services
Chief, Industrial Education
Consultants
Chief, M D T A
Consultants
School Director
Chief, Health Occupations
Consultants
Director, Research Coordinating Unit
Agency Research Coordinator
Assistant, Review & Publications
Program Coordinator
Consultant, Vocational Education for the Handicapped
Consultant, Vocational Guidance
Consultant, Teacher Education (Vocational)
Consultant, Vocational & Technical Plant Facilities
Area Schools and Community Colleges
Consultant
Work-Study
Consultant

[1] The title "Chief" is the equivalent of "Supervisor" in many states.

[2] Responsible for office and distributive occupations.

(Iowa)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Associate Superintendent for Vocational Education		1
State Director of Vocational Education		1
Chiefs		5
Agriculture	1	
Business Occupations	1	
Home Economics	1	
Manpower Development/ Training	1	
Industrial Education	1	
Director, Research Coordinating Unit		1
Assistant, Review and Publications, RCU		1

Consultants		20
Agriculture Education	3	
Business Occupations	2	
Home Economics	3	
Manpower Development Training	2	
Health Occupations	2	
Industrial Education	2	
Work-Study Programs	1	
Area Schools and Community Colleges	1	
Vocational Education for Handicapped Persons	1	
Vocational Guidance	1	
Vocational and Technical Plant Facilities	1	
Teacher Education--Vocational	1	
TOTAL		29

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools			
	High School, Regular and Comprehensive	306	
	Specialized Vocational-Technical	2	
	TOTAL SECONDARY		308
Post-Secondary			
	Community or Junior Colleges	11	
	Specialized Vocational-Technical	3	
	University or College	3	
	TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		17
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary			-
	TOTAL SCHOOLS		325
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing			
	Secondary	-	
	Post-Secondary	-	
	Combined	-	
	TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		-

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

(Iowa)

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	242	4	-	-	246	20
Merchandising	46	10	60	-	109	9
Office	35	14	84	-	118	10
Technical	10	63	99	-	172	14
Industrial	119	45	302	-	466	39
Health	-	90	5	-	95	8
Others						
Total Teachers					1,206	100
Total Teaching Positions	452	226	550	-	1,228	
Full-Time	395	185	16	-	596	
Part-Time	57	41	534	-	632	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	4	246	62
Merchandising	3	109 } 227	76
Office		118	
Technical	-	172	-
Industrial	3	466	155
Health	1	-	-
Others: Work-Study	1	-	-
Total	13	1206	93

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS
1966-67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		10,557	93	16,887	-	27,537	50
Merchandising**		818	147	1,794	-	2,759	5
Office		514	135	1,933	-	2,582	5
Technical		215	1,045	2,004	-	3,264	6
Industrial		1,993	481	15,340	-	17,814	32
Health***		98	599	87	-	784	1
Home-Related***		100	7	57	14	178	1
Total	Number	14,295	2,507	38,102	14	54,918	100
	Percent	26	4	69	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	26,180	27,537	5	$ 1,718,000	$ 2,090,000	22
Merchandising	1,954	2,759	41	181,000	344,000	90
Office	-	2,582	-	-	1,134,000	-
Technical	1,705	3,264	91	1,115,000	1,745,000	57
Industrial	12,409	17,814	44	622,000	2,017,000	224
Health	298	784	163	196,000	860,000	339
Homemaking	24,008	25,512	6	1,289,000	1,714,000	33
Home-Related	-	178	-	-	46,000	-
Others						
Total	66,554	80,430	21	$ 5,121,000	$ 9,950,000	94

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	2,550,000	50	3,378,000	27	8
State Funds	1,153,000	22	4,318,000	36	69
Federal Funds	1,418,000	28	4,452,000	37	54
Total	5,121,000	100	12,148,000	100	34

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	167,000	3	567,000	5	60
Teacher Education	186,000	4	277,000	2	12
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	-	-	-
Instructional Equipment	705,000	14	1,896,000	16	42
Current Expenses	4,063,000	79	9,408,000	77	33
Total--All Agencies	5,121,000	100	12,148,000	100	34

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Iowa)

KANSAS

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Kansas states that "the Legislature shall encourage the promotion of intellectual, moral, scientific and agricultural improvement, by establishing a uniform system of common schools." (Artical VI, Section 2)

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is to have general supervision of the schools of the State (Title 72-109) and is to be head of the State Department of Education. He is elected on a partisan basis for a two-year term. He may succeed himself.

The State Board of Education is composed of seven members who serve six-year staggered terms. Members of the State Board are appointed by the Governor of the State.

The State Board of Education is designated the State Board for Vocational Education. (Title 72-4304) The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 72-4301)

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

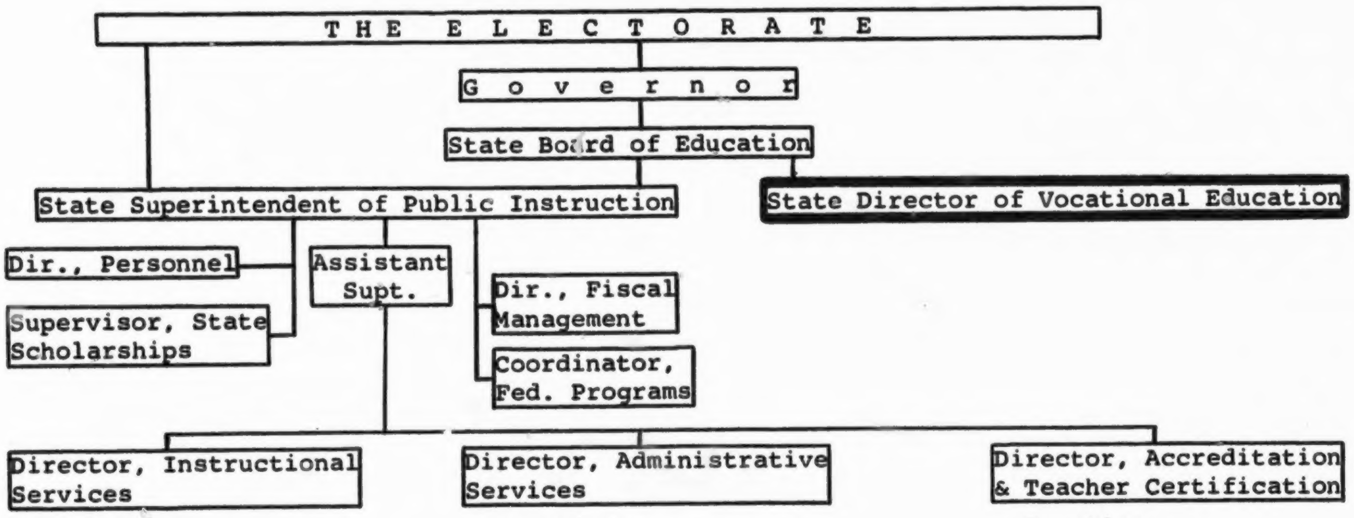
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction has general responsibility for all public education programs. He is elected to office by the people of the State.

The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is the executive officer of the State Board for Vocational Education and Rehabilitation and is the chief administrative officer of both the Division of Vocational Education and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. He is appointed by the State Board for Vocational Education.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Director of Vocational Education
Dir., Personnel
Supervisor, State Scholarships
Assistant Supt.
Dir., Fiscal Management
Coordinator, Fed. Programs
Director, Instructional Services
Director, Administrative Services
Director, Accreditation & Teacher Certification

Director, Instructional Services — Functions:

- Curriculum
  - Library
  - Audio-Visual
  - Subject Fields
- Special Education
- Guidance and Pupil Personnel
- ESEA I
- ESEA II

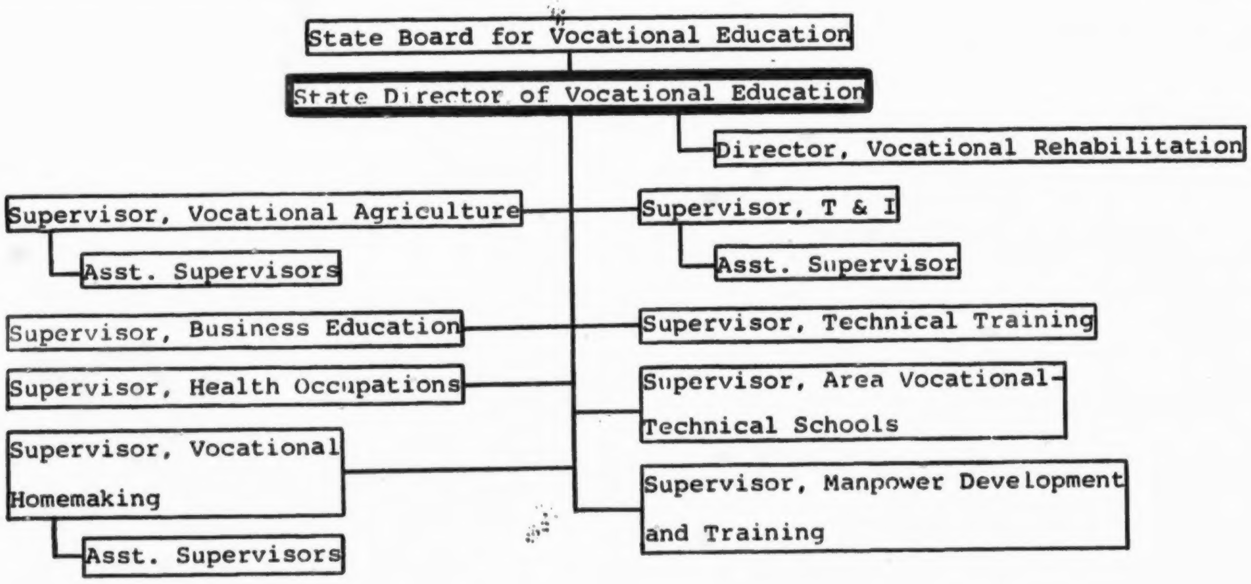
Director, Administrative Services — Functions:

- School Finance
- School Facilities
- School Lunch
- School District Unification
- Statistical Services
- Civil Defense Adult Ed.

Director, Accreditation & Teacher Certification — Functions:

- College Accreditation & Junior Colleges
- Elementary and Secondary School Accreditation
- Teacher Certification
- Adult Education
- Student Teaching

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Director of Vocational Education
Director, Vocational Rehabilitation
Supervisor, Vocational Agriculture
Asst. Supervisors
Supervisor, T & I
Asst. Supervisor
Supervisor, Business Education
Supervisor, Technical Training
Supervisor, Health Occupations
Supervisor, Area Vocational-Technical Schools
Supervisor, Vocational Homemaking
Asst. Supervisors
Supervisor, Manpower Development and Training

(Kansas)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

State Director of Vocational Education		1
Director of Vocational Rehabilitation		1
Supervisors		8
Vocational Agriculture	1	
Business Education	1	
Health Occupations	1	
Vocational Homemaking Education	1	
Trade and Industrial Education	1	
Technical Training	1	
Area Vocational-Technical Schools	1	
Manpower Development and Training	1	
Assistant Supervisors		5
Vocational Agriculture Education	3	
Vocational Homemaking Education	1	
Trade and Industrial Education	1	
TOTAL		15

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	214	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
TOTAL SECONDARY		214
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	4	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
University or College	5	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		9
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		12
TOTAL SCHOOLS		235
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	-	
Post-Secondary	-	
Combined	12	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		12

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	182	–	77	–	182	19
Merchandising	25	4	95	–	120	12
Office	39	6	116	1	141	15
Technical	16	40	26	–	76	8
Industrial	37	138	187	1	362	38
Health	–	49	34	–	83	8
Others						
Total Teachers					964	100
Total Teaching Positions	299	237	535	2	1,073	
Full-Time	277	226	28	–	531	
Part-Time	22	11	507	2	542	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers		Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	4	182		45
Merchandising	1	120	261	261
Office		141		
Technical	1	76		76
Industrial	2	362		181
Health	1	83		83
Others: Home Related	4	**		-
Total	13	964		74

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** Teachers of Occupational Home Economics are not separable in the data from Homemaking teachers.

(Kansas)

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	182	-	77	-	182	19
Merchandising	25	4	95	-	120	12
Office	39	6	116	1	141	15
Technical	16	40	26	-	76	8
Industrial	37	138	187	1	362	38
Health	-	49	34	-	83	8
Others						
Total Teachers					964	100
Total Teaching Positions	299	237	535	2	1,073	
Full-Time	277	226	28	-	531	
Part-Time	22	11	507	2	542	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	4	182	45
Merchandising	1	120 } 261	261
Office		141	
Technical	1	76	76
Industrial	2	362	181
Health	1	83	83
Others: Home Related	4	**	-
Total	13	964	74

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** Teachers of Occupational Home Economics are not separable in the data from Homemaking teachers.

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		6,899	53	1,450	-	8,402	19
Merchandising**		940	118	5,628	-	6,686	15
Office		1,150	358	1,807	-	3,315	8
Technical		258	1,398	1,200	-	2,856	6
Industrial		1,971	1,106	15,826	-	18,903	43
Health***		72	457	1,948	-	2,477	6
Home-Related***		593	-	811	-	1,404	3
Total	Number	11,883	3,490	28,670	-	44,043	100
	Percent	27	8	65	-	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	7,204	8,402	17	$ 1,106,000	$ 1,395,000	26
Merchandising	5,113	6,686	31	139,000	407,000	193
Office	-	3,315	-	-	481,000	-
Technical	1,932	2,856	48	276,000	1,134,000	311
Industrial	11,492	18,903	64	638,000	2,445,000	283
Health	1,109	2,477	123	96,000	251,000	161
Homemaking	15,586	14,592	- 6	774,000	847,000	9
Home-Related	-	1,404	-	-	123,000	-
Others						
Total	42,436	58,635	38	$ 3,029,000	$ 7,083,000	134

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	1,891,000	63	4,876,000	55	40
State Funds	399,000	13	871,000	8	30
Federal Funds	739,000	24	3,190,000	37	83
Total	3,029,000	100	8,937,000	100	49

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	190,000	6	255,000	3	9
Teacher Education	107,000	4	207,000	2	23
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	1,757,000	20	-
Instructional Equipment	73,000	2	1,083,000	12	346
Current Expenses	2,659,000	88	5,635,000	63	28
Total--All Agencies	3,029,000	100	8,937,000	100	49

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Kansas)

KENTUCKY

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Kentucky states that "The General Assembly shall...provide for an efficient system of common schools throughout the State." (Article 183)

The State Board of Education is composed of seven citizens appointed by the Governor (Title 156.030), none of whom may be a professional educator. (Title 156.040) The State Board of Education shall have the "management and control of the common schools, vocational education and rehabilitation..." (Title 156.070)

The State accepts aid from the Federal government (Titles 156.100 and 163.020) and "all subsequent acts relating to vocational education." (Title 163.020) The State Board of Education is designated the State Board for Vocational Education and is "vested with the authority to carry out the purposes of the program." (Title 163.030)

The Kentucky State Plan for Vocational Education was approved by the State Board of Education on September 28, 1964, and was subsequently amended in June 1965 and January 1967.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

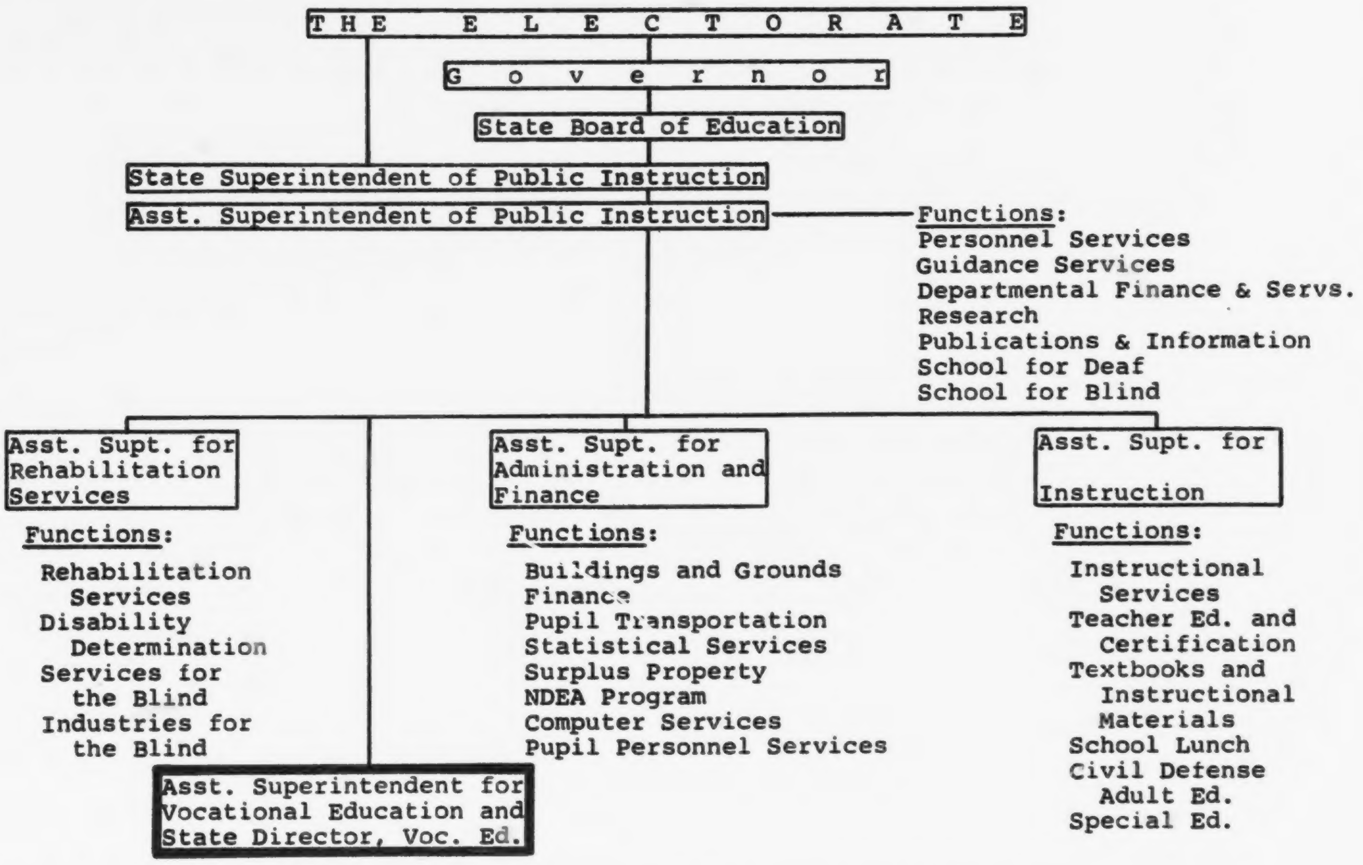
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the executive officer of the State Board of Education. He is elected by the people of the State.

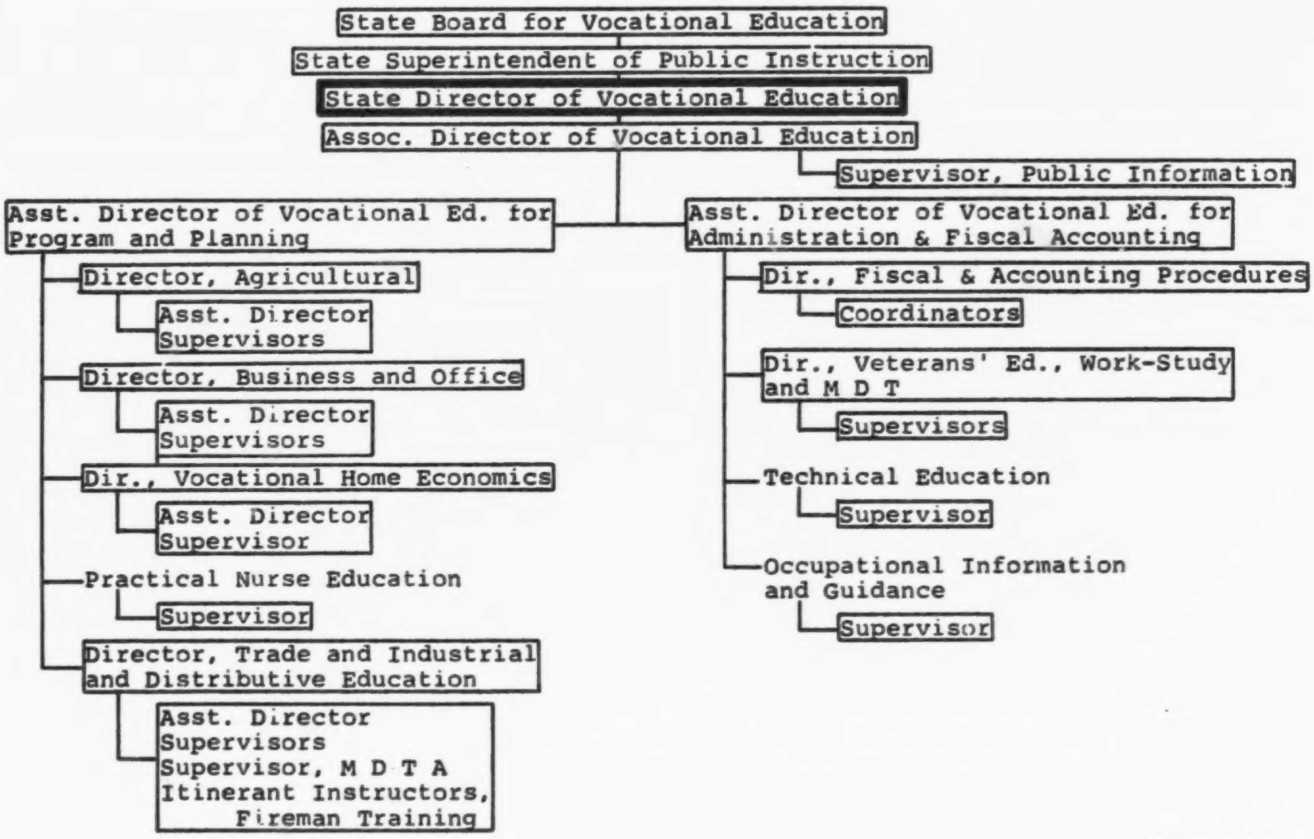
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is appointed by the State Board of Education upon recommendation of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He administers the policies approved by the State Board for the organization and operation of vocational education programs.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Asst. Superintendent of Public Instruction
Functions:
Personnel Services
Guidance Services
Departmental Finance & Servs.
Research
Publications & Information
School for Deaf
School for Blind
Asst. Supt. for Rehabilitation Services
Functions:
Rehabilitation Services
Disability Determination
Services for the Blind
Industries for the Blind
Asst. Supt. for Administration and Finance
Functions:
Buildings and Grounds
Finance
Pupil Transportation
Statistical Services
Surplus Property
NDEA Program
Computer Services
Pupil Personnel Services
Asst. Supt. for Instruction
Functions:
Instructional Services
Teacher Ed. and Certification
Textbooks and Instructional Materials
School Lunch
Civil Defense
Adult Ed.
Special Ed.
Asst. Superintendent for Vocational Education and State Director, Voc. Ed.

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Director of Vocational Education
Assoc. Director of Vocational Education
Supervisor, Public Information
Asst. Director of Vocational Ed. for Program and Planning
Director, Agricultural
Asst. Director
Supervisors
Director, Business and Office
Asst. Director
Supervisors
Dir., Vocational Home Economics
Asst. Director
Supervisor
Practical Nurse Education
Supervisor
Director, Trade and Industrial and Distributive Education
Asst. Director
Supervisors
Supervisor, M D T A
Itinerant Instructors, Fireman Training
Asst. Director of Vocational Ed. for Administration & Fiscal Accounting
Dir., Fiscal & Accounting Procedures
Coordinators
Dir., Veterans' Ed., Work-Study and M D T
Supervisors
Technical Education
Supervisor
Occupational Information and Guidance
Supervisor

(Kentucky)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Assistant Superintendent and Director of Vocational Education		1
Associate Director of Vocational Education		1
Assistant Directors of Vocational Education		2
Program and Planning	1	
Administration and Fiscal Accounting	1	
Directors		6
Agriculture Education	1	
Business and Office Education	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Trade and Industrial and Distributive Education	1	
Fiscal and Accounting Procedures	1	
Veterans' Education, Work-Study and MDT	1	
Assistant Directors		5
Agriculture Education	1	
Business and Office Education	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Trade and Industrial and Distributive Education	2	
Supervisors		25
Agriculture Education	9	
Business and Office Education	1	
Home Economics Education	6	
Practical Nurse Education	1	
Trade and Industrial and Distributive Education	2	
MDTA	2	
Veterans' Education, Work-Study and MDT	2	
Technical Education	1	
Occupational Information and Guidance	1	
Coordinator, Fiscal and Accounting Procedures		1
Itinerant Instructors, Fireman Training		1
TOTAL		42

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	314	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	1	
TOTAL SECONDARY		315
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	–	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	1	
University or College	1	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		2
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		25
TOTAL SCHOOLS		342
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	12	
Post-Secondary	1	
Combined	12	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		25

* **This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	263	-	109	-	280	25
Merchandising	42	-	48	-	90	8
Office	260	9	49	-	276	24
Technical	5	26	18	-	36	3
Industrial	92	155	252	-	380	33
Health	-	48	21	-	69	6
Others: Home-Related	5	-	10	-	14	1
Total Teachers					1,145	100
Total Teaching Positions	667	238	507	-	1,412	
Full-Time	453	238	25	-	716	
Part-Time	214	-	482	-	696	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers		Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	9	280		31
Merchandising	3	90	366	122
Office		276		
Technical	1	36		36
Industrial	6	380		63
Health	1	69		69
Others: Vet., Wk-St, & MDT	5	-		-
Others: G.H.E.	-	14		-
Total	25	1145		46

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Kentucky)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS
1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		13,114	-	4,345	-	17,459	31
Merchandising**		1,392	-	3,610	-	5,002	9
Office		6,770	206	1,060	13	8,049	15
Technical		223	549	555	-	1,327	2
Industrial		4,427	3,318	14,678	62	22,485	40
Health***		-	687	140	-	827	2
Home-Related***		179	28	249	-	456	1
Total	Number	26,105	4,788	24,637	75	55,605	100
	Percent	47	8	44	1	100	

---

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	20,472	17,459	-15	$ 2,036,000	$ 2,516,000	24
Merchandising	2,304	5,002	117	177,000	363,000	105
Office	-	8,049	-	-	1,722,000	-
Technical	565	1,327	135	176,000	402,000	128
Industrial	20,162	22,485	12	1,315,000	4,642,000	253
Health	717	827	15	193,000	444,000	130
Homemaking	34,905	39,298	13	2,045,000	2,703,000	32
Home-Related	-	456	-	-	72,000	-
Others						
Total	79,125	94,903	20	$ 5,942,000	$12,864,000	116

---

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	236,000	4	1,491,000	8	133
State Funds	5,265,000	80	11,889,000	62	31
Federal Funds	1,078,000	16	5,762,000	30	109
Total	6,579,000	100	19,142,000	100	48

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	269,000	4	621,000	3	33
Teacher Education	199,000	3	433,000	2	29
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	5,774,000	31	-
Instructional Equipment	69,000	1	398,000	5	300
Current Expenses	6,042,000	92	11,416,000	59	22
Total--All Agencies	6,579,000	100	19,142,000	100	48

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Kentucky)

LOUISIANA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The State Board of Education is composed of eleven members elected by the people of Louisiana. Three members are elected by popular vote--one from each of the districts corresponding to the Public Service Commission Districts for terms of six years, and eight members by popular vote one from each of the districts corresponding to the Congressional Districts for terms of eight years. The Governor has authority to fill by appointment any vacancies occurring on the Board except where term remaining is over one year.

There shall be elected by the people at each succeeding general election for a term of four years a State Superintendent of Public Education who shall be ex officio secretary of the State Board of Education.

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Sections 1991-1995, Title 17, Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950) and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education to carry out the provisions of the act.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

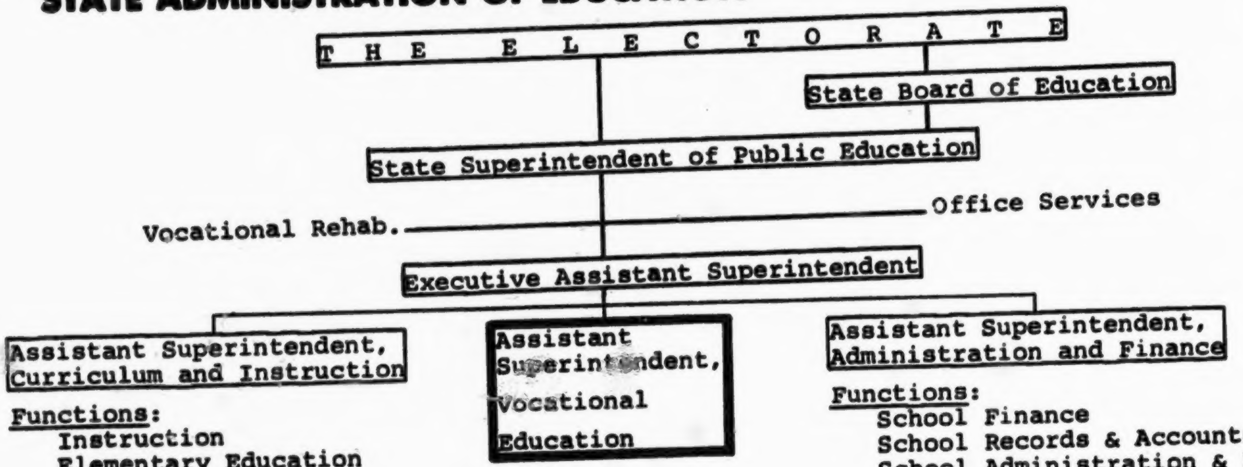
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Education is the executive officer of the State Board of Education. He is elected to a four-year term by the people of the State.

The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is an assistant superintendent of public education. He is appointed to his office by the State Superintendent of Public Education.

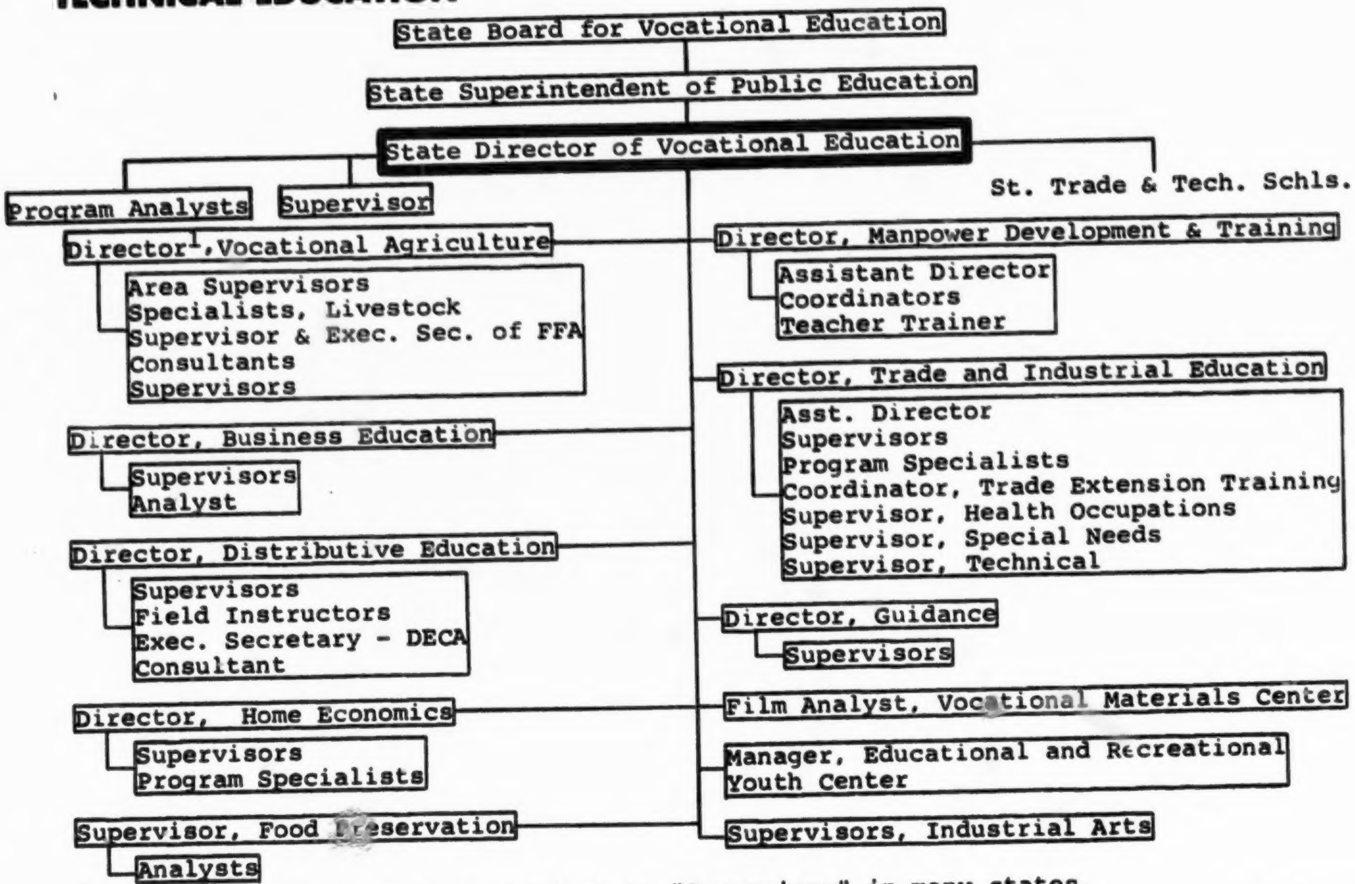
III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Public Education
Vocational Rehab.
Office Services
Executive Assistant Superintendent
Assistant Superintendent, Curriculum and Instruction
Assistant Superintendent, Vocational Education
Assistant Superintendent, Administration and Finance

Functions:
- Instruction
- Elementary Education
- Secondary Education
- Instructional Materials
- Audio-Visual
- School Housing and Surveys
- Health, Phys. Ed., Recreation
- Adult Education
- Subject Fields
- Teacher Ed., Accreditation, Certification and Placement
- School Libraries
- Department Library
- Special Education
- Americanism Program and Music Education Productions
- Civil Defense Education
- Educational Television

Functions:
- School Finance
- School Records & Accounts
- School Administration & Research
- School Food Services
- School Transportation
- School Attendance
- Higher Education
- College Plants
- Scholarships
- Audio-Visual Productions
- Visual Aids Productions
- Public Relations
- Veterans' Training
- Auditing
- Data Processing
- Food Distribution
- Federally Assisted Programs (ESEA)
- NDEA (Title III)
- International Education

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Public Education
State Director of Vocational Education
St. Trade & Tech. Schls.
Program Analysts
Supervisor
Director¹, Vocational Agriculture
Area Supervisors
Specialists, Livestock
Supervisor & Exec. Sec. of FFA
Consultants
Supervisors
Director, Business Education
Supervisors
Analyst
Director, Distributive Education
Supervisors
Field Instructors
Exec. Secretary - DECA
Consultant
Director, Home Economics
Supervisors
Program Specialists
Supervisor, Food Preservation
Analysts
Director, Manpower Development & Training
Assistant Director
Coordinators
Teacher Trainer
Director, Trade and Industrial Education
Asst. Director
Supervisors
Program Specialists
Coordinator, Trade Extension Training
Supervisor, Health Occupations
Supervisor, Special Needs
Supervisor, Technical
Director, Guidance
Supervisors
Film Analyst, Vocational Materials Center
Manager, Educational and Recreational Youth Center
Supervisors, Industrial Arts

[1] The title "Director" is equivalent to "Supervisor" in many states.

(Louisiana)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Assistant Superintendent for Vocational Education		1
Executive Assistants		3
Directors		7
Agriculture	1	
Business Education	1	
Home Economics	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Guidance	1	
Manpower	1	
Trade and Industrial	1	
Assistant Directors		2
Trade and Industrial	1	
Manpower	1	
Teacher-Trainer		1
Supervisors		29
Agriculture	6	
Business Education	2	
Distributive Education	2	
Home Economics	3	
Guidance	5	
Trade and Industrial	7	
Food Preservation	1	
Director's Office	1	
Industrial Arts	2	
Coordinators		5
Manpower	4	
Trade and Industrial	1	
Consultants		4
Agriculture	2	
Distributive Education	1	
Home Economics	1	
Specialists		8
Agriculture	2	
Home Economics	3	
Trade and Industrial	2	
Director's Office	1	
Field Instructors		4
Film Analyst (Materials Center)		1
Executive Secretaries (Youth Organizations)		3
FFA	1	
FHA	1	
DECA	1	
Analysts		4
Business Education	1	
Food Preservation	2	
Director's Office	1	
Manager--Youth Center		1
TOTAL		73

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	391	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
TOTAL SECONDARY		391
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	-	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	33	
University or College	-	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		33
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		424
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	-	
Post-Secondary	32	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		32

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	206	-	83	-	206	11
Merchandising	54	1	70	2	99	6
Office	626	97	131	6	800	45
Technical	3	79	30	1	98	5
Industrial	46	258	285	13	487	27
Health	-	77	29	2	102	6
Others						
Total Teachers					1,792	100
Total Teaching Positions	935	512	628	24	2,099	
Full-Time	799	450	7	23	1,279	
Part-Time	136	62	621	1	820	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	16	206	13
Merchandising	4	99	25
Office	3	800	267
Technical	-	98	-
Industrial	12	487	41
Health	-	102	-
Others MDT	3	-	-
Total	38	1792	47

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS
1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		10,444	-	2,460	-	12,904	11
Merchandising**		1,284	35	3,224	214	4,757	4
Office		30,656	9,835	10,303	151	50,945	42
Technical		94	2,535	2,411	1	5,041	4
Industrial		2,658	11,354	29,134	419	43,565	36
Health***		-	1,380	894	81	2,355	2
Home-Related***		114	342	775	-	1,231	1
Total	Number	45,250	25,481	49,201	866	120,798	100
	Percent	37	21	41	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	20,084	12,904	-36	$ 2,390,000	$ 2,270,000	- 5
Merchandising	2,920	4,757	63	229,000	613,000	168
Office	-	50,945	-	-	3,391,000	-
Technical	2,620	5,041	92	733,000	823,000	12
Industrial	18,673	43,565	133	1,498,000	3,798,000	154
Health	1,437	2,355	64	289,000	561,000	94
Homemaking	46,645	33,262	-29	2,673,000	2,574,000	- 4
Home-Related	-	1,231	-	-	119,000	-
Others						
Total	92,379	154,060	67	$ 7,812,000	$14,149,000	81

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	5,769,000	73	8,896,000	57	14
State Funds	955,000	12	1,129,000	7	5
Federal Funds	1,152,000	15	5,647,000	36	98
Total	7,876,000	100	15,672,000	100	25

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	508,000	6	898,000	6	19
Teacher Education	202,000	3	558,000	3	44
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	585,000	4	-
Instructional Equipment	128,000	2	-	-	-
Current Expenses	7,038,000	89	13,631,000	87	23
Total--All Agencies	7,876,000	100	15,672,000	100	25

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

MAINE

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Maine states that "the Legislature shall require towns to provide schools." (Article VIII, Section 1)

The State Board of Education shall have ten members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. (Title 20, 3, 57)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 20, 307, 2351) and declares that the "State Board of Education shall have all necessary power to cooperate" with the Federal government in carrying out the provisions of the act. (Title 20, 307, 2353)

The Maine State Plan for the Administration of Vocational Education was approved by the State Board for Vocational Education in February, 1965.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

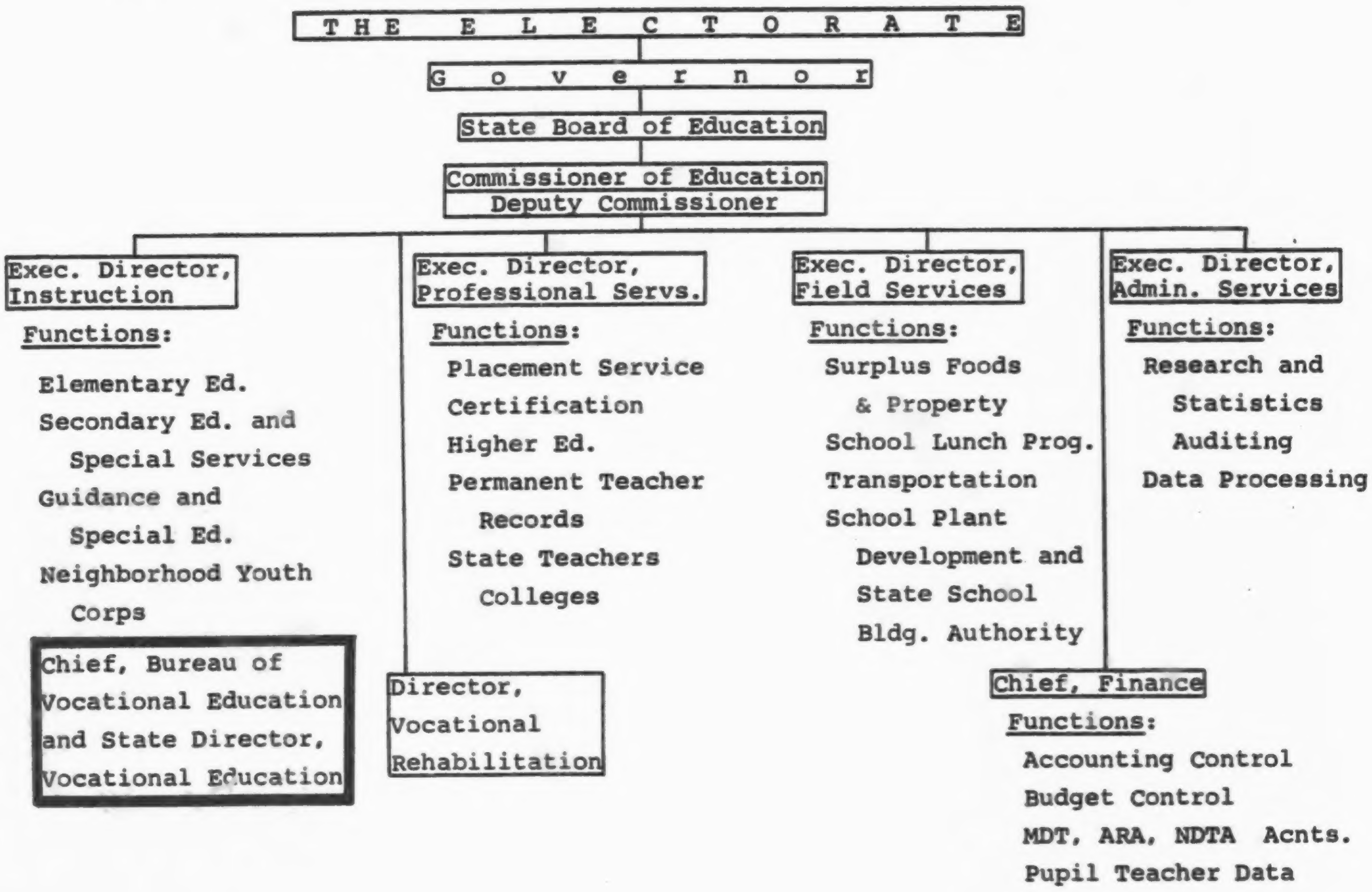
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Commissioner of Education is the Executive Officer of the State Board. He is appointed by the State Board and serves at the pleasure of the Board.

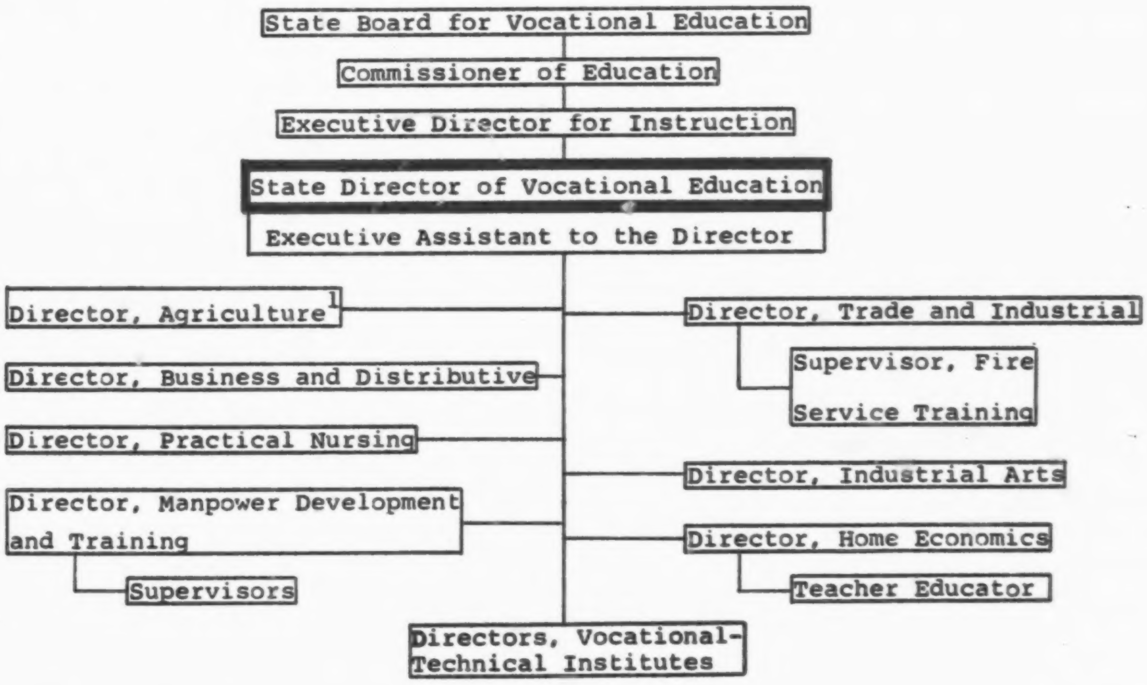
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education carries the title of Chief of the Bureau of Vocational Education and is appointed by the State Board of Education upon recommendation by the Commission of Education and serves under the rules and regulations of the State classified system. The State Director works under the general supervision of the executive director of the Division of Instruction.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
Commissioner of Education
Deputy Commissioner
Exec. Director, Instruction
Functions:
Elementary Ed.
Secondary Ed. and Special Services
Guidance and Special Ed.
Neighborhood Youth Corps
Chief, Bureau of Vocational Education and State Director, Vocational Education
Exec. Director, Professional Servs.
Functions:
Placement Service
Certification
Higher Ed.
Permanent Teacher Records
State Teachers Colleges
Director, Vocational Rehabilitation
Exec. Director, Field Services
Functions:
Surplus Foods & Property
School Lunch Prog.
Transportation
School Plant Development and State School Bldg. Authority
Exec. Director, Admin. Services
Functions:
Research and Statistics
Auditing
Data Processing
Chief, Finance
Functions:
Accounting Control
Budget Control
MDT, ARA, NDTA Acnts.
Pupil Teacher Data

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
Commissioner of Education
Executive Director for Instruction
State Director of Vocational Education
Executive Assistant to the Director
Director, Agriculture[1]
Director, Business and Distributive
Director, Practical Nursing
Director, Manpower Development and Training
Supervisors
Director, Trade and Industrial
Supervisor, Fire Service Training
Director, Industrial Arts
Director, Home Economics
Teacher Educator
Directors, Vocational-Technical Institutes

---

[1] The title "Director" in Maine is equivalent to "Supervisor" in many states.

(Maine)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Chief, State Director of Vocational Education		1
Executive Assistant		1
Directors		8
Agriculture Education	1	
Business and Distributive Education	1	
Practical Nursing Education	1	
Manpower Development and Training	2	
Trade and Industrial Education	1	
Industrial Arts	1	
Home Economics	1	
Supervisors		3
Fire Service Training	1	
MDT	2	
Teacher Education, Home Economics		1
TOTAL		14

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	92	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
TOTAL SECONDARY		92
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	-	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	6	
University or College	1	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		7
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		99
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	3	
Post-Secondary	6	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		9

---

* **This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	24	-	7	-	24	4
Merchandising	2	-	25	-	27	5
Office	266	-	-	-	266	48
Technical	2	4	-	-	6	1
Industrial	43	83	113	-	213	39
Health	-	17	-	-	17	3
Others						
Total Teachers					553	100
Total Teaching Positions	337	104	145	-	586	
Full-Time	37	100	-	-	137	
Part-Time	300	4	145	-	449	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification		SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture		1	24	24
Merchandising		1	27	293
Office			266	
Technical		-	6	-
Industrial		3	213	71
Health		1	17	17
Others	MDT	2	-	-
Total		8	553	69

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Maine)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		792	-	148	-	940	5
Merchandising**		87	15	397	-	499	3
Office		10,063	20	-	-	10,083	59
Technical		28	88	-	-	116	1
Industrial		1,480	689	2,858	-	5,027	30
Health***		-	117	120	-	237	1
Home-Related***		17	-	-	-	17	1
Total	Number	12,467	929	3,523	-	16,919	100
	Percent	74	5	21	-	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	1,245	940	-24	$ 167,000	140,000	-16
Merchandising	12	499	4,058	6,000	27,000	350
Office	-	10,083	-	-	1,324,000	-
Technical	119	116	- 3	37,000	51,000	38
Industrial	2,729	5,027	84	180,000	1,712,000	851
Health	99	237	139	75,000	135,000	80
Homemaking	4,795	5,357	12	369,000	453,000	23
Home-Related	-	17	-	-	4,000	-
Others						
Total	8,999	22,276	148	$ 834,000	$ 3,846,000	361

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	313,000	23	1,548,000	38	99
State Funds	795,000	58	1,060,000	26	8
Federal Funds	264,000	19	1,473,000	36	115
Total	1,372,000	100	4,081,000	100	49

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	87,000	6	133,000	3	13
Teacher Education	13,000	1	24,000	1	21
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	-	-	-
Instructional Equipment	14,000	1	640,000	16	1,118
Current Expenses	1,258,000	92	3,284,000	80	40
Total--All Agencies	1,372,000	100	4,081,000	100	49

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

MARYLAND

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Maryland states that the "General Assembly shall establish Free Public Schools." (Article VIII, Section 1)

The State Board of Education is composed of seven lay citizens appointed by the Governor. (Title 77, 5) The State Board of Education is charged with "the general care and supervision of public education." (Title 77,2)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 77, 285) and the State Board of Education is designated as the "State Board for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of said act." (Title 77, 286) The State Board may employ such persons as are necessary to assist in this work. (Title 77, 288)

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

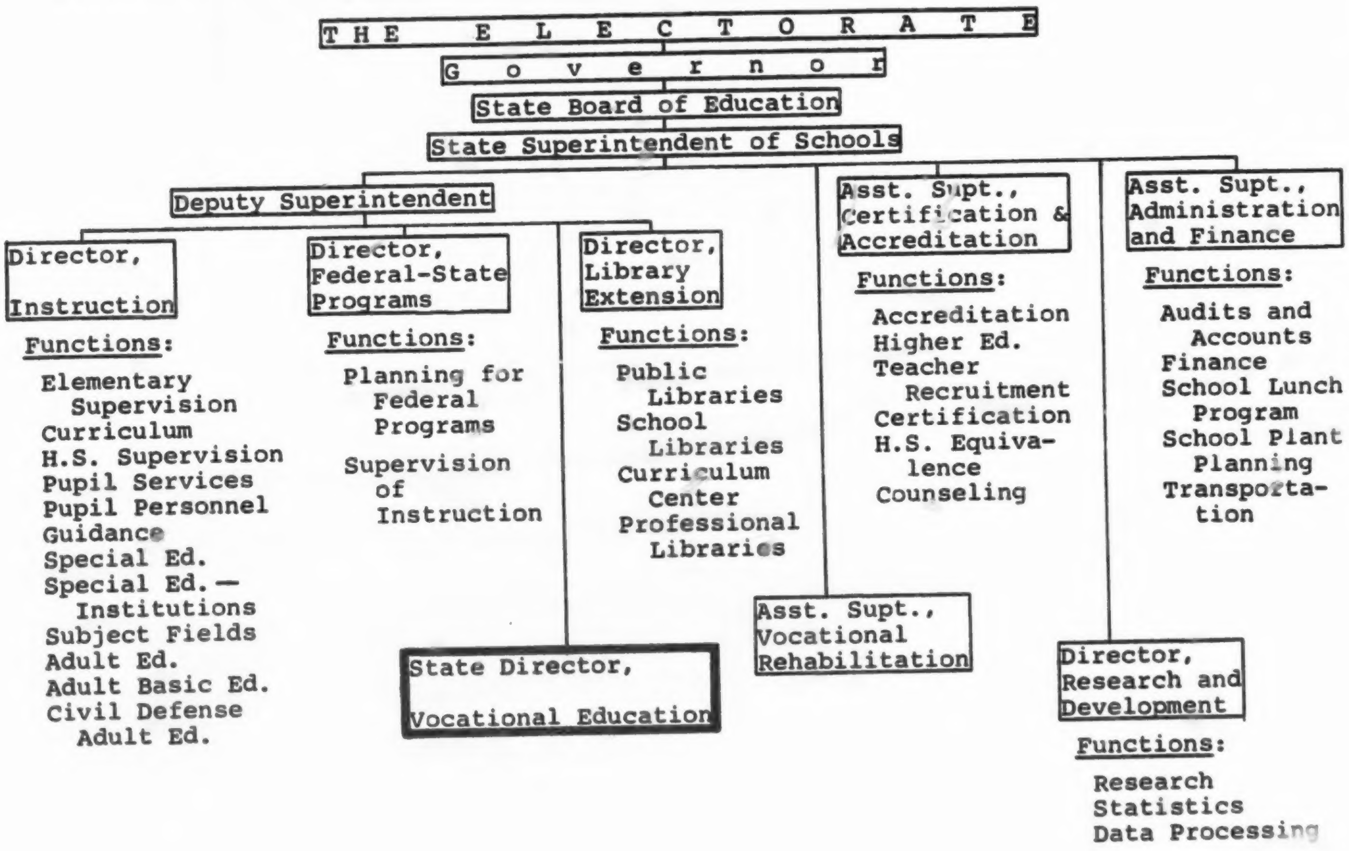
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Schools is the executive secretary of the State Board of Education, which is designated as the State Board for Vocational Education. He is appointed to his office by the State Board.

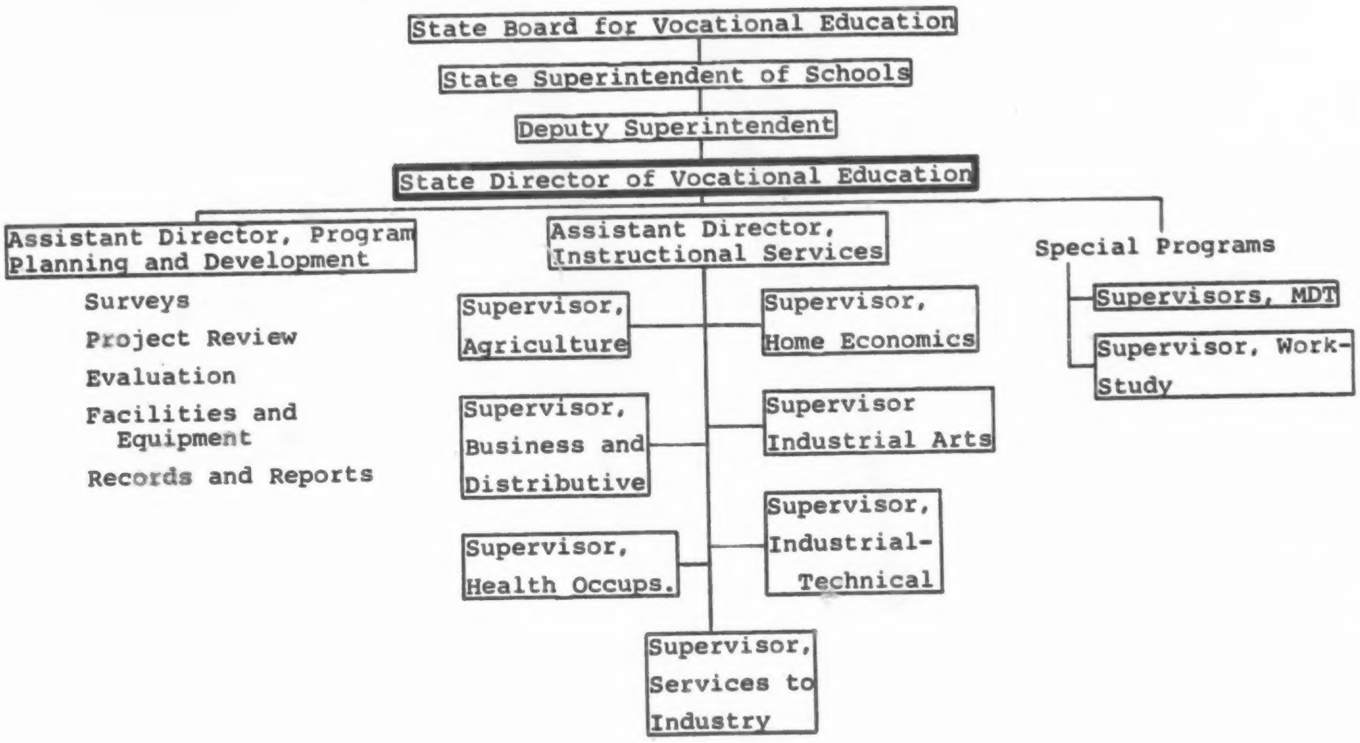
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is appointed by the State Board of Education upon the recommendation of the State Superintendent of Schools. He is responsible through the State Superintendent to the State Board.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Schools
Deputy Superintendent
Director, Instruction
Functions:
Elementary Supervision
Curriculum
H.S. Supervision
Pupil Services
Pupil Personnel
Guidance
Special Ed.
Special Ed.— Institutions
Subject Fields
Adult Ed.
Adult Basic Ed.
Civil Defense Adult Ed.
Director, Federal-State Programs
Functions:
Planning for Federal Programs
Supervision of Instruction
Director, Library Extension
Functions:
Public Libraries
School Libraries
Curriculum Center
Professional Libraries
State Director, Vocational Education
Asst. Supt., Certification & Accreditation
Functions:
Accreditation
Higher Ed.
Teacher Recruitment
Certification
H.S. Equivalence
Counseling
Asst. Supt., Vocational Rehabilitation
Asst. Supt., Administration and Finance
Functions:
Audits and Accounts
Finance
School Lunch Program
School Plant Planning
Transportation
Director, Research and Development
Functions:
Research
Statistics
Data Processing

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Schools
Deputy Superintendent
State Director of Vocational Education
Assistant Director, Program Planning and Development
Surveys
Project Review
Evaluation
Facilities and Equipment
Records and Reports
Assistant Director, Instructional Services
Supervisor, Agriculture
Supervisor, Home Economics
Supervisor, Business and Distributive
Supervisor Industrial Arts
Supervisor, Health Occups.
Supervisor, Industrial-Technical
Supervisor, Services to Industry
Special Programs
Supervisors, MDT
Supervisor, Work-Study

(Maryland)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Director of Vocational Education		1
Assistant Directors		2
Program Planning and Development	1	
Instructional Services	1	
Supervisors		11
Agriculture Education	1	
Business and Office Education	1	
Home Economics	1	
Health Occupations	1	
Industrial Arts	1	
MDTA	2	
Trade and Industry	2	
Educational Services to Industry	1	
Work-Study Program	1	
TOTAL		14

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	141	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	18	
TOTAL SECONDARY		159
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	7	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	–	
University or College	1	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		8
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		1
TOTAL SCHOOLS		168
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	35	
Post-Secondary	7	
Combined	3	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		45

---

* **This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

(Maryland)

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	48	-	10	1	53	3
Merchandising	47	-	16	-	63	4
Office	824	33	248	7	994	56
Technical	19	34	24	5	80	4
Industrial	378	14	159	33	557	31
Health	13	23	1	-	37	2
Others						
Total Teachers					1,784	100
Total Teaching Positions	1,329	104	458	46	1,937	
Full-Time	1,134	52	184	27	1,397	
Part-Time	195	52	274	19	540	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
griculture	1	53	53
Merchandising	1	63 1057	1057
Office		994	
Technical	-	80	-
Industrial	2	557	279
Health	1	37	37
Others: Work-Study	1	-	-
Total	6	1784	297

* This table includes only personnel whose functions conform with the definition of vocational education used for this study. In some states having very small program staffs, administrators may have the responsibility for certain program fields in addition to administrative duties.

(Maryland)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		3,261	-	275	99	3,635	3
Merchandising**		2,209	27	545	60	2,841	2
Office		88,019	499	8,734	334	97,586	73
Technical		667	2,042	112	-	2,821	2
Industrial		19,038	299	5,257	488	25,082	18
Health***		398	448	84	-	930	1
Home-Related***		860	-	64	114	1,038	1
Total	Number	114,452	3,315	15,071	1,095	133,933	100
	Percent	86	2	11	1	100	

---

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments 1962-63	Total Enrollments 1966-67	% Increase	Total Expenditures** 1962-63	Total Expenditures** 1966-67	% Increase
Agriculture	3,864	3,635	- 6	$ 446,000	635,000	42
Merchandising	1,152	2,841	147	112,000	219,000	96
Office	-	97,586	-	-	3,009,000	-
Technical	1,382	2,821	104	414,000	301,000	-27
Industrial	11,397	25,082	120	1,666,000	2,192,000	32
Health	91	930	922	14,000	172,000	113
Homemaking	13,020	28,042	115	358,000	978,000	173
Home-Related	-	1,038	-	-	123,000	-
Others						
Total	30,906	161,975	425	$ 3,010,000	7,629,000	153

---

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	637,000	21	5,504,000	43	191
State Funds	1,671,000	56	3,179,000	25	23
Federal Funds	703,000	23	3,989,000	32	117
Total	3,011,000	100	12,672,000	100	80

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	60,000	2	198,000	2	62
Teacher Education	44,000	1	182,000	1	84
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**		4,605,000	37	-
Instructional Equipment	225,000	8	2,077,000	16	207
Current Expenses	2,682,000	89	5,610,000	44	28
Total--All Agencies	3,011,000	100	12,672,000	100	80

***** Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

****** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Maryland)

MASSACHUSETTS

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Massachusetts states that public schools are to be encouraged. (Article V, Section 2)

The State Board of Education is composed of eleven lay citizens appointed by the Governor, of whom one must represent labor and two must be women. (Title 15, 1E) The purposes of the Board "shall be to support, serve and plan general education in the public schools." (Title 15, 1G)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education, which may "use the funds received under said acts of Congress." (Title 74,22)

The Massachusetts State Plan for the Administration of Vocational Education was approved by the State Board for Vocational Education on September 24, 1964. It follows closely an outline of a suggested plan by the U.S. Office of Education.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

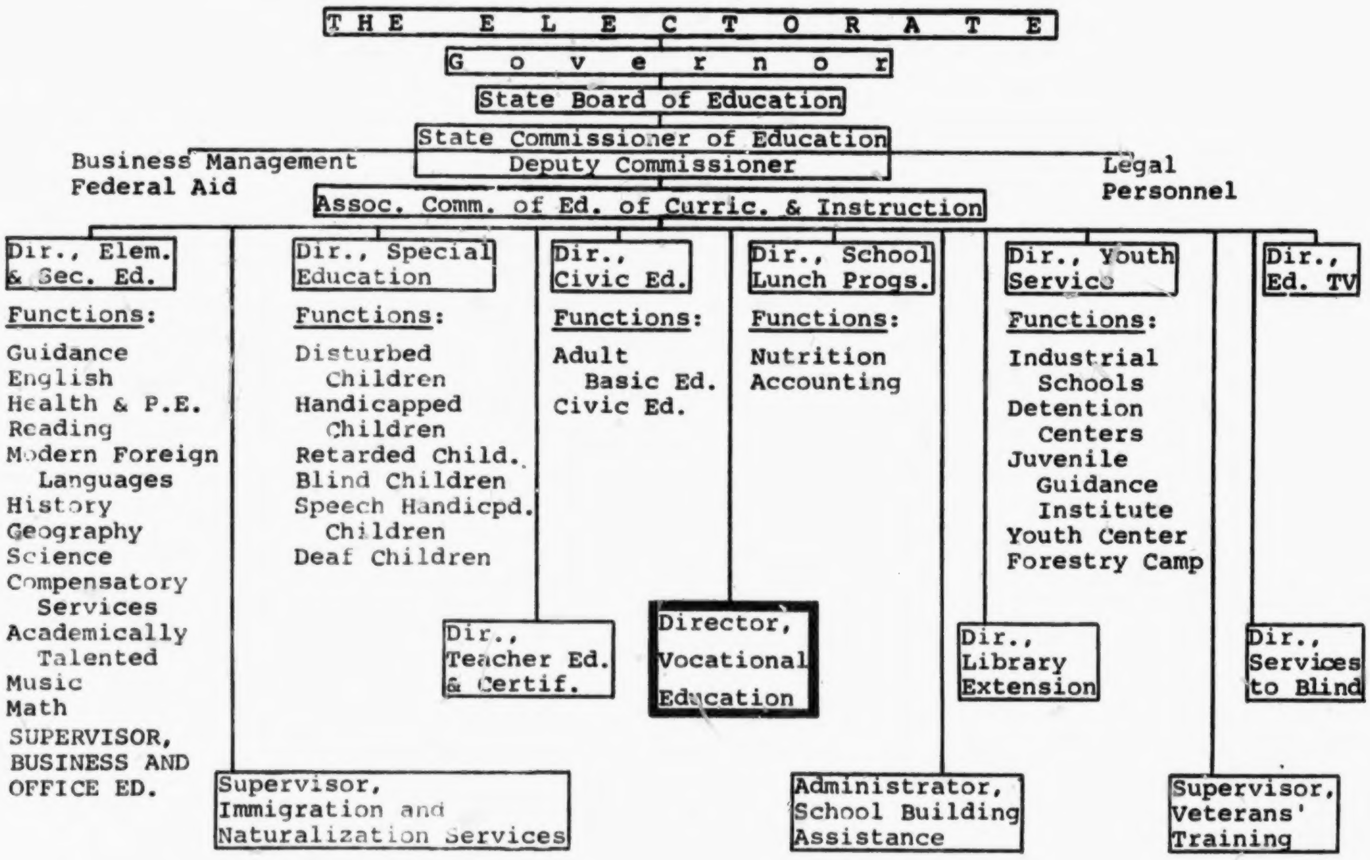
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Commissioner of Education is the executive officer of the State Board of Education, which is designated as the State Board for Vocational Education. He is appointed by the State Board of Education.

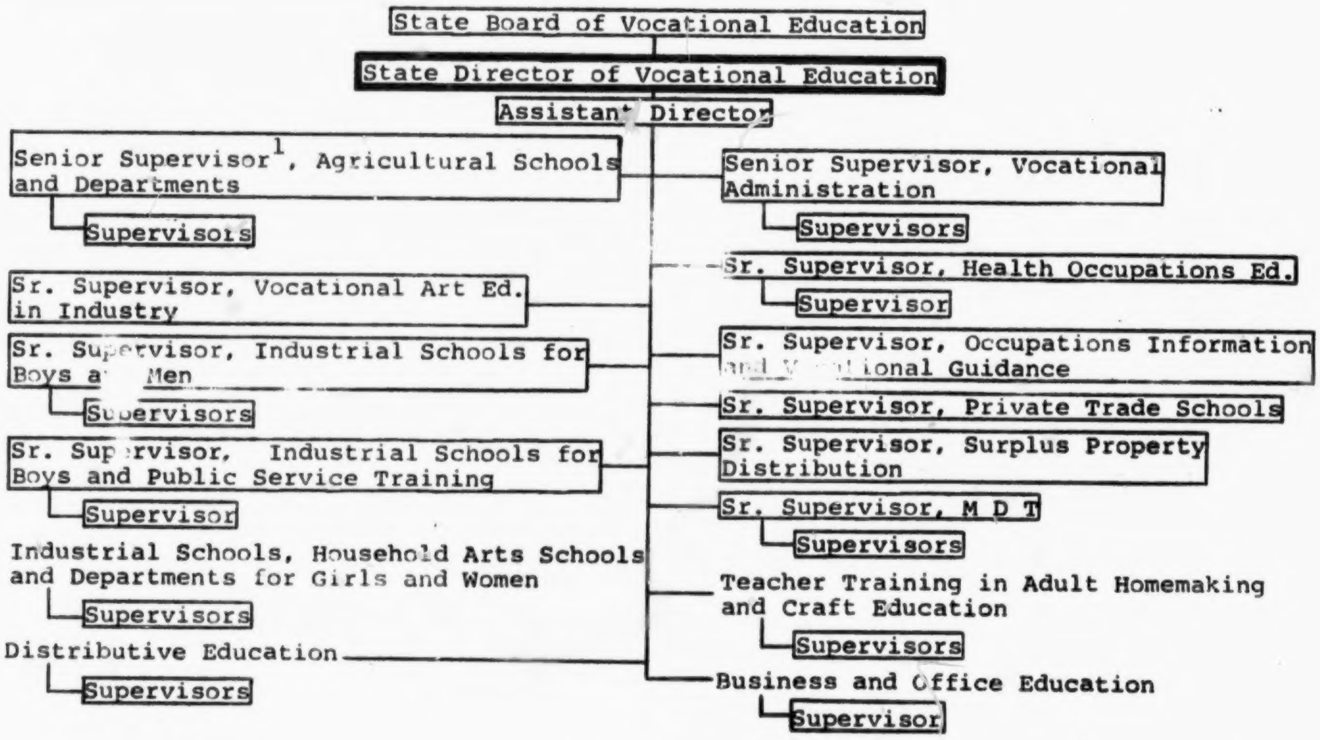
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education, appointed by the State Board at Education and under the direction of the Commissioner of Education, has administrative and executive responsibility for the general administration, promotion, establishment, coordination, approval, operation and supervision of all State and Federally-aided vocational education, with the exception of business and office education and research.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
State Commissioner of Education
Deputy Commissioner
Business Management
Federal Aid
Legal
Personnel
Assoc. Comm. of Ed. of Curric. & Instruction
Dir., Elem. & Sec. Ed.
Functions:
Guidance
English
Health & P.E.
Reading
Modern Foreign Languages
History
Geography
Science
Compensatory Services
Academically Talented
Music
Math
SUPERVISOR, BUSINESS AND OFFICE ED.
Dir., Special Education
Functions:
Disturbed Children
Handicapped Children
Retarded Child.
Blind Children
Speech Handicpd. Children
Deaf Children
Dir., Civic Ed.
Functions:
Adult Basic Ed.
Civic Ed.
Dir., School Lunch Progs.
Functions:
Nutrition
Accounting
Dir., Youth Service
Functions:
Industrial Schools
Detention Centers
Juvenile Guidance Institute
Youth Center
Forestry Camp
Dir., Ed. TV
Dir., Teacher Ed. & Certif.
Director, Vocational Education
Dir., Library Extension
Dir., Services to Blind
Supervisor, Immigration and Naturalization Services
Administrator, School Building Assistance
Supervisor, Veterans' Training

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board of Vocational Education
State Director of Vocational Education
Assistant Director
Senior Supervisor[1], Agricultural Schools and Departments
Supervisors
Sr. Supervisor, Vocational Art Ed. in Industry
Sr. Supervisor, Industrial Schools for Boys and Men
Supervisors
Sr. Supervisor, Industrial Schools for Boys and Public Service Training
Supervisor
Industrial Schools, Household Arts Schools and Departments for Girls and Women
Supervisors
Distributive Education
Supervisors
Senior Supervisor, Vocational Administration
Supervisors
Sr. Supervisor, Health Occupations Ed.
Supervisor
Sr. Supervisor, Occupations Information and Vocational Guidance
Sr. Supervisor, Private Trade Schools
Sr. Supervisor, Surplus Property Distribution
Sr. Supervisor, M D T
Supervisors
Teacher Training in Adult Homemaking and Craft Education
Supervisors
Business and Office Education
Supervisor

---

[1] The title "Senior Supervisor" is equivalent to "Supervisor" in many states.

(Massachusetts)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Director, Division of Vocational Education		1
Assistant Director of Vocational Education		1
Senior Supervisors		12
Industrial Schools for Boys and Men	1	
Vocational Arts Education in Industry	1	
Industrial Schools for Boys and Public Service Training	1	
Occupational Information and Vocational Guidance	1	
Surplus Property Distribution	1	
Agricultural Schools and Departments	1	
Practical Nurse Education	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Private Trade Schools	1	
MDT	2	
Vocational Administration	1	
Supervisors		19
MDT	1	
Industrial Schools for Boys and Men	4	
Vocational Administration	2	
Industrial Schools, Household Arts Schools and Departments for Girls and Women	2	
Agriculture Schools and Departments	2	
Teacher Training, Adult Education	1	
Adult Homemaking and Craft Education	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Business and Other Education	1	
Household Arts Education	2	
Practical Nurse Education	1	
Industrial Schools for Boys and Public Service Training	1	
TOTAL		33

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools			
	High School, Regular and Comprehensive	208	
	Specialized Vocational-Technical	65	
	TOTAL SECONDARY		273
Post-Secondary			
	Community or Junior Colleges	10	
	Specialized Vocational-Technical	–	
	University or College	–	
	TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		10
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary			–
	TOTAL SCHOOLS		283
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing			
	Secondary		
	Post-Secondary		
	Combined		
	TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		20

* This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	108	-	16	1	108	3
Merchandising	27	1	25	4	28	1
Office	1,383	152	-	1	1,535	48
Technical	67	157	75	1	224	7
Industrial	1,223	-	450	15	1,232	39
Health	-	78	29	1	78	2
Others						
Total Teachers					3,205	100
Total Teaching Positions	2,808	388	595	23	3,814	
Full-Time	1,598	149	-	9	1,756	
Part-Time	1,210	239	595	14	2,058	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	3	108	36
Merchandising	2	28	14
Office	1	1535	1535
Technical	-	224	-
Industrial	11	1232	112
Health	2	78	39
Others: MDT	3	-	-
Total	22	3205	146

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Massachusetts)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS 1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		1,292	66	229	10	1,597	2
Merchandising**		682	73	1,404	-	2,159	2
Office		54,023	2,224	-	-	56,247	61
Technical		570	1,268	854	12	2,704	3
Industrial		15,942	-	10,903	302	27,147	29
Health***		-	1,201	640	8	1,849	2
Home-Related***		792	-	106	-	898	1
Total	Number	73,301	4,832	14,136	332	92,601	100
	Percent	79	5	15	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	1,429	1,597	12	$ 849,000	$ 861,000	1
Merchandising	2,575	2,159	-16	205,000	399,000	95
Office	-	56,247	-	-	9,066,000	-
Technical	1,566	2,704	73	626,000	1,080,000	73
Industrial	24,585	27,147	10	8,518,000	10,765,000	26
Health	946	1,849	95	245,000	601,000	145
Homemaking	41,408	42,978	4	1,179,000	1,270,000	8
Home-Related	-	898	-	-	221,000	-
Others						
Total	72,509	135,579	87	$11,622,000	$24,263,000	109

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	5,682,000	49	16,310,000	51	47
State Funds	4,994,000	43	10,337,000	32	27
Federal Funds	956,000	8	5,571,000	17	121
Total	11,632,000	100	32,218,000	100	44

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	279,000	2	294,000	1	1
Teacher Education	-	-	102,000	1	-
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	7,571,000	23	-
Instructional Equipment	908,000	8	525,000	2	-18
Current Expenses	10,445,000	90	23,726,000	73	32
Total--All Agencies	11,632,000	100	32,218,000	100	44

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Massachusetts)

MICHIGAN

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Michigan states that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." (Article VIII, Section 1, 1) The State Board of Education shall be composed of eight elected members. (Article VIII, Section 3) Each member is elected for an eight-year term on a staggered basis.

"The State Board of Control for Vocational Education...is abolished, and all duties and functions are transferred to the State Board of Education effective January 1, 1965." (Act 28 of 1964, Section 1)

State Statutes accepting the Federal Vocational Education Acts are Act No. 149 of the Public Acts of 1919 as last amended by Act No. 127 of the Public Acts of 1955 and Act No. 44 of the Public Acts of 1964.

The Michigan State Plan for the Administration of Vocational Education was revised and approved by the State Board for Vocational Education on January 1, 1965. It follows closely an outline of a suggested plan by the U.S. Office of Education.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

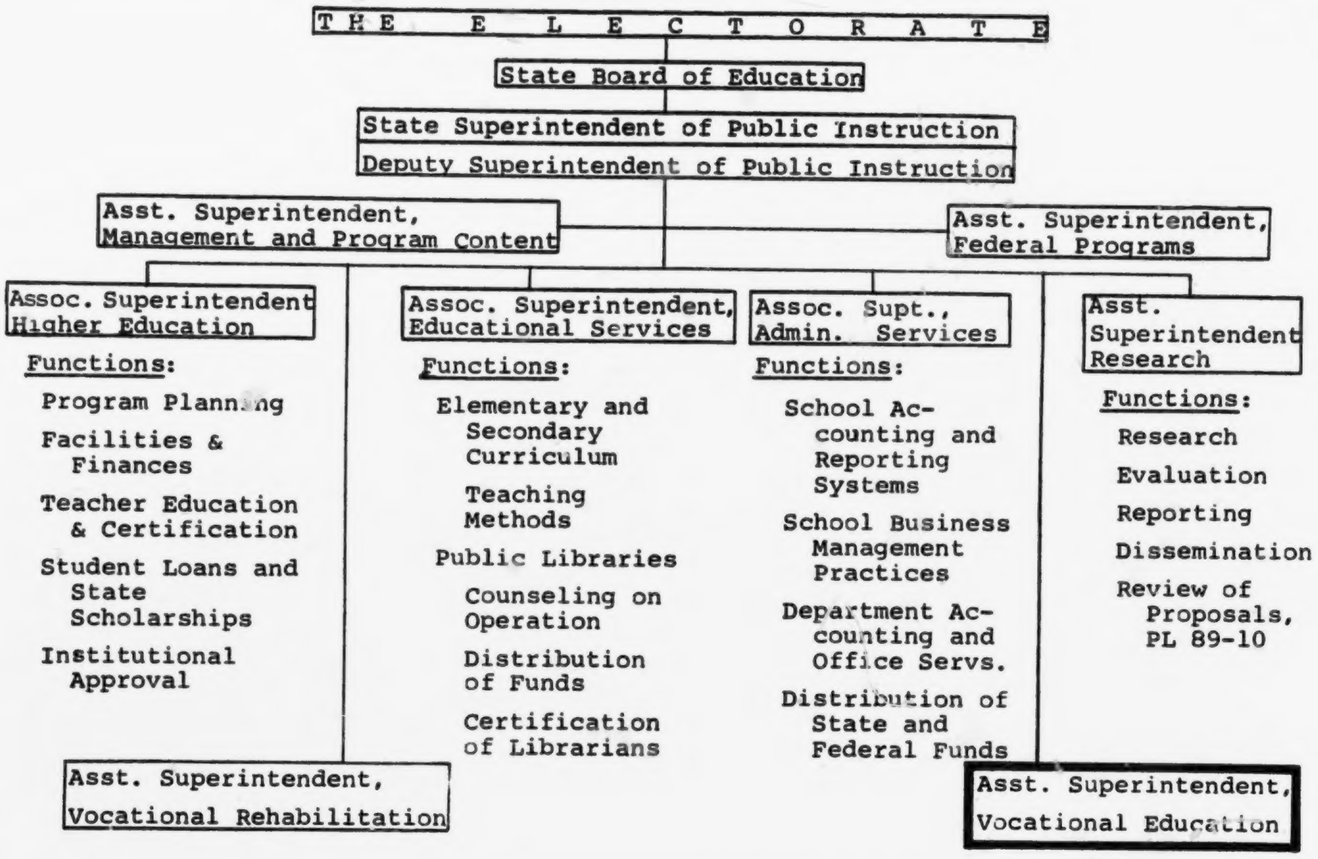
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the executive officer of the State Board of Education which is designated as the State Board for Vocational Education. Effective July 1, 1965, the State Superintendent is appointed to serve at the pleasure of the State Board of Education.

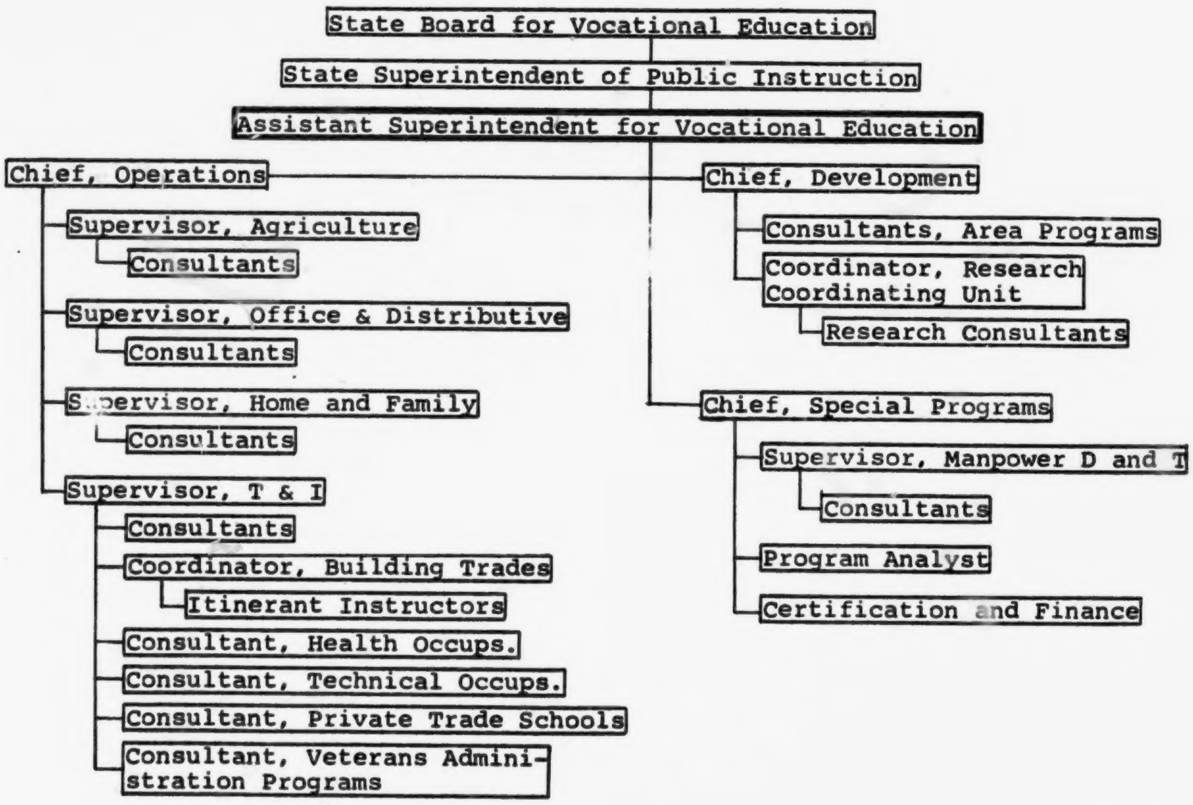
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is responsible for the coordination and direction of all fields of vocational education and such other services as may be added to the field of vocational education. The State Board appoints the State Director subject to the rules of the Michigan Civil Service Commission.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction
Asst. Superintendent, Management and Program Content
Asst. Superintendent, Federal Programs
Assoc. Superintendent Higher Education
Functions:
Program Planning
Facilities & Finances
Teacher Education & Certification
Student Loans and State Scholarships
Institutional Approval
Assoc. Superintendent, Educational Services
Functions:
Elementary and Secondary Curriculum
Teaching Methods
Public Libraries
Counseling on Operation
Distribution of Funds
Certification of Librarians
Assoc. Supt., Admin. Services
Functions:
School Accounting and Reporting Systems
School Business Management Practices
Department Accounting and Office Servs.
Distribution of State and Federal Funds
Asst. Superintendent Research
Functions:
Research
Evaluation
Reporting
Dissemination
Review of Proposals, PL 89-10
Asst. Superintendent, Vocational Rehabilitation
Asst. Superintendent, Vocational Education

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Assistant Superintendent for Vocational Education
Chief, Operations
Supervisor, Agriculture
Consultants
Supervisor, Office & Distributive
Consultants
Supervisor, Home and Family
Consultants
Supervisor, T & I
Consultants
Coordinator, Building Trades
Itinerant Instructors
Consultant, Health Occups.
Consultant, Technical Occups.
Consultant, Private Trade Schools
Consultant, Veterans Administration Programs
Chief, Development
Consultants, Area Programs
Coordinator, Research Coordinating Unit
Research Consultants
Chief, Special Programs
Supervisor, Manpower D and T
Consultants
Program Analyst
Certification and Finance

(Michigan)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Assistant Superintendent		1
Chiefs		3
Development	1	
Operation	1	
Special Programs	1	
Supervisors		5
Agriculture	1	
Business	1	
Homemaking	1	
Trade and Industry	1	
Manpower	1	

Coordinator		1
Research	1	
Consultants		41
Area Program	2	
Research	2	
Agriculture	5	
Business	3	
Homemaking	3	
Trade and Industry	8	
Finance and Certification	2	
Program Analysts	1	
Itinerant Instructors	15	
TOTAL		51

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	543	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	7	
TOTAL SECONDARY		550
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	24	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
University or College	10	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		34
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		4
TOTAL SCHOOLS		588
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	11	
Post-Secondary	24	
Combined	1	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		36

* This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions Secondary	 Post-Secondary	 Adult	 Special Programs	Teachers**	Percent
Agriculture	216	16	97	-	235	5
Merchandising	292	49	489	-	820	19
Office	751	213	219	-	1,150	26
Technical	10	320	118	-	330	8
Industrial	492	344	974	6	1,693	38
Health	34	145	22	-	179	4
Others						
Total Teachers					4,407	100
Total Teaching Positions	1,795	1,087	1,919	6	4,807	
Full-Time	463	384	40	2	889	
Part-Time	1,332	703	1,879	4	3,918	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classificatic	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers		Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	6	235		39
Merchandising	4	820	1970	493
Office		1150		
Technical	-	330		-
Industrial	24	1693		71
Health	-	179		-
Others MDT	1	-		-
Total				

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS
1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		11,815	418	1,218	-	13,451	7
Merchandising**		14,679	3,832	18,677	-	37,188	20
Office		34,039	10,669	5,870	-	50,578	27
Technical		289	4,117	3,863	-	8,269	5
Industrial		12,661	3,530	52,376	179	68,746	37
Health***		1,118	3,824	532	-	5,474	3
Home-Related***		1,516	-	25	-	1,541	1
Total	Number	76,117	26,390	82,561	179	185,247	100
	Percent	41	14	44	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	16,099	13,451	-16	$ 1,647,000	$ 1,994,000	21
Merchandising	18,617	37,188	100	612,000	1,995,000	226
Office	-	50,578	-	-	4,215,000	-
Technical	6,292	8,269	31	1,018,000	1,792,000	76
Industrial	45,133	68,746	52	2,729,000	9,674,000	254
Health	2,558	5,474	114	363,000	1,368,000	277
Homemaking	63,894	79,839	25	2,783,000	4,062,000	46
Home-Related	-	1,541	-	-	429,000	-
Others						
Total	152,593	265,086	74	$ 9,152,000	$25,529,000	179

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	5,928,000	65	19,868,000	60	59
State Funds	1,157,000	13	3,130,000	10	43
Federal Funds	2,067,000	22	10,373,000	30	100
Total	9,152,000	100	33,371,000	100	66

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	383,000	4	915,000	3	35
Teacher Education	295,000	3	587,000	2	25
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	6,061,000	18	-
Instructional Equipment	56,000	1	5,091,000	15	2,248
Current Expenses	8,418,000	92	20,716,000	62	37
Total--All Agencies	9,152,000	100	33,371,000	100	66

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Michigan)

MINNESOTA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Minnesota states that it "shall be the duty of the Legislature to establish a general and uniform system of public schools." (Article VIII, Section 1)

The State Board of Education shall be composed of nine members, appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Senate. (Title 121.02, amended 1967)

The State accepts an Act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 124.52) and designates that "The State Board (of education) shall serve for all purposes as the State Board for Vocational Education." (Titles 121.11 and 124.53)

The Minnesota State Plan for Vocational-Technical Education was adopted by the State Board for Vocational Education on September 10, 1964 and was revised subsequently and approved by the State Board on April 13, 1965. It follows closely an outline of a suggested plan by the U.S. Office of Education.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

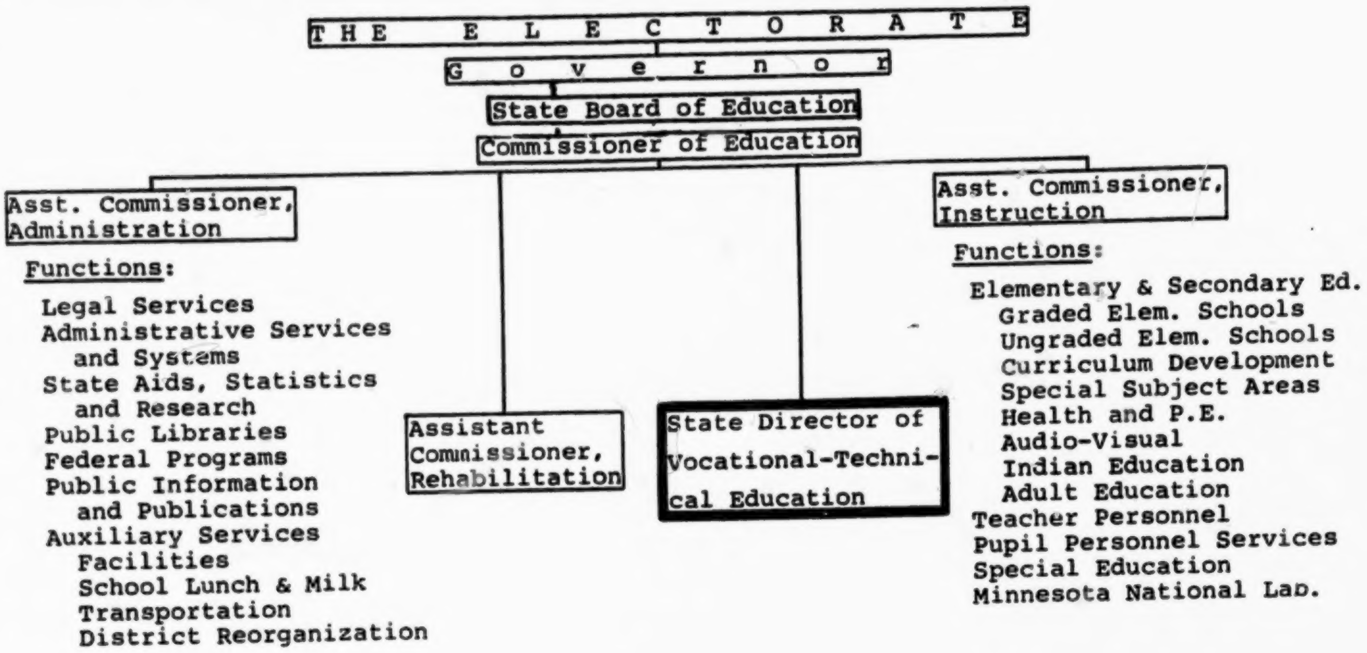
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Commissioner of Education is the executive officer of the State Board of Education, designated as the State Board for Vocational Education. He is appointed by the State Board for a six-year term.

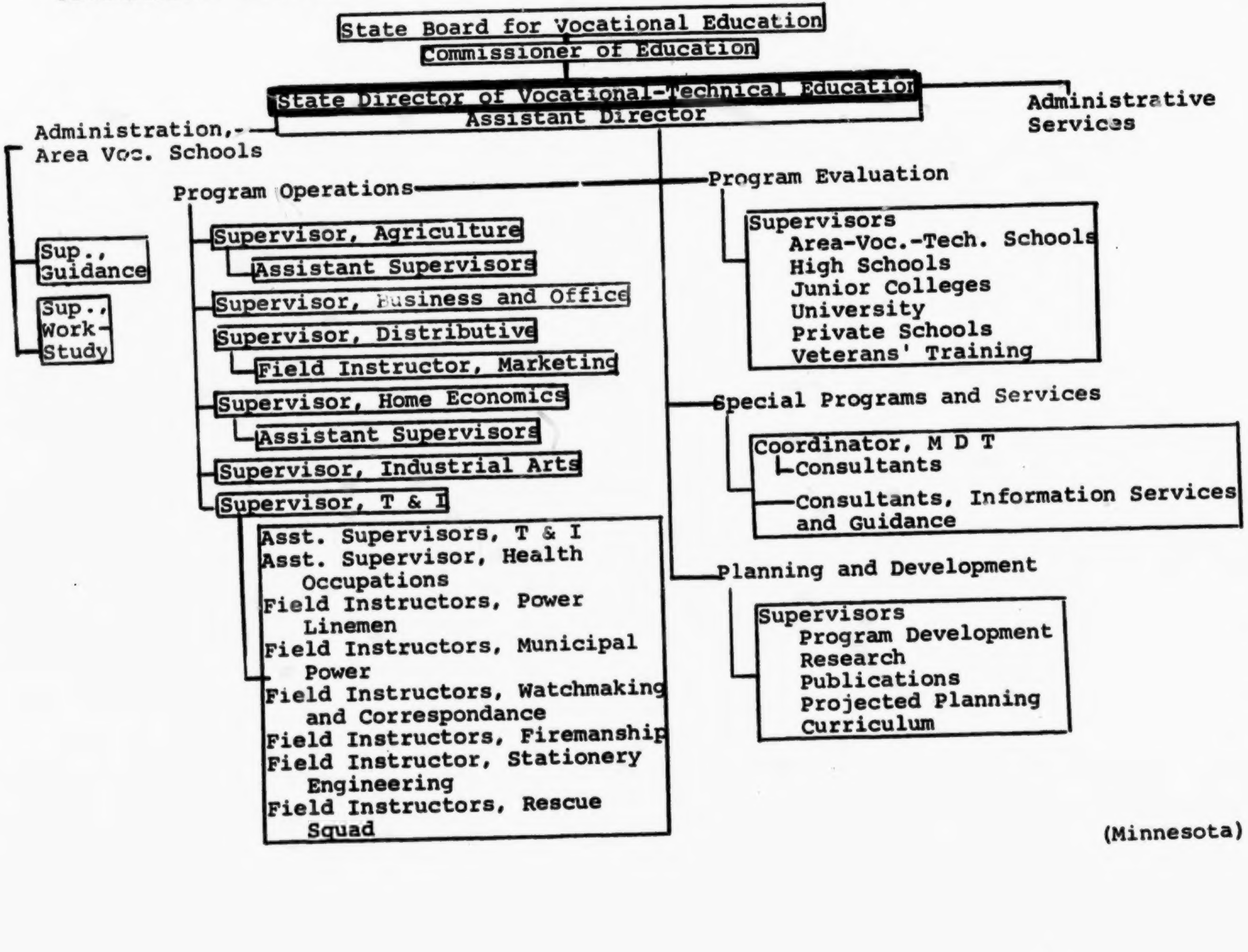
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is appointed by the Commissioner of Education and the State Board. He is responsible to the Commissioner of Education and the State Board for the administration, supervision, and promotion of the vocational-technical program and application of State policies as approved by the State Board.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
Commissioner of Education
Asst. Commissioner, Administration
Functions:
Legal Services
Administrative Services and Systems
State Aids, Statistics and Research
Public Libraries
Federal Programs
Public Information and Publications
Auxiliary Services
Facilities
School Lunch & Milk
Transportation
District Reorganization
Assistant Commissioner, Rehabilitation
State Director of Vocational-Technical Education
Asst. Commissioner, Instruction
Functions:
Elementary & Secondary Ed.
Graded Elem. Schools
Ungraded Elem. Schools
Curriculum Development
Special Subject Areas
Health and P.E.
Audio-Visual
Indian Education
Adult Education
Teacher Personnel
Pupil Personnel Services
Special Education
Minnesota National Lab.

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
Commissioner of Education
State Director of Vocational-Technical Education
Assistant Director
Administrative Services
Administration, Area Voc. Schools
Sup., Guidance
Sup., Work-Study
Program Operations
Supervisor, Agriculture
Assistant Supervisors
Supervisor, Business and Office
Supervisor, Distributive
Field Instructor, Marketing
Supervisor, Home Economics
Assistant Supervisors
Supervisor, Industrial Arts
Supervisor, T & I
Asst. Supervisors, T & I
Asst. Supervisor, Health Occupations
Field Instructors, Power Linemen
Field Instructors, Municipal Power
Field Instructors, Watchmaking and Correspondance
Field Instructors, Firemanship
Field Instructor, Stationery Engineering
Field Instructors, Rescue Squad
Program Evaluation
Supervisors
Area-Voc.-Tech. Schools
High Schools
Junior Colleges
University
Private Schools
Veterans' Training
Special Programs and Services
Coordinator, M D T
Consultants
Consultants, Information Services and Guidance
Planning and Development
Supervisors
Program Development
Research
Publications
Projected Planning
Curriculum

(Minnesota)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Director, Vocational Education		1
Assistant Director		1
Supervisors		9
Agriculture Education	1	
Business & Office Education	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Industrial Arts Education	1	
Trade & Industrial Ed.	1	
Work-Study Program	1	
Technical Education	1	
Information Services and Guidance	1	
Field Instructors		15
Trade and Industrial	13	
Distributive	1	
Food Services (wage earning)	1	
Assistant Supervisors		9
Agriculture Education	3	
Business & Office Education	1	
Home Economics Education	2	
Trade and Industrial Ed.	2	
Health Occupations	1	
Special Programs Supervisor		1
Coordinator, Manpower Training		1
Consultants		3
Manpower Training	2	
Information Services & Guid.	1	
Program Evaluation		4
Supervisor	1	
Assistant Supervisors	3	
Program Planning & Development		6
Chief Consultant	1	
Consultants	5	
TOTAL		50

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	547	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	4	
TOTAL SECONDARY		551
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	5	5
Specialized Vocational-Technical	24	
University or College	5	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		34
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		36
TOTAL SCHOOLS		621
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	-	
Post-Secondary	24	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		24

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

(Minnesota)

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	308	11	78	2	368	19
Merchandising	74	19	89	13	191	10
Office	162	116	245	2	388	20
Technical	-	109	604	--	346	18
Industrial	70	186	321	58	544	29
Health	-	77	4	1	82	4
Others						
Total Teachers					1,919	100
Total Teaching Positions	614	518	1,341	76	2,549	
Full-Time	511	427	59	26	1,023	
Part-Time	103	91	1,282	50	1,526	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification		SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture		4	368	92
Merchandising		2	191	96
Office		2	388	194
Technical		1	346	346
Industrial		16	544	34
Health		1	82	82
Others	Work-Study	1	-	-
	Gainful H.E.	1	**	-
	MDT	4	-	-
Total		32	1919	60

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** Teachers of Gainful Home Economics are not separable in the data from those in Homemaking.

(Minnesota)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		14,526	1,080	10,848	-	26,454	29
Merchandising**		2,813	193	4,108	485	7,599	8
Office		6,980	1,439	9,446	50	17,915	19
Technical		-	1,292	6,507	2	7,801	8
Industrial		1,830	4,264	25,107	394	31,595	34
Health***		71	732	100	15	918	1
Home-Related***		224	16	8	90	338	1
Total	Number	26,444	9,016	56,124	1,036	92,620	100
	Percent	28	10	61	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	25,964	26,454	2	$ 2,603,000	3,411,000	31
Merchandising	5,402	7,599	41	314,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Office	-	17,915	-	-	1,814,000	-
Technical	4,971	7,801	57	593,000	1,006,000	70
Industrial	18,630	31,595	70	1,723,000	4,891,000	184
Health	784	918	17	270,000	541,000	100
Homemaking	40,275	46,121	15	2,048,000	2,601,000	27
Home-Related	-	338	-	-	99,000	-
Others						
Total	96,026	138,741	44	$ 7,551,000	15,221,000	102

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	3,190,000	42	9,737,000	46	52
State Funds	3,007,000	40	5,945,000	28	25
Federal Funds	1,355,000	18	5,337,000	26	74
Total	7,552,000	100	21,019,000	100	45

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational educatio which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	225,000	3	564,000	3	39
Teacher Education	235,000	3	450,000	2	24
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	3,619,000	17	-
Instructional Equipment	147,000	2	2,484,000	12	399
Current Expenses	6,945,000	92	13,902,000	66	25
Total--All Agencies	7,552,000	100	21,019,000	100	45

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Minnesota)

MISSISSIPPI

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Mississippi states that "It shall be the duty of the Legislature to...establish a uniform system of free public schools." (Article VIII, Section 201)

The State Board of Education is composed of the State Superintendent of Public Education, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. (Article VIII, Section 203)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 24, 6487) and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education (Title 24, 6489) of which the State Superintendent shall be the executive officer. (Title 24, 6490)

The Mississippi State Plan for Vocational Education was submitted, as amended, by the State Board for Vocational Education to the U. S. Office of Education on November 23, 1964.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

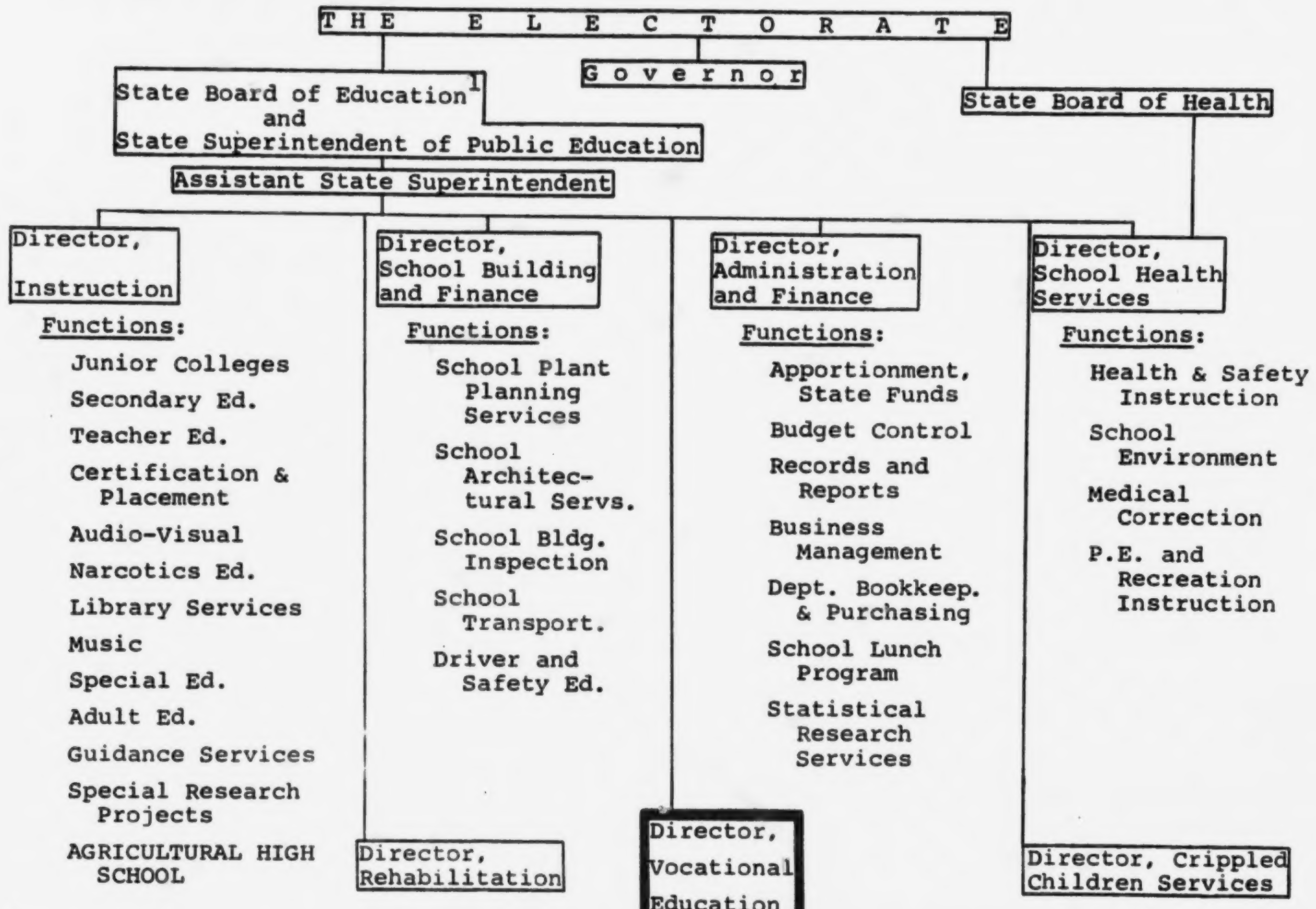
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Education is the executive officer of the State Board of Education which is designated the State Board for Vocational Education. He is elected by the people of the State.

The State Director of Vocational Education

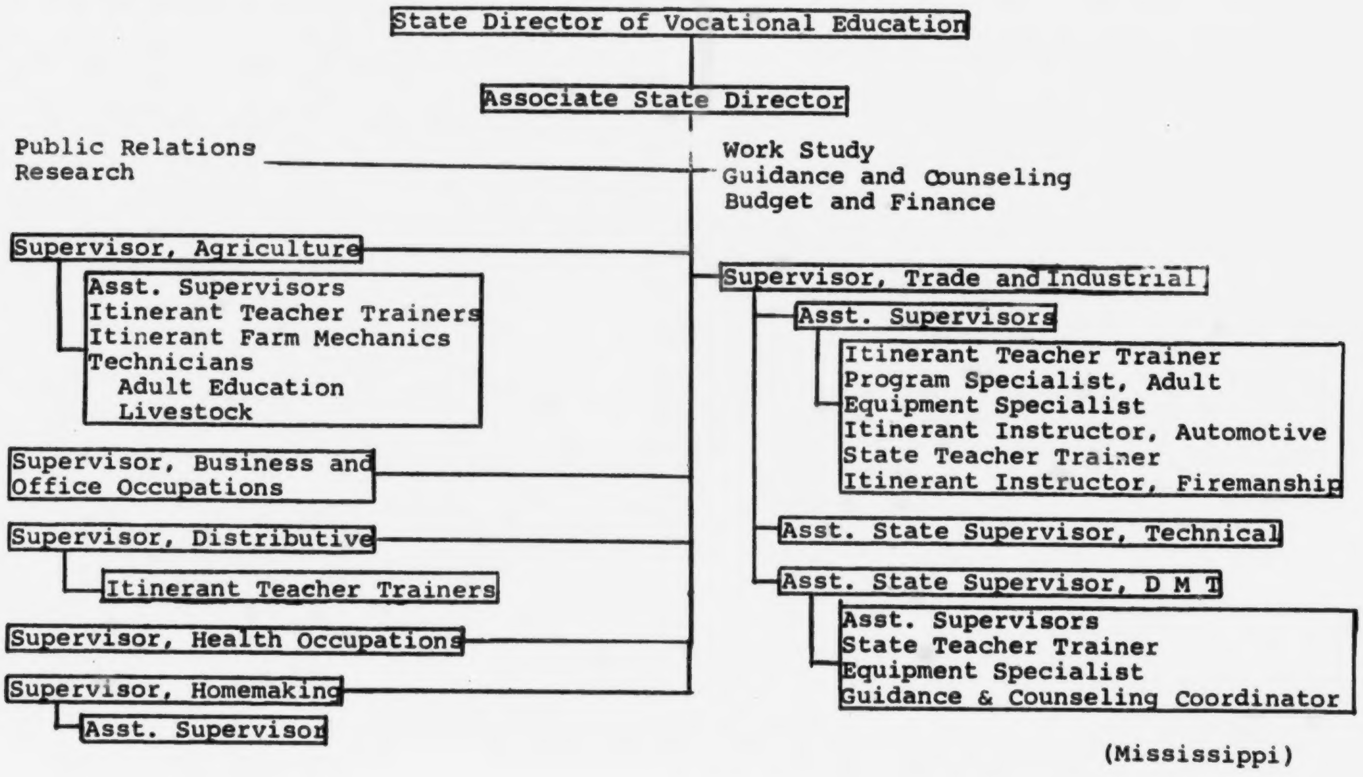
The State Director for Vocational Education is appointed by the State Board of Education. He executes the policies of the State Board as they relate to vocational and technical education, and he is directly responsible to the State Board.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education[1] and State Superintendent of Public Education
State Board of Health
Assistant State Superintendent
Director, Instruction
Functions:
Junior Colleges
Secondary Ed.
Teacher Ed.
Certification & Placement
Audio-Visual
Narcotics Ed.
Library Services
Music
Special Ed.
Adult Ed.
Guidance Services
Special Research Projects
AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL
Director, School Building and Finance
Functions:
School Plant Planning Services
School Architectural Servs.
School Bldg. Inspection
School Transport.
Driver and Safety Ed.
Director, Rehabilitation
Director, Administration and Finance
Functions:
Apportionment, State Funds
Budget Control
Records and Reports
Business Management
Dept. Bookkeep. & Purchasing
School Lunch Program
Statistical Research Services
Director, Vocational Education
Director, School Health Services
Functions:
Health & Safety Instruction
School Environment
Medical Correction
P.E. and Recreation Instruction
Director, Crippled Children Services

[1] State Board of Education is composed of the Superintendent of Public Education, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of State (all elective officers).

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Director of Vocational Education
Associate State Director
Public Relations
Research
Work Study
Guidance and Counseling
Budget and Finance
Supervisor, Agriculture
Asst. Supervisors
Itinerant Teacher Trainers
Itinerant Farm Mechanics
Technicians
Adult Education
Livestock
Supervisor, Business and Office Occupations
Supervisor, Distributive
Itinerant Teacher Trainers
Supervisor, Health Occupations
Supervisor, Homemaking
Asst. Supervisor
Supervisor, Trade and Industrial
Asst. Supervisors
Itinerant Teacher Trainer
Program Specialist, Adult
Equipment Specialist
Itinerant Instructor, Automotive
State Teacher Trainer
Itinerant Instructor, Firemanship
Asst. State Supervisor, Technical
Asst. State Supervisor, D M T
Asst. Supervisors
State Teacher Trainer
Equipment Specialist
Guidance & Counseling Coordinator

(Mississippi)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Director, Vocational Education		1
Associate Director		1
State Supervisors		7
Agriculture Education	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Health Occupations	1	
Homemaking Education	1	
Trade and Industrial Education	1	
Business and Office Occupations	1	
Guidance and Counseling	1	
Assistant State Supervisors		2
Technical	1	
MDT	1	
Assistant Supervisors		13
Agriculture Education	4	
Homemaking Education	3	
Trade and Industrial Education	3	
MDT	3	
Itinerant Teacher Trainers		8
Agriculture Education	5	
Trade and Industrial	1	
Health Occupations	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Equipment Specialists		2
Trade and Industrial	1	
MDT	1	
Coordinator, Guidance and Counseling, MDT		2
State Teacher Trainer		2
Trade and Industrial	1	
MDT	1	
Technicians, Agriculture		2
TOTAL		40

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	412	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	2	
TOTAL SECONDARY		414
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	19	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	1	
University or College	1	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		21
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		435
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	1	
Post-Secondary	17	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		18

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	305	9	358	5	366	31
Merchandising	26	10	94	–	130	11
Office	15	32	110	–	148	12
Technical	2	72	25	–	96	8
Industrial	130	61	228	30	401	33
Health	4	48	15	–	65	5
Others						
Total Teachers					1,206	100
Total Teaching Positions	482	232	830	35	1,579	
Full-Time	445	165	38	35	683	
Part-Time	37	67	792	–	896	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	12	366	31
Merchandising	2	130	65
Office	1	148	148
Technical	1	96	96
Industrial	7	401	57
Health	2	65	33
Others MDT	6	-	-
Total	31	1206	39

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Mississippi)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS
1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		15,806	63	17,982	112	33,963	53
Merchandising**		636	118	4,144	-	4,898	7
Office		247	878	3,984	-	5,109	8
Technical		50	1,008	2,867	-	3,925	6
Industrial		3,636	1,422	8,912	855	14,825	23
Health***		146	598	459	28	1,231	2
Home-Related***		2	-	97	220	319	1
Total	Number	20,523	4,087	38,445	1,215	64,270	100
	Percent	32	6	60	2	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	39,797	33,963	-15	$ 1,980,000	$ 2,424,000	22
Merchandising	4,279	4,898	14	118,000	216,000	83
Office	-	5,109	-	-	502,000	-
Technical	2,209	3,925	78	342,000	944,000	176
Industrial	9,010	14,825	65	633,000	2,349,000	271
Health	509	1,231	142	102,000	183,000	79
Homemaking	40,483	41,991	4	1,742,000	2,125,000	22
Home-Related	-	319	-	-	69,000	-
Others						
Total	96,287	106,261	10	$ 4,917,000	$ 8,812,000	79

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	2,278,000	46	4,409,000	37	23
State Funds	1,620,000	33	2,792,000	24	18
Federal Funds	1,019,000	21	4,542,000	39	86
Total	4,917,000	100	11,743,000	100	35

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	330,000	7	468,000	4	10
Teacher Education	178,000	3	445,000	4	38
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	2,492,000	21	-
Instructional Equipment	94,000	2	-	-	-
Current Expenses	4,315,000	88	8,338,000	71	23
Total--All Agencies	4,917,000	100	11,743,000	100	35

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Mississippi)

MISSOURI

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Missouri states that the "General Assembly shall establish and maintain free public schools." (Article IX, Section 1 (a))

The State Board of Education consists of eight lay persons, appointed by the Governor, no more than four of whom may be from the same political party. (Article IX, Section 2 (a))

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 178.430) and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education. (Title 178.440)

A State Advisory Committee is to be appointed annually by the President of the State Board and is to be composed of one person in agriculture, one employer, one person from labor, one from home economics and one from commerce. This Committee must approve of the actions of the State Board for Vocational Education. (Title 178.550)

The Missouri State Plan for Vocational Education was approved by the State Board for Vocational Education in December 1964.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

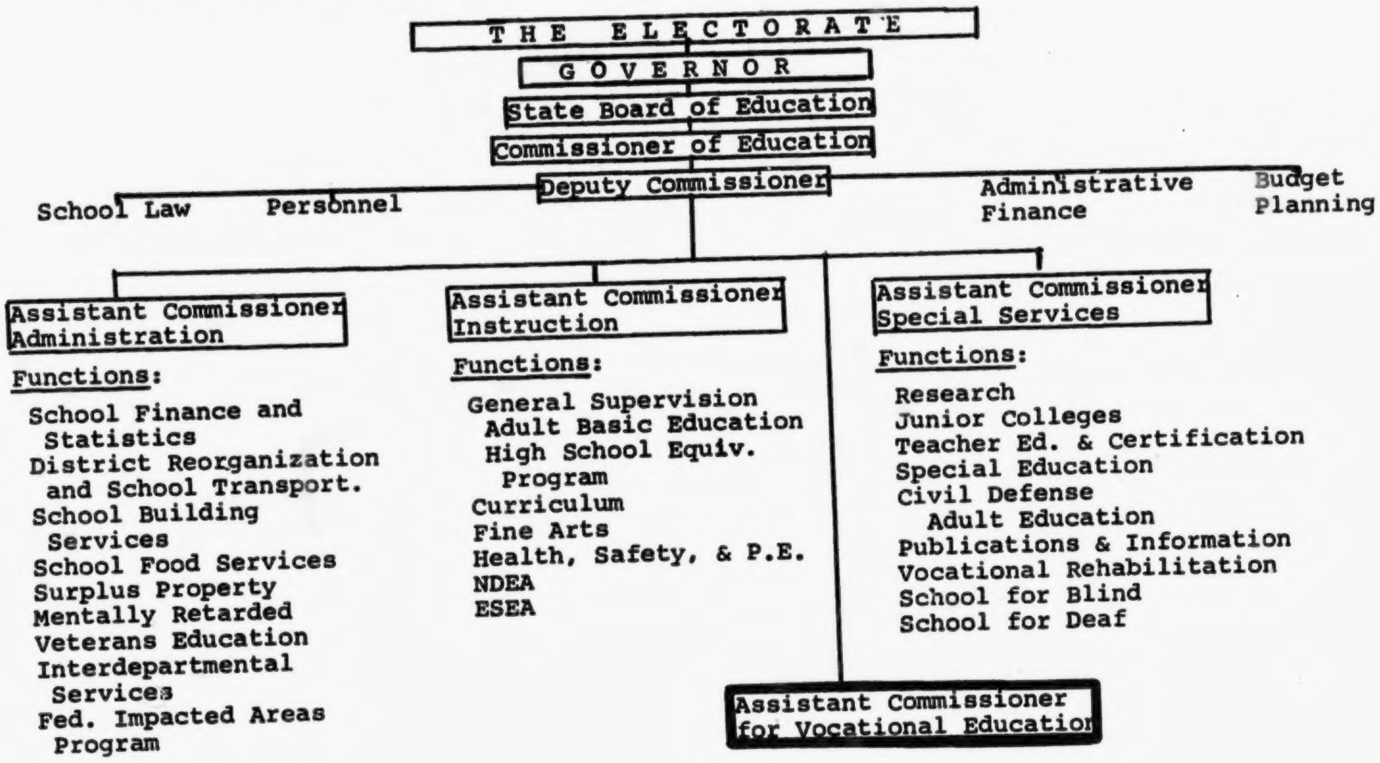
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Commissioner of Education serves as the administrative and executive officer of the State Board of Education which is designated as the State Board for Vocational Education. The Commissioner is appointed by the State Board.

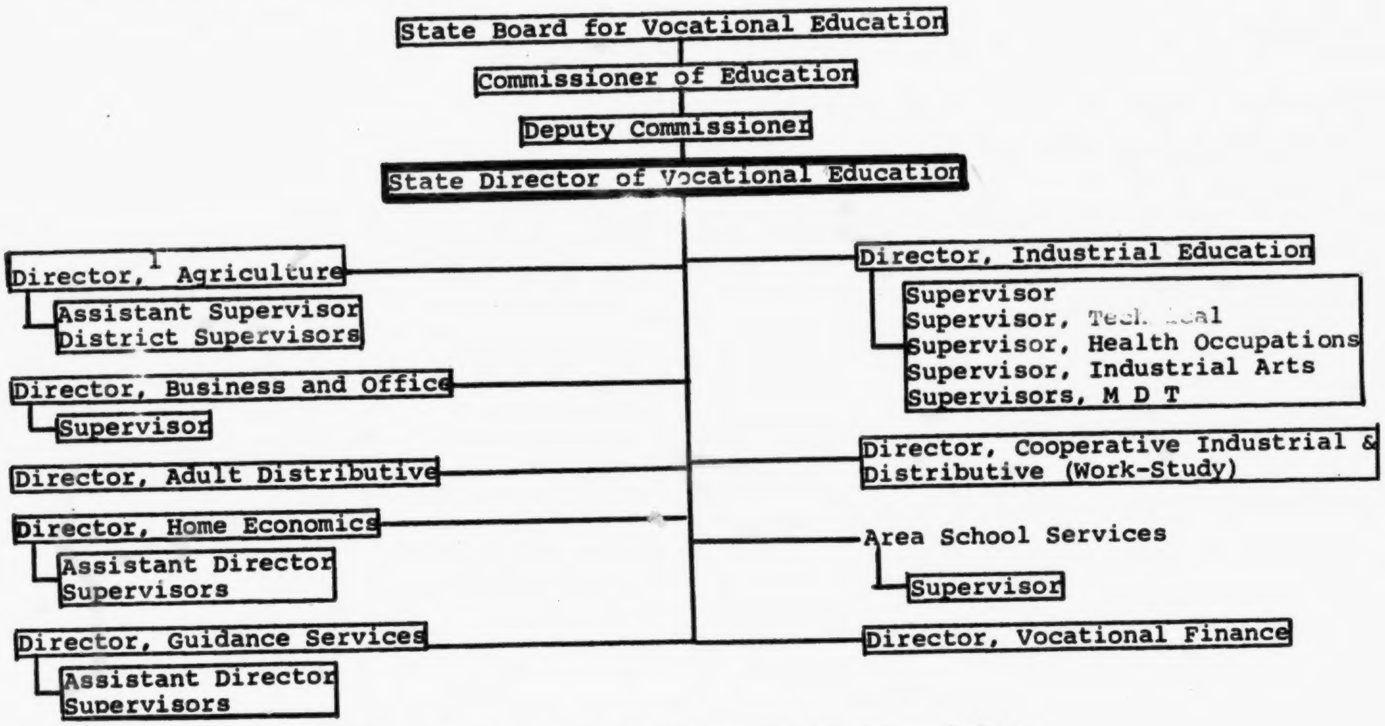
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is appointed by the State Board upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Education.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
State Board of Education
Commissioner of Education
Deputy Commissioner
School Law
Personnel
Administrative Finance
Budget Planning
Assistant Commissioner Administration
Functions:
School Finance and Statistics
District Reorganization and School Transport.
School Building Services
School Food Services
Surplus Property
Mentally Retarded
Veterans Education
Interdepartmental Services
Fed. Impacted Areas Program
Assistant Commissioner Instruction
Functions:
General Supervision
Adult Basic Education
High School Equiv. Program
Curriculum
Fine Arts
Health, Safety, & P.E.
NDEA
ESEA
Assistant Commissioner Special Services
Functions:
Research
Junior Colleges
Teacher Ed. & Certification
Special Education
Civil Defense
Adult Education
Publications & Information
Vocational Rehabilitation
School for Blind
School for Deaf
Assistant Commissioner for Vocational Education

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
Commissioner of Education
Deputy Commissioner
State Director of Vocational Education
Director,[1] Agriculture
Assistant Supervisor
District Supervisors
Director, Business and Office
Supervisor
Director, Adult Distributive
Director, Home Economics
Assistant Director
Supervisors
Director, Guidance Services
Assistant Director
Supervisors
Director, Industrial Education
Supervisor
Supervisor, Technical
Supervisor, Health Occupations
Supervisor, Industrial Arts
Supervisors, M D T
Director, Cooperative Industrial & Distributive (Work-Study)
Area School Services
Supervisor
Director, Vocational Finance

[1] The title "Director" is equivalent to "Supervisor" in many states.

(Missouri)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Assistant Commissioner and Director of Vocational Education		1
Directors		8
Agriculture Education	1	
Adult Distributive Education	1	
Business and Office Education	1	
Home Economics	1	
Industrial Education	1	
Guidance Services	1	
Cooperative Industrial and Distributive Education	1	
Vocational Finance	1	
Assistant Directors		2
Guidance Services	1	
Home Economics	1	

Supervisors		16
Area School Services	1	
Business and Office Education	1	
Guidance Services	4	
Home Economics	3	
Industrial Education	1	
Technical	1	
Industrial Arts	1	
Health Occupations	1	
MDT	3	
Assistant Supervisor, Agriculture		1
District Supervisor, Agriculture		5
TOTAL		33

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	372	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	3	
TOTAL SECONDARY		375
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	7	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	1	
University or College	7	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		15
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		4
TOTAL SCHOOLS		394
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	26	
Post-Secondary	2	
Combined	4	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		32

* This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.

(Missouri)

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions: Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Teachers**	Percent
Agriculture	247	-	115	1	247	13
Merchandising	115	6	66	8	175	10
Office	353	48	108	26	509	28
Technical	73	70	35	-	166	9
Industrial	270	2	391	1	616	34
Health	7	97	26	-	116	6
Others						
Total Teachers					1,829	100
Total Teaching Positions	1,065	223	741	36	2,065	
Full-Time	532	143	18	1	694	
Part-Time	533	80	723	35	1,371	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	7	247	35
Merchandising	1	175	175
Office	2	509	255
Technical	1	166	166
Industrial	2	616	308
Health	1	116	116
Others Coop. Indust. & Merch	1	-	-
MDT	3	-	-
Total	18	1829	102

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Missouri)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		12,241	-	3,630	10	15,881	26
Merchandising**		4,740	216	5,794	-	10,750	18
Office		8,998	690	2,814	-	12,502	20
Technical		1,204	1,450	1,429	-	4,083	7
Industrial		6,023	67	7,577	9	13,676	22
Health***		133	1,556	654	-	2,343	4
Home-Related***		970	35	476	-	1,481	3
Total	Number	34,309	4,014	22,374	19	60,716	100
	Percent	56	6	37	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	17,029	15,881	- 7	$ 1,696,000	$ 2,239,000	32
Merchandising	6,563	10,750	64	294,000	784,000	167
Office	-	12,502	-	-	1,906,000	-
Technical	1,770	4,083	131	450,000	1,025,000	128
Industrial	13,086	13,676	5	1,264,000	2,592,000	105
Health	1,234	2,343	90	239,000	625,000	162
Homemaking	32,085	40,234	25	1,661,000	2,345,000	41
Home-Related	-	1,481	-	-	80,000	-
Others						
Total	71,767	100,950	41	$ 5,604,000	$11,596,000	107

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	3,399,000	61	12,548,000	63	67
State Funds	850,000	15	1,400,000	7	16
Federal Funds	1,355,000	24	6,037,000	30	86
Total	5,604,000	100	19,985,000	100	64

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	282,000	5	428,000	2	13
Teacher Education	161,000	3	320,000	2	25
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	5,541,000	28	-
Instructional Equipment	221,000	4	1,658,000	8	163
Current Expenses	4,940,000	88	12,038,000	60	36
Total--All Agencies	5,604,000	100	19,985,000	100	64

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Missouri)

MONTANA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Montana states that, "It shall be the duty of the legislative assembly of Montana to establish and maintain a general, uniform and thorough system of public education." (Article XI, Section 1)

The State Board of Education is to be composed of the Governor, the Attorney General and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as ex officio members and eight lay persons appointed by the Governor. (Article XI, Section 11)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 75.4241) and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education. (Title 75.4242) The State Superintendent is charged with supervision of vocational education. (Title 75.4245)

The State Board may appoint an advisory committee composed of the State Superintendent or his designate, one person from business, one from agriculture, one from skilled labor and one from homemaking. (Title 75.4243)

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

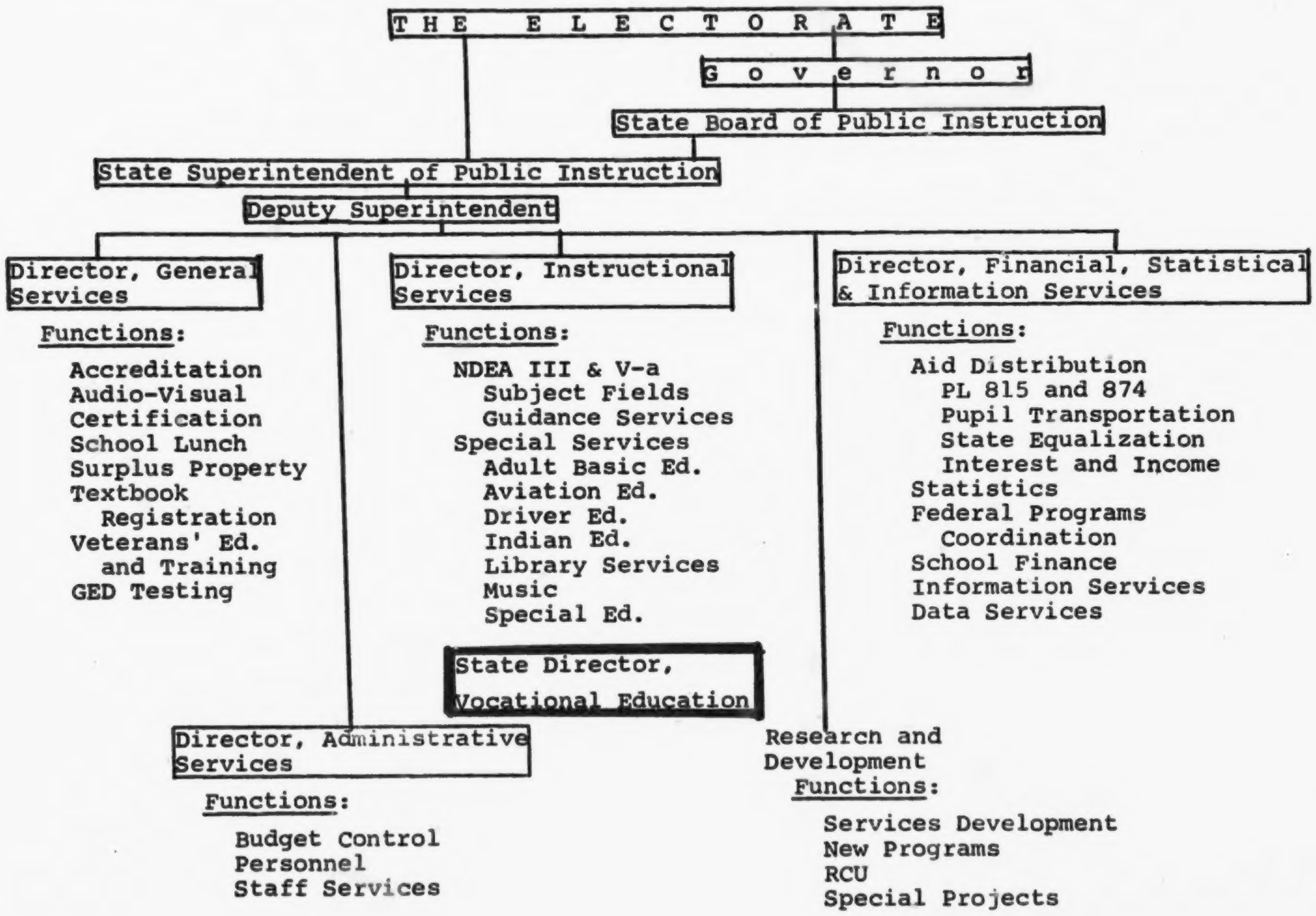
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the executive officer of the State Board of Education which is designated as the State Board for Vocational Education. He is elected by the people of that state.

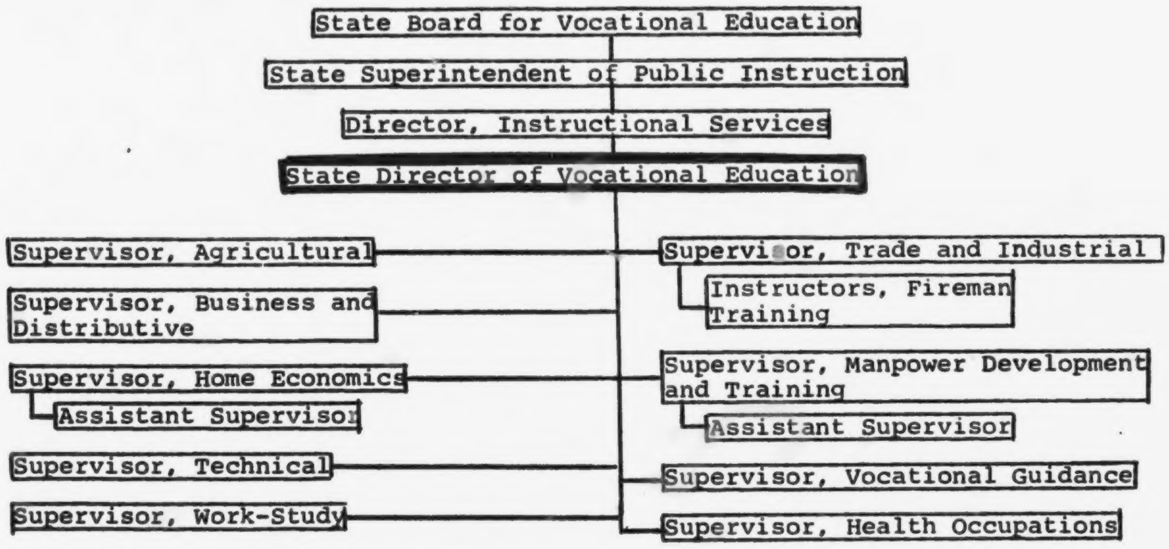
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to administer the State program of vocational education.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Public Instruction
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Deputy Superintendent
Director, General Services
Functions:
Accreditation
Audio-Visual
Certification
School Lunch
Surplus Property
Textbook Registration
Veterans' Ed. and Training
GED Testing
Director, Instructional Services
Functions:
NDEA III & V-a
Subject Fields
Guidance Services
Special Services
Adult Basic Ed.
Aviation Ed.
Driver Ed.
Indian Ed.
Library Services
Music
Special Ed.
State Director, Vocational Education
Director, Financial, Statistical & Information Services
Functions:
Aid Distribution
PL 815 and 874
Pupil Transportation
State Equalization
Interest and Income
Statistics
Federal Programs Coordination
School Finance
Information Services
Data Services
Director, Administrative Services
Functions:
Budget Control
Personnel
Staff Services
Research and Development
Functions:
Services Development
New Programs
RCU
Special Projects

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Director, Instructional Services
State Director of Vocational Education
Supervisor, Agricultural
Supervisor, Business and Distributive
Supervisor, Home Economics
Assistant Supervisor
Supervisor, Technical
Supervisor, Work-Study
Supervisor, Trade and Industrial
Instructors, Fireman Training
Supervisor, Manpower Development and Training
Assistant Supervisor
Supervisor, Vocational Guidance
Supervisor, Health Occupations

(Montana)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Director, Vocational Education		1
Administrative Assistant, Vocational Education		1
Supervisors		8
Agriculture Education	1	
Business and Distributive Education	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
MDT	1	
Technical Education	1	
Trade and Industrial Education	1	
Vocational Guidance	1	
Work-Study	1	
Assistant Supervisor, Home Economics		1
Assistant Supervisor, MDT		1
Instructors, Fireman Training		2
TOTAL		14

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	104	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
TOTAL SECONDARY		104
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	1	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
University or College	2	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		3
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		1
TOTAL SCHOOLS		108
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	-	
Post-Secondary	-	
Combined	2	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		2

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	61	5	44		84	30
Merchandising	11	2	7	-	18	6
Office	16	4	3	-	23	8
Technical	14	11	19	-	44	16
Industrial	43	11	61	-	99	36
Health	-	8	4	-	10	4
Others						
Total Teachers					278	100
Total Teaching Positions	145	41	138	-	324	
Full-Time	40	20	-	-	60	
Part-Time	105	21	138	-	264	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification		SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers		Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture		1	84		84
Merchandising		1	18	41	41
Office			23		
Technical		1	44		44
Industrial		3	99		33
Health		-	10		-
Others	MDT	2	-		-
	Work-Study	1	-		-
Total					

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS
1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		2,630	76	1,039	–	3,745	41
Merchandising**		587	29	146	–	762	8
Office		335	73	50	10	468	5
Technical		550	113	273	–	936	10
Industrial		1,071	168	1,809	19	3,067	33
Health***		–	97	119	–	216	2
Home-Related***		–	–	56	15	71	01
Total	Number	5,173	556	3,492	44	9,265	100
	Percent	56	6	37	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	3,265	3,745	15	$ 335,000	$ 517,000	54
Merchandising	343	762	122	39,000	127,000	226
Office	–	468	–	–	229,000	–
Technical	469	936	100	55,000	341,000	520
Industrial	2,037	3,067	51	169,000	483,000	186
Health	166	216	30	25,000	46,000	84
Homemaking	4,107	5,389	31	330,000	397,000	20
Home-Related	–	71	–	–	42,000	–
Others						
Total	10,387	14,654	41	$ 953,000	$ 2,182,000	129

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	257,000	27	1,260,000	47	98
State Funds	160,000	17	363,000	14	32
Federal Funds	536,000	56	1,049,000	39	24
Total	953,000	100	2,672,000	100	45

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	87,000	9	215,000	8	37
Teacher Education	44,000	5	88,000	3	25
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	428,000	16	-
Instructional Equipment	10,000	1	299,000	11	72
Current Expenses	812,000	85	1,642,000	62	26
Total--All Agencies	953,000	100	2,672,000	100	45

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Montana)

NEBRASKA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Nebraska states that "The Legislature shall provide for the free instruction in the common schools of this state of the youth..." (Article VII, Section 6)

It further creates a State Board of Education. (Article VII, Section 14) The State Board is composed of six lay members, elected from each of the six judicial districts on a nonpolitical ballot, and for staggered terms of office. (Revised Statute 79-322) The State Commissioner is appointed by the Board of Education and serves as its secretary and executive officer. (Revised Statute 79-321)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Revised Statute 79-1419) and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education. (Revised Statute 79-330)

The Nebraska State Plan for Vocational Education was revised and approved by the State Board for Vocational Education on January 31, 1966.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

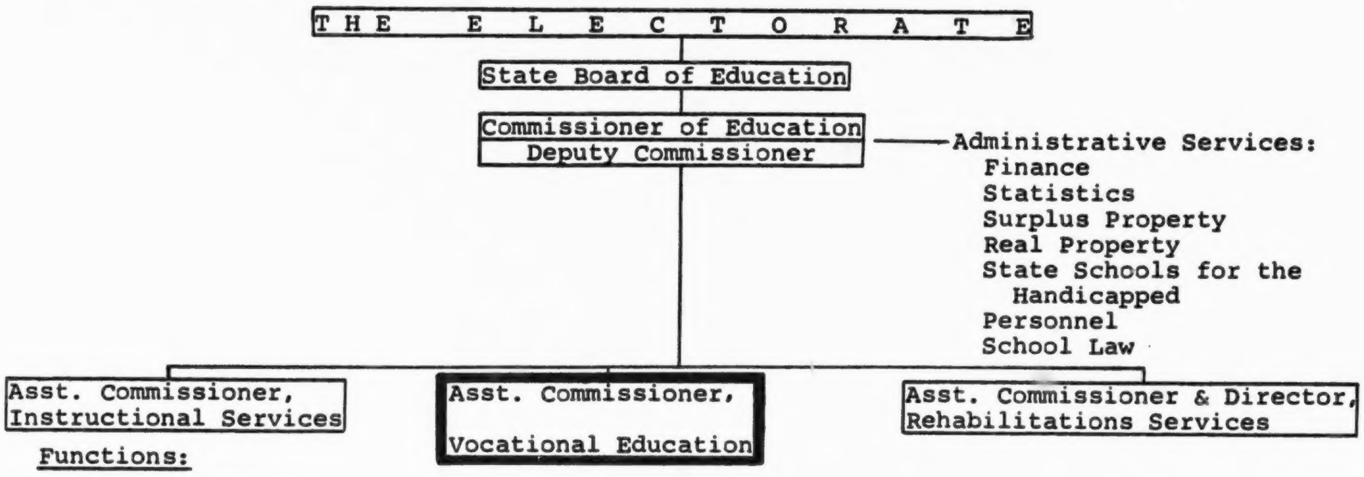
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Commissioner of Education is the executive officer of the State Board of Education which is designated as the State Board for Vocational Education. He is appointed by the State Board.

The State Director of Vocational Education

The Assistant Commissioner of Education in charge of vocational education is responsible for administering the vocational education programs under State Board control. He is appointed by the State Board, upon recommendation of the Commissioner of Education.

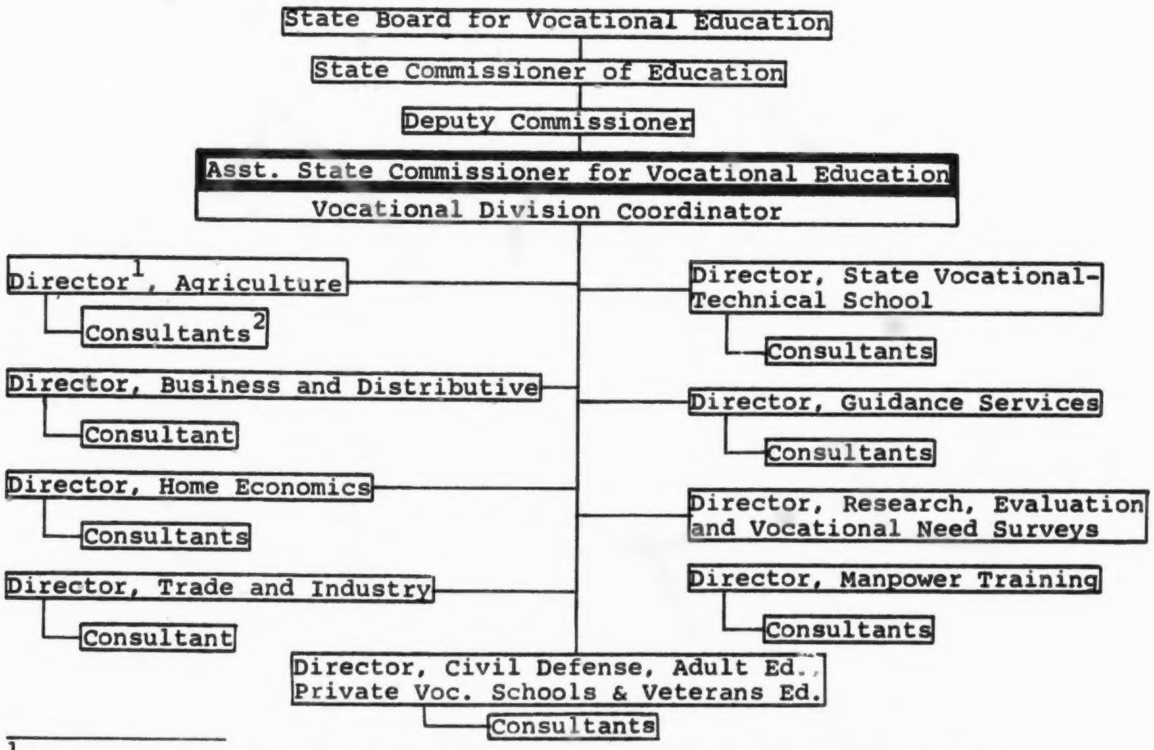
III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION.


THE ELECTORATE
State Board of Education
Commissioner of Education
Deputy Commissioner
Administrative Services:
Finance
Statistics
Surplus Property
Real Property
State Schools for the Handicapped
Personnel
School Law
Asst. Commissioner, Instructional Services
Asst. Commissioner, Vocational Education
Asst. Commissioner & Director, Rehabilitations Services

Functions:

- School Services
  - Curriculum and Instruction
  - Field
  - Supervisory
- Special Education
- Teacher Preparation and Certification
  - Teacher Certification
  - Approval of Teacher Ed. Programs
  - Junior Colleges
- Federal Programs

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Commissioner of Education
Deputy Commissioner
Asst. State Commissioner for Vocational Education
Vocational Division Coordinator
Director[1], Agriculture
Consultants[2]
Director, Business and Distributive
Consultant
Director, Home Economics
Consultants
Director, Trade and Industry
Consultant
Director, State Vocational-Technical School
Consultants
Director, Guidance Services
Consultants
Director, Research, Evaluation and Vocational Need Surveys
Director, Manpower Training
Consultants
Director, Civil Defense, Adult Ed., Private Voc. Schools & Veterans Ed.
Consultants

---

[1] The title "Director" is equivalent to "Supervisor" in many states.

[2] The title "Consultant" is equivalent to "Assistant Supervisor" in many states.

(Nebraska)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Assistant Commissioner and Director of Vocational Education		1
Divisional Coordinator		1
Directors		9
Agriculture Education	1	
Distributive and Business	1	
Guidance Services	1	
Homemaking Services	1	
Trade and Industrial	1	
Manpower Training	1	
Research and Evaluation	1	
State Vocational-Technical School	1	
Adult Education, Civil Defense, Private Vocational Schools and Veterans Education	1	
Consultants		14
Agriculture Education	3	
Distributive and Business	1	
Guidance Services	2	
Homemaking	1	
Trade and Industrial	1	
Manpower Training	1	
Adult Education, Civil Defense, and Veterans Education	4	
State Vocational-Technical School	1	
TOTAL		25

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	198	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
TOTAL SECONDARY		198
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	3	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	4	
University or College	2	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		9
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		207
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	-	
Post-Secondary	4	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		4

---

* **This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

(Nebraska)

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	117	16	70	1	133	19
Merchandising	17	4	51	-	68	10
Office	106	11	49	-	142	20
Technical	-	64	2	-	64	9
Industrial	84	21	163	17	228	33
Health	-	57	30	-	63	9
Others						
Total Teachers					698	100
Total Teaching Positions	324	173	365	18	880	
Full-Time	187	122	4	2	315	
Part-Time	137	51	361	16	565	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	4	133	33
Merchandising	2	68 } 210	105
Office		142	
Technical	-	64	-
Industrial	2	228	114
Health	-	63	-
Others: MDT	2	-	-
Total	10	698	70

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Nebraska)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966-67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		5,137	219	1,724	40	7,120	26
Merchandising**		985	114	1,891	5	2,995	11
Office		4,318	242	1,523	3	6,086	23
Technical		-	958	22	-	980	4
Industrial		1,578	248	5,702	726	8,254	31
Health***		16	541	412	2	971	3
Home-Related***		130	-	191	2	323	1
Special Needs		-	-	-	57	57	1
Total	Number	12,164	2,322	11,465	835	26,786	100
	Percent	45	9	43	3	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Occupational Classification		Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
		1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture		6,793	7,126	5	$ 777,000	$ 1,014,000	31
Merchandising		1,376	2,995	118	84,000	150,000	79
Office		-	6,086	-	-	649,000	-
Technical		482	980	103	278,000	706,000	154
Industrial		5,749	8,254	44	210,000	905,000	331
Health		537	971	81	83,000	226,000	172
Homemaking		17,066	17,096	-	713,000	895,000	26
Home-Related		-	323	-	-	29,000	-
Others	Diversified Occupations & Special Needs	-	57	-	-	130,000	-
Total		32,003	43,888	37	$ 2,145,000	$ 4,704,000	119

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	1,002,000	41	2,396,000	45	35
State Funds	791,000	33	613,000	12	- 7
Federal Funds	631,000	26	2,287,000	43	66
Total	2,424,000	100	5,296,000	100	30

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	134,000	6	193,000	4	11
Teacher Education	85,000	3	224,000	4	41
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	370,000	7	-
Instructional Equipment	348,000	14	734,000	14	28
Current Expenses	1,857,000	77	3,775,000	71	26
Total--All Agencies	2,424,000	100	5,296,000	100	30

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Nebraska)

NEVADA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Nevada states that "the Legislature shall encourage by all suitable means the promotion of intellectual, literary, scientific mining, mechanical, agricultural and moral improvements..." (Article XI, Section 1) and "shall provide for a uniform system of common schools." (Article XI, Section 2)

The State Board of Education is composed of six elected members and two members appointed by the six elected members. (Title 385.020) Elected members serve four years on staggered terms. Appointed members serve four years.

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled,"An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 387.050) and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education. (Title 388.330)

The Nevada State Plan for Vocational Education was adopted on September 24, 1964 and subsequently amended and approved by the State Board for Vocational Education on January 21, 1965 and September 16, 1965.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

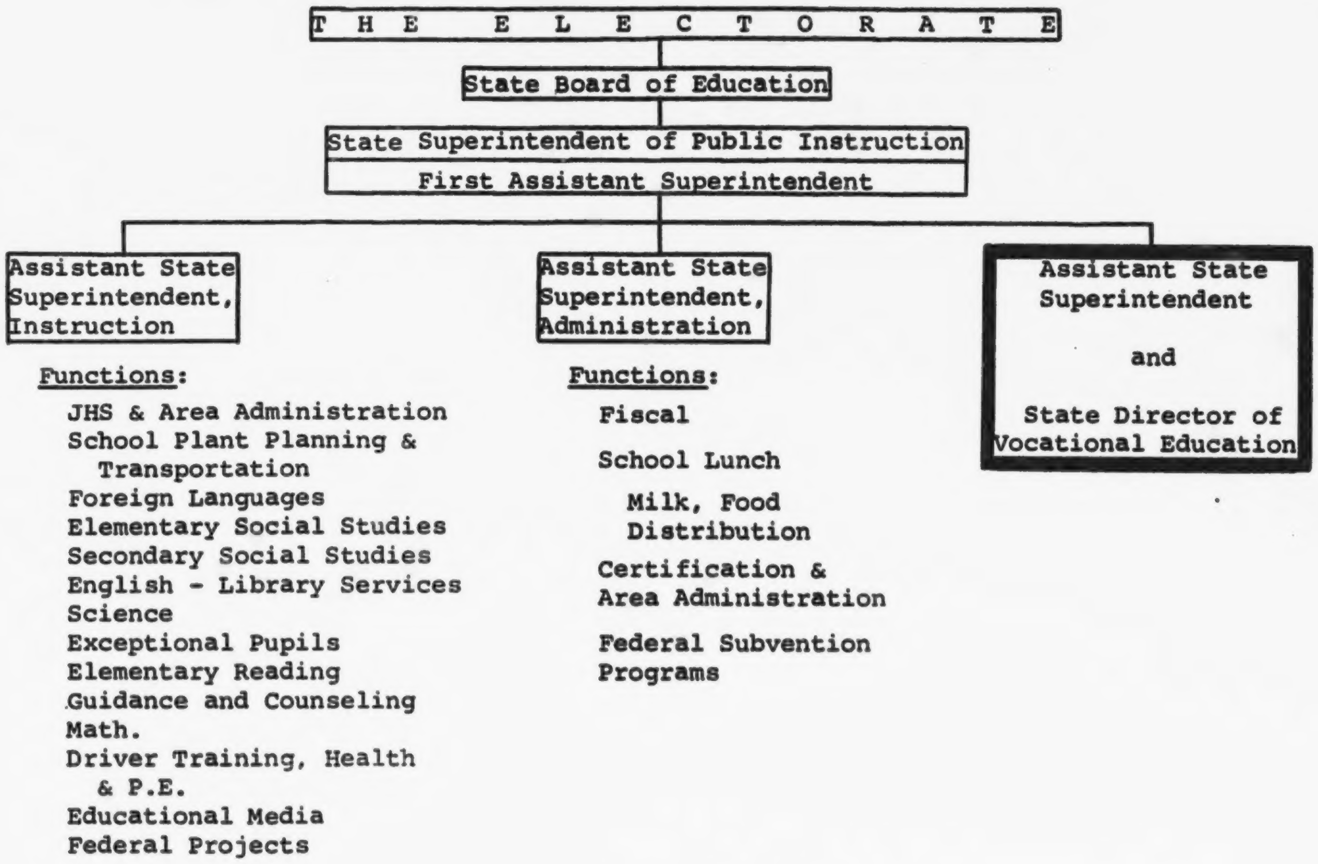
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the executive officer of the State Board of Education and the State Board for Vocational Education. He is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the State Board.

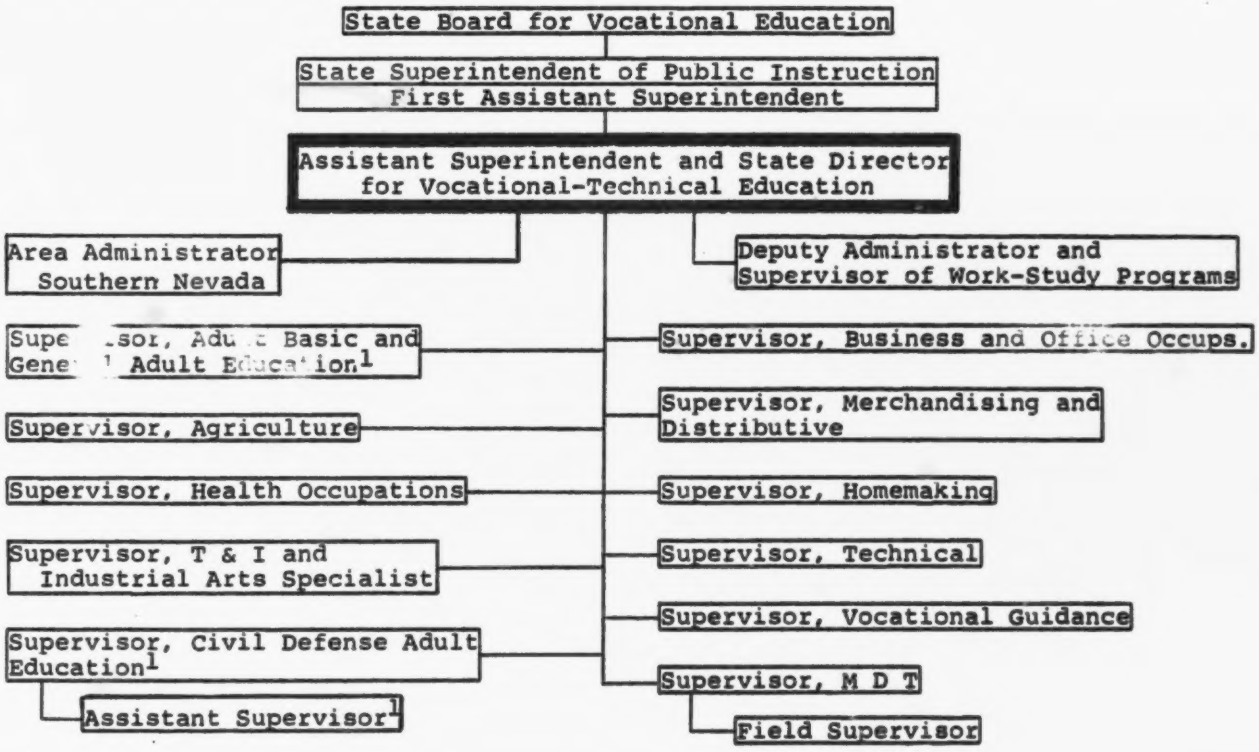
The State Director of Vocational Education

The Assistant Superintendent for Vocational and Technical Education is selected through competitive examinations under the auspices of the State Personnel Board. The State Board of Education appoints the State Director upon the recommendation of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
First Assistant Superintendent
Assistant State Superintendent, Instruction
Functions:
JHS & Area Administration
School Plant Planning & Transportation
Foreign Languages
Elementary Social Studies
Secondary Social Studies
English - Library Services
Science
Exceptional Pupils
Elementary Reading
Guidance and Counseling
Math.
Driver Training, Health & P.E.
Educational Media
Federal Projects
Assistant State Superintendent, Administration
Functions:
Fiscal
School Lunch
Milk, Food Distribution
Certification & Area Administration
Federal Subvention Programs
Assistant State Superintendent
and
State Director of Vocational Education

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
First Assistant Superintendent
Assistant Superintendent and State Director for Vocational-Technical Education
Area Administrator Southern Nevada
Deputy Administrator and Supervisor of Work-Study Programs
Supervisor, Adult Basic and General Adult Education1
Supervisor, Business and Office Occups.
Supervisor, Agriculture
Supervisor, Merchandising and Distributive
Supervisor, Health Occupations
Supervisor, Homemaking
Supervisor, T & I and Industrial Arts Specialist
Supervisor, Technical
Supervisor, Vocational Guidance
Supervisor, Civil Defense Adult Education1
Assistant Supervisor1
Supervisor, M D T
Field Supervisor

---

[1] Positions are in the Division for administrative purposes, but are not considered vocational.

(Nevada)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Assistant Superintendent and Director of Vocational-Technical Education		1
Deputy Administrator, Vocational-Technical Education		1
Area Administrator, Vocational-Technical Education		1
Supervisors		9
Guidance Services	1	
Health Service Occupations	1	
Office Occupations	1	
Technical Education	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Manpower Development and Training	1	
Agriculture Education	1	
Homemaking Education	1	
Trade and Industrial Education	1	
Assistant Supervisors		1
Field Supervisor Manpower Development and Training	1	
TOTAL		13

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	32	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	1	
TOTAL SECONDARY		33
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	-	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	1	
University or College	2	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		3
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		1
TOTAL SCHOOLS		37
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	1	
Post-Secondary	-	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		1

* This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	15	16	7	-	31	9
Merchandising	9	-	14	1	15	4
Office	40	-	33	1	69	19
Technical	37	9	59	-	105	30
Industrial	43	-	71	8	117	33
Health	-	16	6	2	18	5
Others						
Total Teachers					355	100
Total Teaching Positions	144	41	190	12	387	
Full-Time	39	21	-	7	67	
Part-Time	105	20	190	5	320	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	1	31	31
Merchandising	1	15	15
Office	1	69	69
Technical	1	105	105
Industrial	1	117	117
Health	2	18	9
Others: MDT	2	-	-
Total	9	355	39

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Nevada)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		518	44	88	-	650	6
Merchandising**		230	-	385	30	645	6
Office		1,595	-	1,609	15	3,219	30
Technical		717	340	1,949	-	3,006	28
Industrial		637	17	1,695	216	2,565	24
Health***		9	228	149	15	401	3
Home-Related***		108	19	192	-	319	3
Total	Number	3,814	648	6,067	276	10,805	100
	Percent	35	6	56	3	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	446	650	46	$ 205,000	$ 198,000	- 3
Merchandising	390	645	65	133,000	77,000	-42
Office	-	3,219	-	-	219,000	-
Technical	1,910	3,006	57	162,000	316,000	95
Industrial	2,254	2,565	14	241,000	418,000	73
Health	259	401	55	63,000	106,000	68
Homemaking	4,440	7,088	60	295,000	337,000	28
Home-Related	-	319	-	-	74,000	-
Others						
Total	9,699	17,893	84	$ 1,099,000	$ 1,745,000	59

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

(Nevada)

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	638,000	58	3,700,000	79	120
State Funds	197,000	18	375,000	8	23
Federal Funds	264,000	24	616,000	13	33
Total	1,099,000	100	4,691,000	100	82

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	106,000	10	169,000	4	15
Teacher Education	27,000	2	54,000	1	25
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	2,000,000	43	-
Instructional Equipment	56,000	5	107,000	2	23
Current Expenses	910,000	83	2,361,000	50	40
Total--All Agencies	1,099,000	100	4,691,000	100	82

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Nevada)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of New Hampshire provides for the encouragement of public schools. (Article 83, Part 2)

The State Board of Education is composed of seven lay members (Title 186.1) to be appointed jointly by the Governor and the State Council. (Title 186.2) The Board "shall have powers of management, supervision and direction over all public schools." (Title 186.5)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education. (Title 186.11 (xll)) In addition, the Governor appoints an advisory committee for vocational education to be composed of two persons from industry, one from labor, one from agriculture, one representing employment security, one from business and one from public education.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

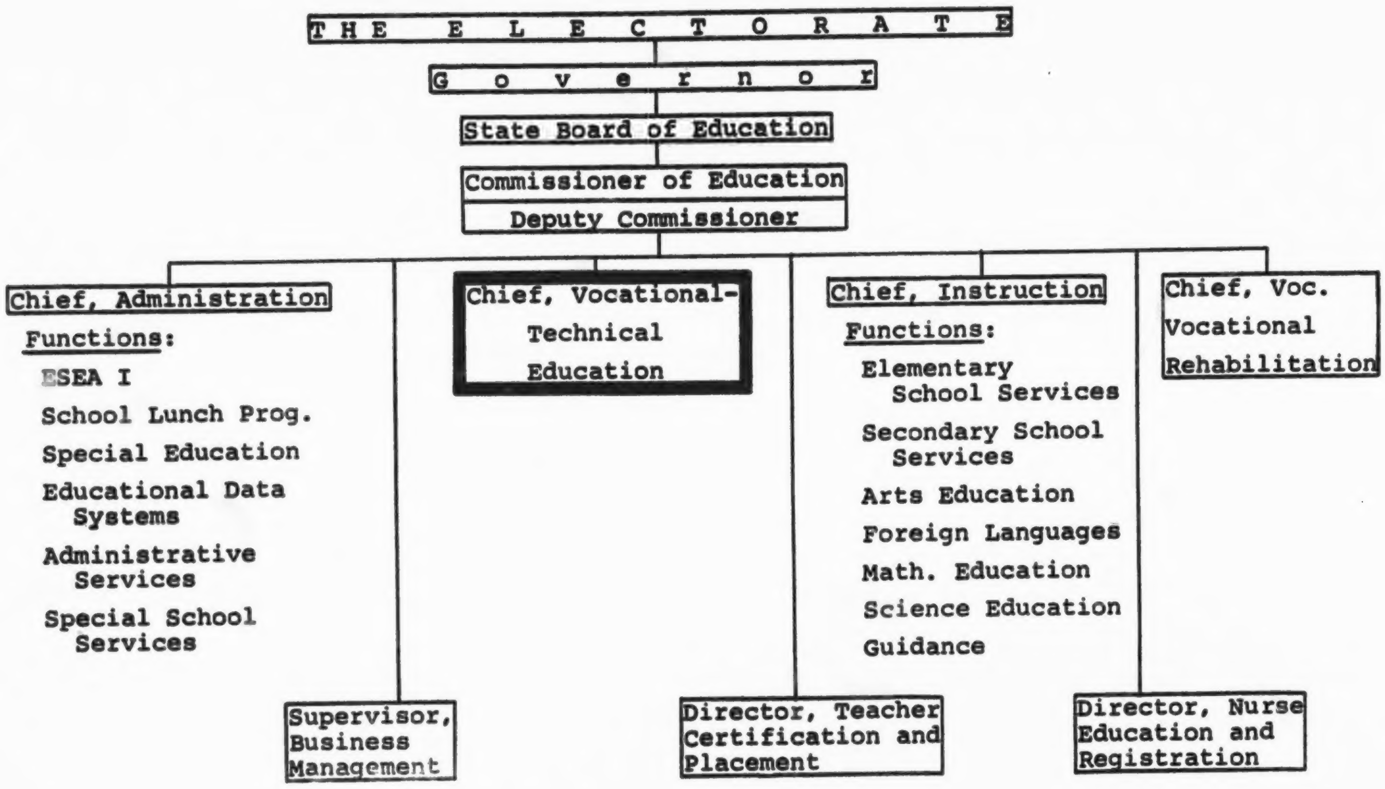
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Commissioner of Education is the chief executive officer of the State Board of Education. He is appointed to office by the State Board of Education.

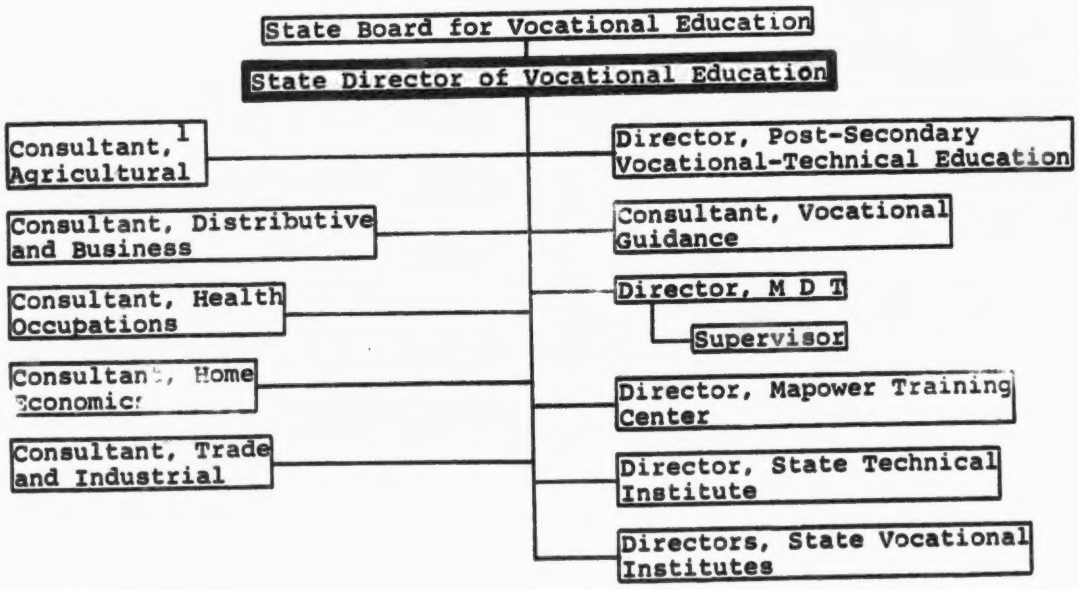
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education in New Hampshire carries the title of Chief of the Division of Vocational-Technical Education. He is appointed by the State Board of Education upon nomination by the Commissioner of Education.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
Commissioner of Education
Deputy Commissioner
Chief, Administration
Functions:
ESEA I
School Lunch Prog.
Special Education
Educational Data Systems
Administrative Services
Special School Services
Chief, Vocational-Technical Education
Chief, Instruction
Functions:
Elementary School Services
Secondary School Services
Arts Education
Foreign Languages
Math. Education
Science Education
Guidance
Chief, Voc. Vocational Rehabilitation
Supervisor, Business Management
Director, Teacher Certification and Placement
Director, Nurse Education and Registration

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Director of Vocational Education
Consultant,[1] Agricultural
Consultant, Distributive and Business
Consultant, Health Occupations
Consultant, Home Economics
Consultant, Trade and Industrial
Director, Post-Secondary Vocational-Technical Education
Consultant, Vocational Guidance
Director, M D T
Supervisor
Director, Mapower Training Center
Director, State Technical Institute
Directors, State Vocational Institutes

---

[1] The title "Consultant" is equivalent to "Supervisor" in many states.

(New Hampshire)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966-67

State Director of Vocational Education		1
Consultants		6
Agriculture Education	1	
Distributive and Business Education	1	
Health Occupations	1	
Home Economics	1	
Trade and Industrial Education	1	
Vocational Guidance	1	
Directors		8
Post-Secondary Vocational-Technical Education	1	
Manpower Development and Training	1	
*Manpower Training Center	1	
Veterans' Education	1	
*State Technical Institute	1	
*State Vocational Institute	3	
Supervisors		1
Manpower Development and Training	1	
TOTAL		16

* These persons are not members of the State staff, but are finally responsible to the State Director of Vocational Education.

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966-67

Secondary Schools			
	High School, Regular and Comprehensive	60	
	Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
	TOTAL SECONDARY		60
Post-Secondary			
	Community or Junior Colleges	-	
	Specialized Vocational-Technical	5	
	University or College	-	
	TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		5
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary			-
	TOTAL SCHOOLS		65
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing			
	Secondary	12	
	Post-Secondary	4	
	Combined	-	
	TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		16

* This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	9	9	-	-	18	11
Merchandising	1	-	-	-	1	1
Office	18	3	-	-	21	13
Technical	-	20	13	-	33	21
Industrial	32	40	5	-	72	46
Health	-	13	3	-	13	8
Others						
Total Teachers					158	100
Total Teaching Positions	60	85	21	-	166	
Full-Time	50	82	-	-	132	
Part-Time	10	3	21	-	34	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	1	18	18
Merchandising	1	1 } 22	22
Office		21	
Technical	-	33	-
Industrial	1	72	72
Health	1	13	13
Others: MDT	2	-	-
Others: Vets. Ed.	1	-	-
Total	7	158	23

* This table includes only personnel whose functions conform with the definition of vocational education used for this study. In some states having very small program staffs, administrators may have the responsibility for certain program fields in addition to administrative duties.

(New Hampshire)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS
1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		377	247	-	10	634	14
Merchandising**		41	-	-	-	41	1
Office		632	86	8	-	726	15
Technical		-	226	109	-	335	7
Industrial		718	484	1,572	-	2,774	59
Health***		-	116	32	-	148	3
Home-Related***		28	-	-	-	28	1
Total	Number	1,796	1,159	1,721	10	4,686	100
	Percent	38	24	37	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	511	634	24	$ 125,000	$ 131,000	5
Merchandising	251	41	-84	8,000	19,000	138
Office	-	726	-	-	61,000	-
Technical	987	335	-66	219,000	875,000	300
Industrial	2,086	2,774	33	122,000	282,000	131
Health	243	148	-39	55,000	142,000	158
Homemaking	3,616	6,193	71	253,000	247,000	- 1
Home-Related	-	28	-	-	42,000	-
Others						
Total	7,694	10,879	42	$ 782,000	$ 1,799,000	130

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	264,000	34	790,000	32	50
State Funds	231,000	29	668,000	27	47
Federal Funds	287,000	37	1,002,000	41	62
Total	782,000	100	2,460,000	100	54

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	66,000	8	125,000	5	22
Teacher Education	31,000	4	38,000	2	6
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	568,000	23	-
Instructional Equipment	76,000	9	925,000	38	279
Current Expenses	609,000	79	804,000	32	8
Total--All Agencies	782,000	100	2,460,000	100	54

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(New Hampshire)

NEW JERSEY

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of New Jersey states that "the Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools." (Article VIII, Section 4, 1)

The State Board of Education is composed of twelve members appointed by the Governor, at least three of whom must be women. (Title 18.2-1) This Board is to have "general supervision and control" of public education (Title 18.2-1) and may accept Federal funds. (Title 18.3-21)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 18.17-1) and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education. (Title 18.17-2)

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

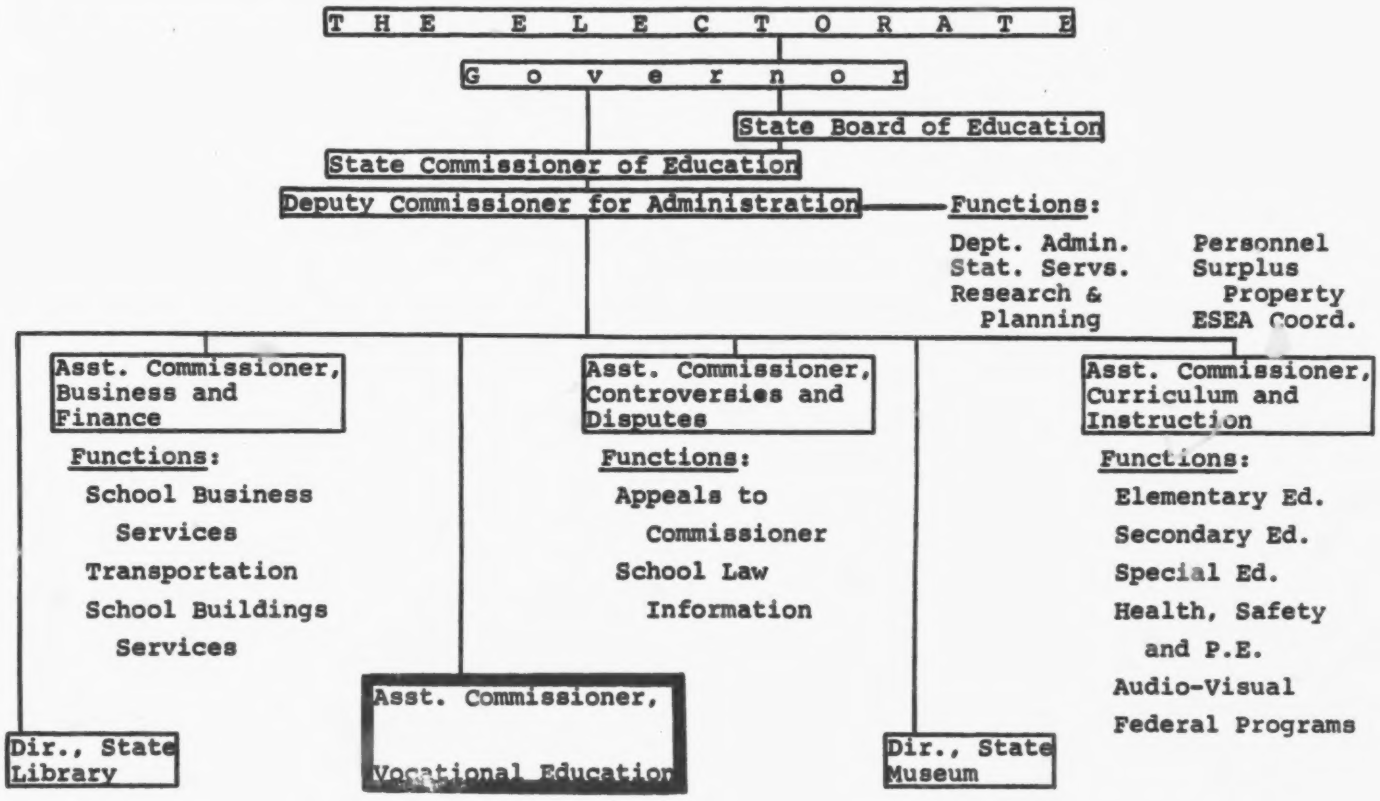
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Commissioner of Education is the executive officer of the New Jersey State Board of Education. He is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

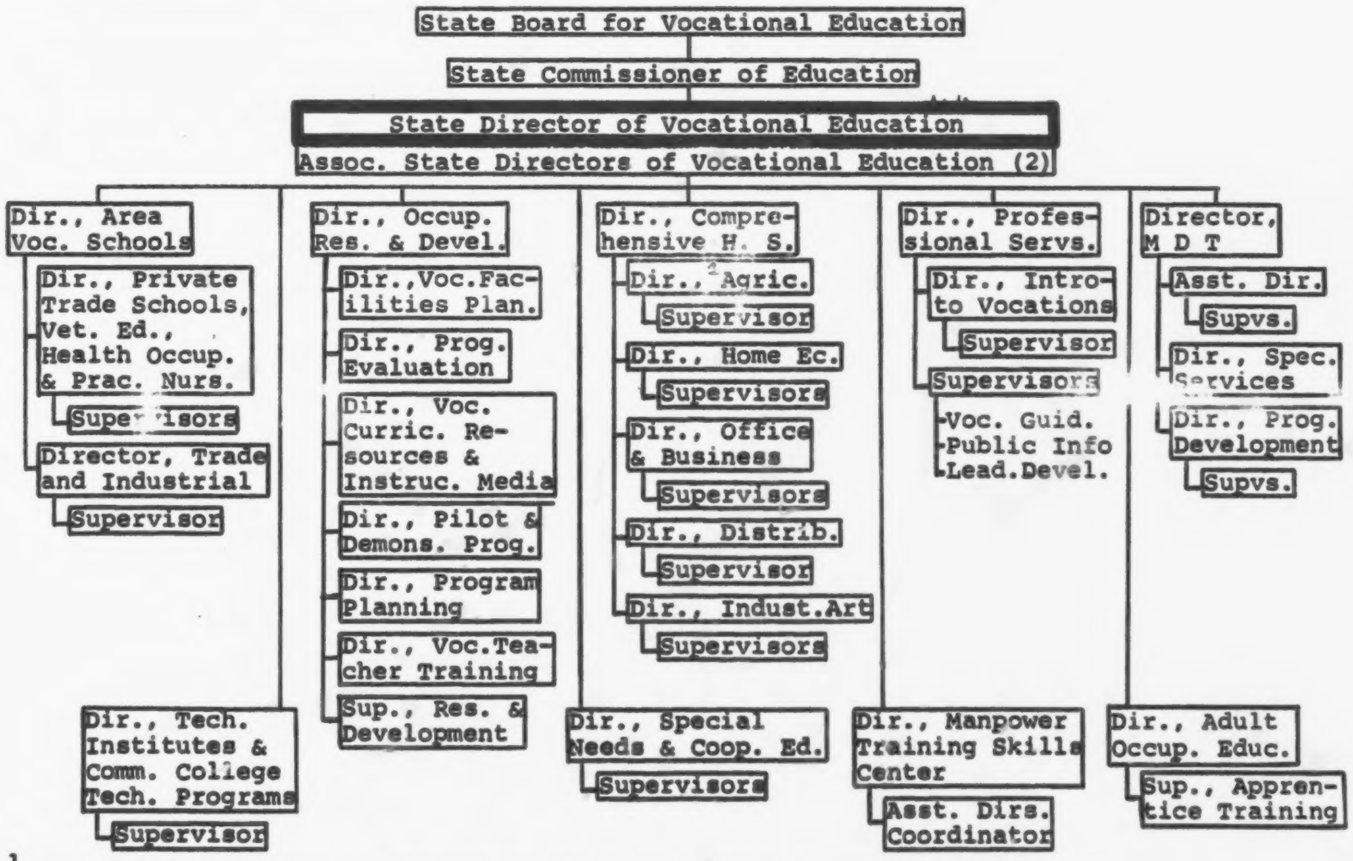
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is the Assistant Commissioner of Education in charge of the Vocational Division. He is directly responsible to the Commissioner for all vocational education activities under control of the State Board of Education. The Commissioner of Education appoints the Assistant Commissioner, subject to approval of the State Board.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
State Commissioner of Education
Deputy Commissioner for Administration
Functions:
Dept. Admin.
Stat. Servs.
Research & Planning
Personnel
Surplus Property
ESEA Coord.
Asst. Commissioner, Business and Finance
Functions:
School Business Services
Transportation
School Buildings Services
Asst. Commissioner, Controversies and Disputes
Functions:
Appeals to Commissioner
School Law Information
Asst. Commissioner, Curriculum and Instruction
Functions:
Elementary Ed.
Secondary Ed.
Special Ed.
Health, Safety and P.E.
Audio-Visual
Federal Programs
Dir., State Library
Asst. Commissioner, Vocational Education
Dir., State Museum

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Commissioner of Education
State Director of Vocational Education
Assoc. State Directors of Vocational Education (2)
Dir., Area Voc. Schools
Dir., Private Trade Schools, Vet. Ed., Health Occup. & Prac. Nurs.
Supervisors
Director, Trade and Industrial
Supervisor
Dir., Occup. Res. & Devel.
Dir., Voc. Facilities Plan.
Dir., Prog. Evaluation
Dir., Voc. Curric. Resources & Instruc. Media
Dir., Pilot & Demons. Prog.
Dir., Program Planning
Dir., Voc. Teacher Training
Sup., Res. & Development
Dir., Comprehensive H. S.
Dir.,1 Agric.
Supervisor
Dir., Home Ec.
Supervisors
Dir., Office & Business
Supervisors
Dir., Distrib.
Supervisor
Dir., Indust. Art
Supervisors
Dir., Professional Servs.
Dir., Intro to Vocations
Supervisor
Supervisors
Voc. Guid.
Public Info
Lead. Devel.
Director, M D T
Asst. Dir.
Supvs.
Dir., Spec. Services
Dir., Prog. Development
Supvs.
Dir., Tech. Institutes & Comm. College Tech. Programs
Supervisor
Dir., Special Needs & Coop. Ed.
Supervisors
Dir., Manpower Training Skills Center
Asst. Dirs. Coordinator
Dir., Adult Occup. Educ.
Sup., Apprentice Training

[1] The title "Director" is equivalent to "Supervisor" in many states.

(New Jersey)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Director (Ass't. Commissioner of Ed.)		1
Associate Director		2
Branch Directors		8
Area Voc. Schools, Private Trade Schools, Apprentice, and Veteran Training	1	
Comprehensive High Schools	1	
Technical Institute & Community College Technical Programs	1	
Special Needs and Coop. Ed.	1	
Professional Services	1	
Occup. Research & Devel.	1	
MDT	1	
Manpower Training Skills Center	1	
Assistant Branch Directors		4
Technical Education	1	
MDT	1	
Manpower, Training Skills Center	2	
Directors		17
Private Trade Schools, Apprentice, and Veteran Training	1	
Trade and Industrial Education	1	
Agriculture Education	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Industrial Arts	1	
Office Occupations and Business Education	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Professional Services	1	
Occup. Research & Devel.	6	
MDT	2	
Adult Occup. Education	1	
Supervisors		27
Area Voc. Schools	7	
Comprehensive H.S.	7	
Technical Institute & Community College Technical Programs	1	
Coop. Industrial Ed. and Work-Study	3	
Professional Services	4	
Occup. Research & Devel.	1	
MDT	4	
Coordinator		1
Manpower Training Skills Center, Student Personnel Service	1	
Research Assistant		1
Occupational Res. & Devel.	1	
TOTAL		61

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools			
	High School, Regular and Comprehensive	191	
	Specialized Vocational-Technical	17	
	TOTAL SECONDARY		208
Post-Secondary			
	Community or Junior Colleges	–	
	Specialized Vocational-Technical	3	
	University or College	6	
	TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		9
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary			15
	TOTAL SCHOOLS		232
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing			
	Secondary	22	
	Post-Secondary	3	
	Combined	8	
	TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		33

* **This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture		33	2	12	1	44	2
Merchandising		71	1	27	-	103	4
Office		935	13	89	2	923	37
Technical		95	95	195	1	350	14
Industrial		351	31	542	13	901	37
Health		30	31	51	-	110	4
Others	Related Subj.	15	7	-	-	22	1
	Special Needs (NEC)	-	-	-	6	6	1
Total Teachers						2,459	100
Total Teaching Positions		1,530	180	916	23	2,649	
Full-Time		1,005	147	99	21	1,272	
Part-Time		525	33	817	2	1,377	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification		SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture		1	44	44
Merchandising		1	103	103
Office		1	923	923
Technical		1	350	350
Industrial		1	901	901
Health		-	110	-
Others	N.E.C.	1	6	6
	Work-Study	3	-	-
	Related Subs.	-	22	-
Total		9	2459	273

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(New Jersey)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		2,171	-	444	40	2,655	2
Merchandising**		4,736	20	121	5	4,882	4
Office		66,287	366	1,472	62	68,187	55
Technical		2,076	660	5,709	-	8,445	7
Industrial		14,619	119	17,867	2,434	34,946	29
Health***		539	370	1,856	29	2,794	2
Home-Related***		571	4	551	-	1,219	1
Total	Number	90,999	1,539	28,020	2,570	123,128	100
	Percent	74	1	23	2	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments 1962-63	Total Enrollments 1966-67	% Increase	Total Expenditures** 1962-63	Total Expenditures** 1966-67	% Increase
Agriculture	2,299	2,655	15	$ 446,000	$ 533,000	20
Merchandising	1,312	4,882	272	318,000	1,196,000	276
Office	-	68,187	-	-	6,491,000	-
Technical	6,603	8,445	28	897,000	1,685,000	88
Industrial	20,253	34,946	73	2,546,000	5,587,000	119
Health	1,241	2,794	125	275,000	630,000	129
Homemaking	4,564	52,043	1,040	547,000	562,000	3
Home-Related	-	1,219	-	-	426,000	-
Others						
Total	36,272	175,171	383	$ 5,029,000	$17,110,000	240

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	2,436,000	48	9,308,000	39	71
State Funds	1,406,000	28	7,547,000	32	93
Federal Funds	1,186,000	24	6,737,000	29	38
Total	5,028,000	100	23,592,000	100	92

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	211,000	4	496,000	2	34
Teacher Education	108,000	2	583,000	2	110
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	6,018,000	26	-
Instructional Equipment	397,000	8	804,000	3	26
Current Expenses	4,312,000	86	15,691,000	67	66
Total--All Agencies	5,028,000	100	23,592,000	100	92

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(New Jersey)

NEW MEXICO

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of New Mexico states that "A uniform system of free public schools sufficient for the education of, and open to, all the children of school age in the State shall be established and maintained." (Article XII, Section 1)

The members of the State Board of Education shall be elected. One member shall be elected from each of the present ten judicial districts. The initial board shall determine by lot from its membership three members to serve two years and three members to serve four years. The remaining initial board shall serve six years. Thereafter, as the terms of the initial members expire, their replacements shall be elected from the same districts for terms of six years. (Article XII, Section 6). The Governor shall fill vacancies in the board by appointment of a resident from the district in which the vacancy occurs. The appointed member shall serve until the next general election, at which a member shall be elected to complete the original unexpired term. (Article XII, Section 6)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 73-6-14) and other vocational education acts. (Title 73-6-21) The State Board of Education is designated the State Board for Vocational Education. (Titles 73-6-1, 73-6-15, 73-6-27)

The New Mexico State Plan was adopted on November 5, 1964.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

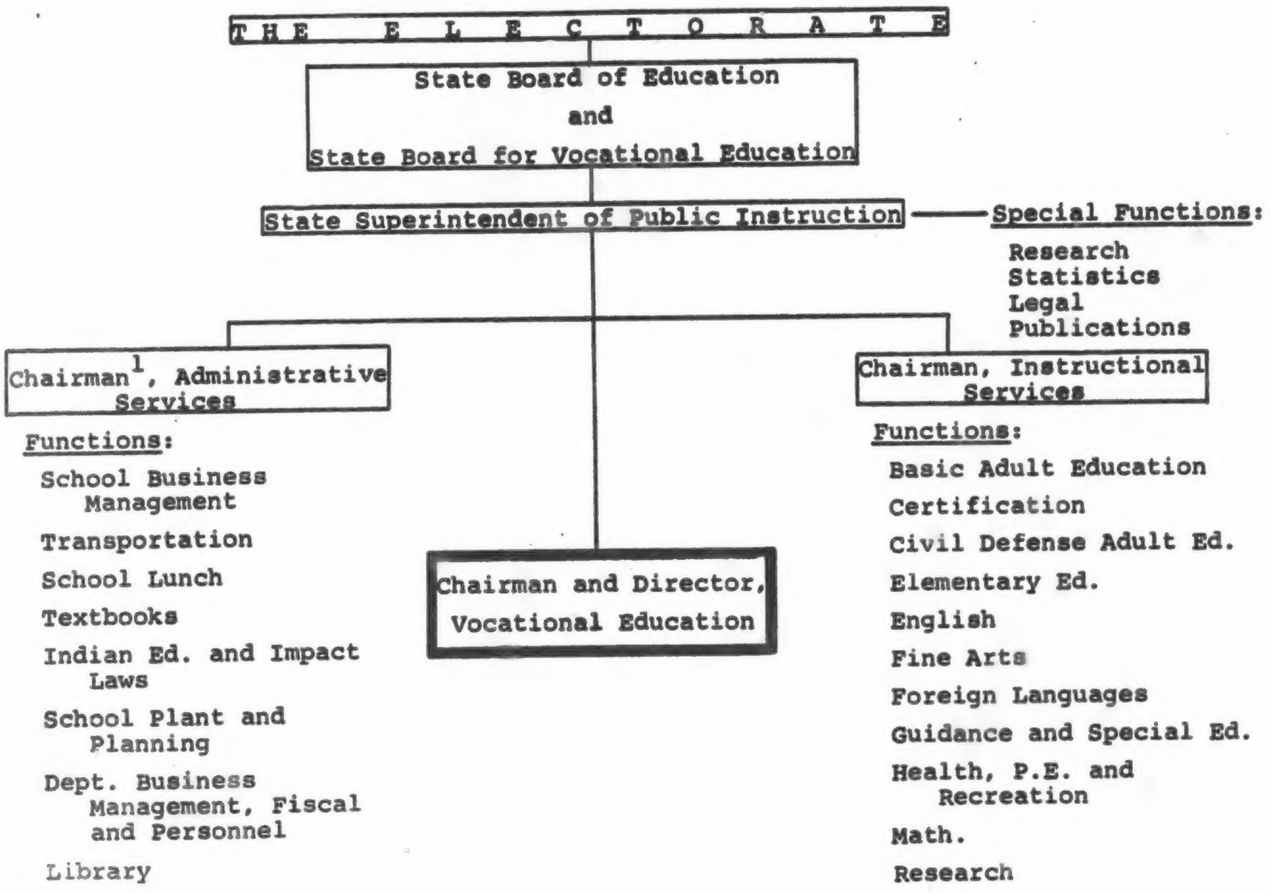
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the executive officer of the State Board of Education. He is appointed by the State Board of Education.

The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is appointed by the State Board of Education to coordinate and provide leadership for the State's vocational education program.

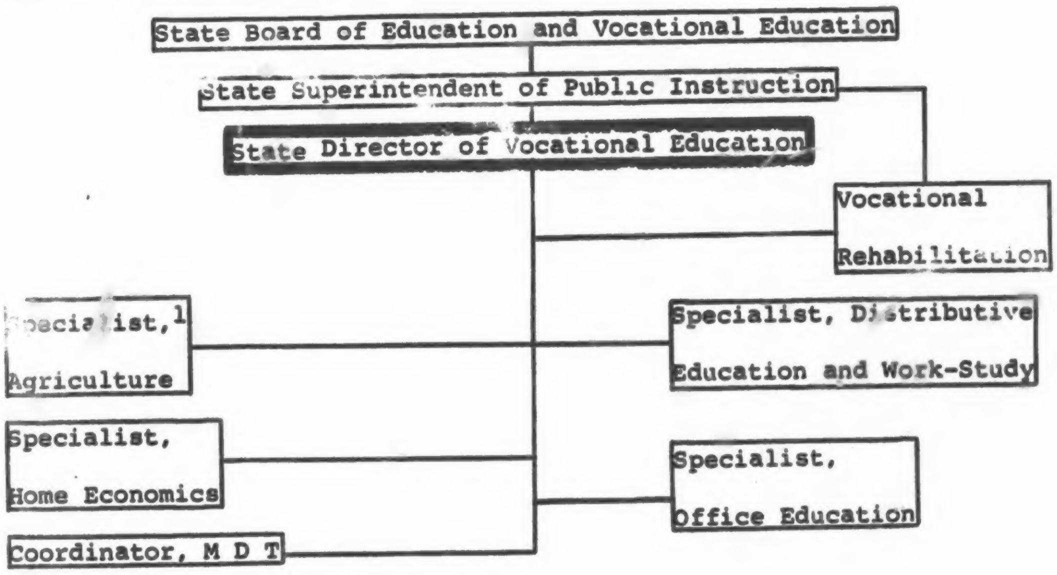
III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
State Board of Education and State Board for Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Special Functions:
Research
Statistics
Legal
Publications
Chairman[1], Administrative Services
Functions:
School Business Management
Transportation
School Lunch
Textbooks
Indian Ed. and Impact Laws
School Plant and Planning
Dept. Business Management, Fiscal and Personnel
Library
Chairman and Director, Vocational Education
Chairman, Instructional Services
Functions:
Basic Adult Education
Certification
Civil Defense Adult Ed.
Elementary Ed.
English
Fine Arts
Foreign Languages
Guidance and Special Ed.
Health, P.E. and Recreation
Math.
Research

---

[1] The title "Chairman" is equivalent to "Assistant Superintendent" in many states.

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board of Education and Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Director of Vocational Education
Vocational Rehabilitation
Specialist,[1] Agriculture
Specialist, Distributive Education and Work-Study
Specialist, Home Economics
Specialist, Office Education
Coordinator, M D T

---

[1] The title "Specialist" is equivalent to "Supervisor" in many states.

(New Mexico)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Chairman and Director, Vocational Education		1
Specialists		4
Agriculture Education	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Office Education	1	
Coordinator, Manpower Development and Training		1
TOTAL		6

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	84	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
TOTAL SECONDARY		84
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	3	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	2	
University or College	5	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		10
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		1
TOTAL SCHOOLS		95
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	-	
Post-Secondary	3	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		3

---

* This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.

(New Mexico)

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions: Secondary	Teaching Positions: Post-Secondary	Teaching Positions: Adult	Teaching Positions: Special Programs	Teachers**	Percent
Agriculture	57	2	2	-	59	12
Merchandising	22	-	2	1	25	5
Office	115	39	15	-	159	34
Technical	-	32	17	-	44	9
Industrial	54	9	104	15	163	34
Health	4	17	7	1	26	6
Others						
Total Teachers					476	100
Total Teaching Positions	252	99	147	17	515	
Full-Time	182	62	8	15	267	
Part-Time	70	37	139	2	248	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	1	59	59
Merchandising	1	25	25
Office	1	159	159
Technical	-	44	-
Industrial	-	163	-
Health	-	26	-
Others: MDT	1	-	-
Total	4	476	119

* This table includes only personnel whose functions conform with the definition of vocational education used for this study. In some states having very small program staffs, administrators may have the responsibility for certain program fields in addition to administrative duties.

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS
1966-67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		2,285	12	16	-	2,313	17
Merchandising**		1,034	-	176	45	1,255	9
Office		4,178	382	768	-	5,328	38
Technical		-	462	218	-	680	5
Industrial		1,139	204	1,636	554	3,533	26
Health***		45	228	86	20	379	3
Home-Related***		122	-	189	-	311	2
Total	Number	8,803	1,288	3,089	619	13,799	100
	Percent	64	9	22	5	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	2,460	2,413	2	$ 422,000	$ 644,000	53
Merchandising	781	1,255	61	94,000	183,000	95
Office	-	5,328	-	-	803,000	-
Technical	371	680	83	201,000	296,000	47
Industrial	3,298	3,533	7	205,000	551,000	169
Health	143	379	165	61,000	169,000	177
Homemaking	6,385	10,436	63	410,000	605,000	48
Home-Related	-	311	-	-	47,000	-
Others						
Total	13,438	24,335	45	$ 1,393,000	$ 3,298,000	137

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	888,000	64	2,304,000	56	40
State Funds	191,000	14	185,000	4	-1
Federal Funds	314,000	22	1,648,000	40	106
Total	1,393,000	100	4,137,000	100	49

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	133,000	10	240,000	5	20
Teacher Education	15,000	1	2,000	1	-163
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	443,000	11	-
Instructional Equipment	124,000	9	395,000	9	55
Current Expenses	1,121,000	80	3,057,000	74	43
Total--All Agencies	1,393,000	100	4,137,000	100	49

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(New Mexico)

NEW YORK

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of New York states that "the Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools." (Article XI, Section 1)

The State created the University of the State of New York (Title 201) and set at its head the Board of Regents. The Board of Regents is elected by both houses of the Legislature and must have three more members than there are judicial districts, thus never having fewer than nine members. (Title 202) The Board of Regents has legislative power over the educational system of the State (Title 207) and elects the State Commissioner of Education. (Title 302)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 290) and designates the Board of Regents as the State Board for Vocational Education.

The New York State Plan for Vocational Education was submitted for approval to the U. S. Office of Education on September 25, 1964.

II SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

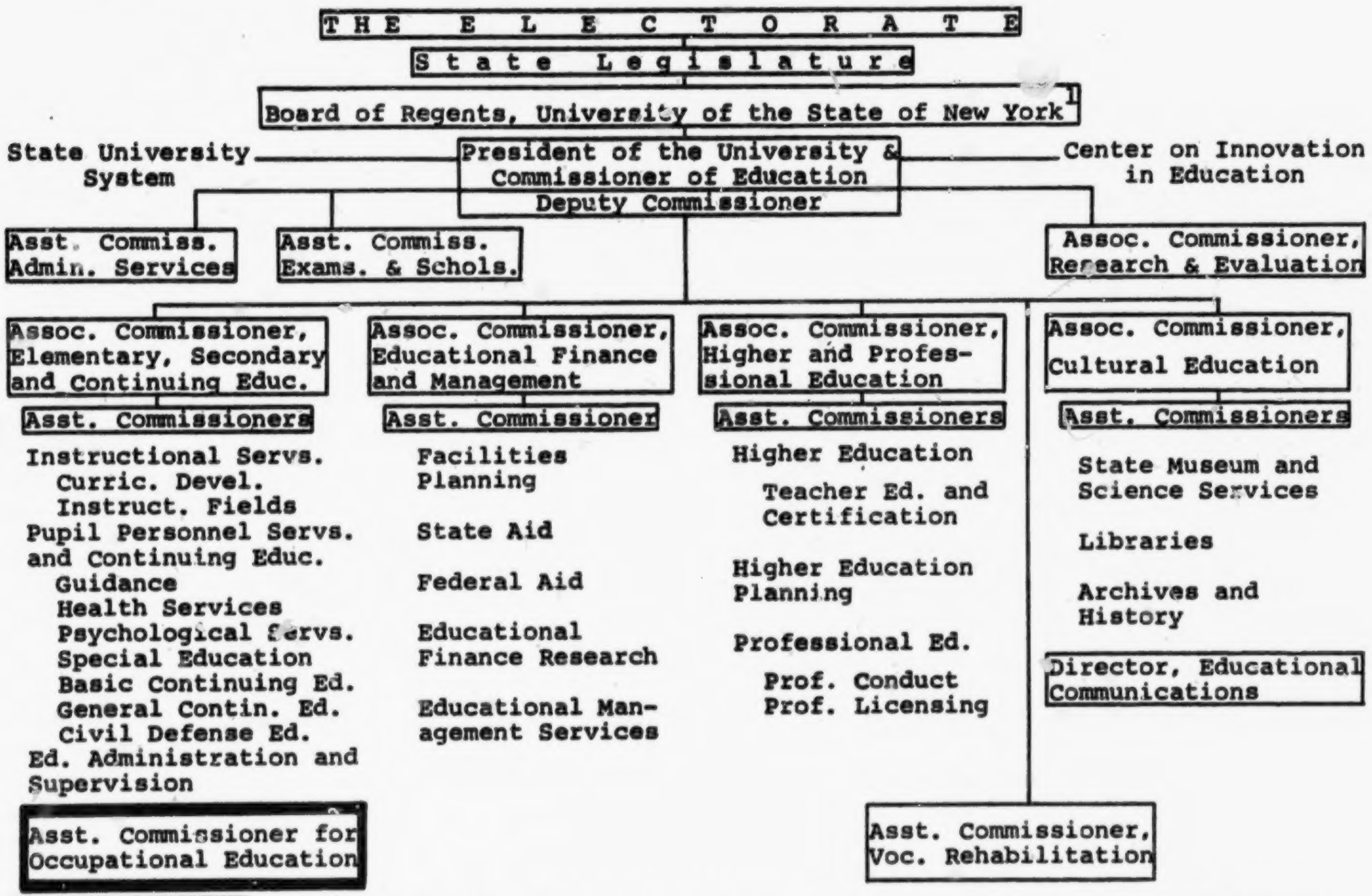
The State Commissioner of Education is the executive officer of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. He is appointed by the State Board of Regents.

The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education in New York carries the title of Assistant Commissioner for Occupational Education. He is appointed by the Commissioner of Education, subject to approval by the Board of Regents.

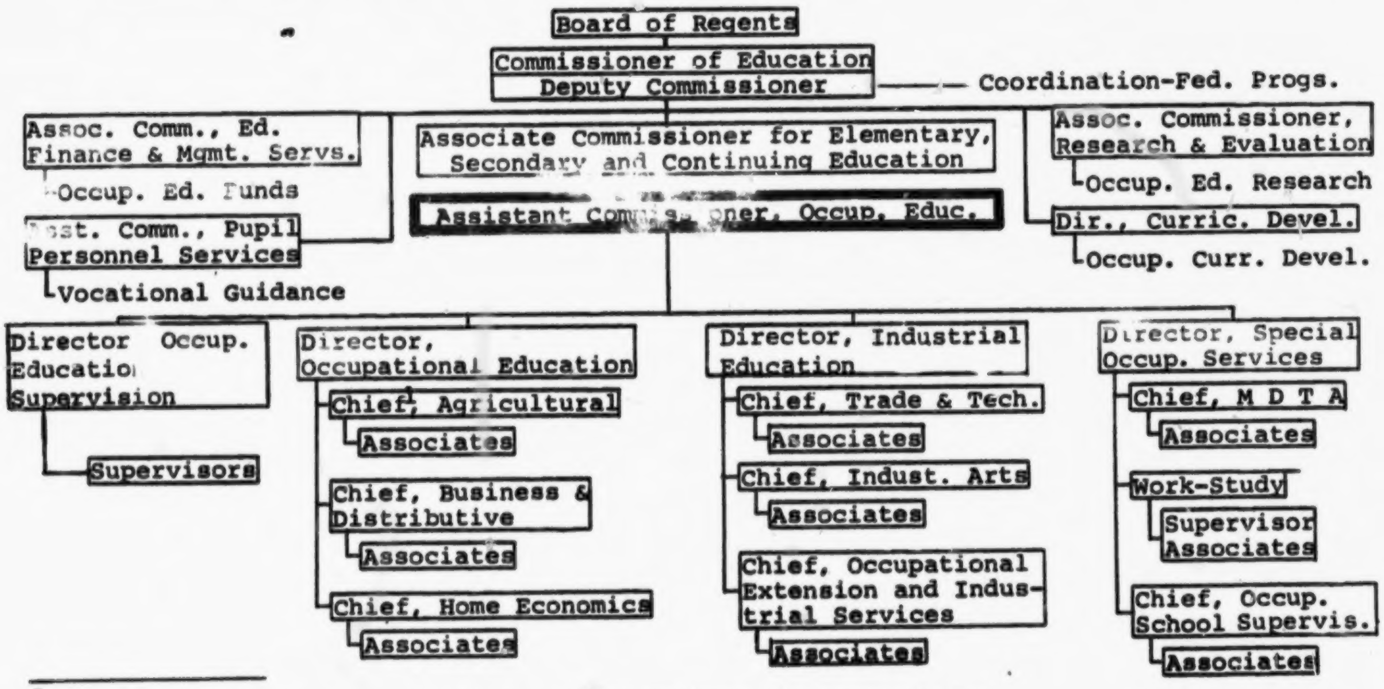
5

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
State Legislature
Board of Regents, University of the State of New York[1]
State University System
President of the University & Commissioner of Education
Deputy Commissioner
Center on Innovation in Education
Asst. Commiss. Admin. Services
Asst. Commiss. Exams. & Schols.
Assoc. Commissioner, Research & Evaluation
Assoc. Commissioner, Elementary, Secondary and Continuing Educ.
Assoc. Commissioner, Educational Finance and Management
Assoc. Commissioner, Higher and Professional Education
Assoc. Commissioner, Cultural Education
Asst. Commissioners
Instructional Servs.
Curric. Devel.
Instruct. Fields
Pupil Personnel Servs. and Continuing Educ.
Guidance
Health Services
Psychological Servs.
Special Education
Basic Continuing Ed.
General Contin. Ed.
Civil Defense Ed.
Ed. Administration and Supervision
Asst. Commissioner for Occupational Education
Asst. Commissioner
Facilities Planning
State Aid
Federal Aid
Educational Finance Research
Educational Management Services
Asst. Commissioners
Higher Education
Teacher Ed. and Certification
Higher Education Planning
Professional Ed.
Prof. Conduct
Prof. Licensing
Asst. Commissioners
State Museum and Science Services
Libraries
Archives and History
Director, Educational Communications
Asst. Commissioner, Voc. Rehabilitation

[1] Corresponds to Board of Education in most states. Members are elected by Legislature.

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


Board of Regents
Commissioner of Education
Deputy Commissioner
Coordination-Fed. Progs.
Assoc. Comm., Ed. Finance & Mgmt. Servs.
Occup. Ed. Funds
Asst. Comm., Pupil Personnel Services
Vocational Guidance
Associate Commissioner for Elementary, Secondary and Continuing Education
Assistant Commissioner, Occup. Educ.
Assoc. Commissioner, Research & Evaluation
Occup. Ed. Research
Dir., Curric. Devel.
Occup. Curr. Devel.
Director Occup. Education Supervision
Supervisors
Director, Occupational Education
Chief[1], Agricultural
Associates
Chief, Business & Distributive
Associates
Chief, Home Economics
Associates
Director, Industrial Education
Chief, Trade & Tech.
Associates
Chief, Indust. Arts
Associates
Chief, Occupational Extension and Industrial Services
Associates
Director, Special Occup. Services
Chief, M D T A
Associates
Work-Study
Supervisor Associates
Chief, Occup. School Supervis.
Associates

---

[1] The title "Chief" is equivalent to "Supervisor" in many states.

(New York)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Assistant Commissioner, Director, Vocational Education		1
Directors		4
Occupational Education Supervision	1	
Occupational Education	1	
Industrial Education	1	
Special Occupational Education	1	
Chiefs		8
Agriculture	1	
Business and Distributive	1	
Home Economics	1	
Trade and Technical	1	
Industrial Arts	1	
Occupational Extension and Industrial Services	1	
MDTA	1	
Occupational School Supervision	1	
Supervisors		8
Occupational Education	6	
Business and Distributive Education	1	
MDTA	1	
Associates		47
Agriculture Education	4	
Business and Distributive Education	8	
Home Economics	5	
Industrial Arts	5	
Manpower Development	9	
Occupational Extension and Industrial Services	5	
Occupational School Supervision	5	
Trade and Technical Education	6	
TOTAL		68

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966–67

Secondary Schools			
	High School, Regular and Comprehensive	1,419	
	Specialized Vocational-Technical	83	
	TOTAL SECONDARY		1,502
Post-Secondary			
	Community or Junior Colleges	34	
	Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
	University or College	3	
	TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		37
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary			-
	TOTAL SCHOOLS		1,539
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing			
	Secondary	43	
	Post-Secondary	-	
	Combined	-	
	TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		43

* This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	274	85	89	16	361	4
Merchandising	429	48	155	22	485	5
Office	2,562	349	1,568	17	3,145	32
Technical	119	240	329	13	639	6
Industrial	3,199	64	1,446	45	4,493	47
Health	134	306	10	13	450	5
Others Fire and Police Sci., Correction	-	27	-	-	27	1
Total Teachers					9,600	100
Total Teaching Positions	6,717	1,119	3,597	126	11,559	
Full-Time	6,553	901	7	9	7,470	
Part-Time	164	218	3,590	117	4,089	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers		Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	5	361		72
Merchandising	10	485	3630	363
Office		3145		
Technical	29	639	5132	177
Industrial		4493		
Health	-	450		-
Others MDT	11	-		-
Others Correction, Fire/Police	-	27		-
Total	55	9600		175

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(New York)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS
1966-67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		9,047	1,991	1,710	874	13,622	3
Merchandising**		42,827	2,137	4,732	1,115	50,811	11
Office		186,646	12,131	65,440	2,290	266,507	58
Technical		6,807	9,469	3,638	755	20,669	5
Industrial		42,548	926	40,956	4,582	89,012	19
Health***		4,850	5,215	1,065	730	11,860	3
Home-Related***		2,367	651	1,685	940	5,643	1
Total	Number	295,092	32,520	119,226	11,286	458,124	100
	Percent	64	7	26	3	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	10,615	13,622	28	$ 1,618,000	$ 5,446,000	237
Merchandising	10,279	50,811	394	1,347,000	12,687,000	842
Office	-	266,507	-	-	38,478,000	-
Technical	6,208	20,669	233	3,204,000	13,127,000	310
Industrial	100,102	89,012	-11	15,849,000	26,645,000	68
Health	3,112	11,860	281	756,000	6,770,000	796
Homemaking	114,366	158,974	39	842,000	2,911,000	246
Home-Related	-	5,643	-	-	239,000	-
Others						
Total	244,682	617,098	152	$23,616,000	$106,303,000	350

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	11,698,000	49	53,677,000	43	90
State Funds	8,241,000	35	54,363,000	43	140
Federal Funds	3,723,000	16	17,733,000	14	94
Total	23,662,000	100	125,773,000	100	108

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	642,000	3	5,046,000	4	171
Teacher Education	287,000	1	526,000	1	21
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	3,000,000	2	-
Instructional Equipment	835,000	3	4,577,000	4	112
Current Expenses	21,898,000	93	112,624,000	89	104
Total--All Agencies	23,662,000	100	125,773,000	100	108

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(New York)

NORTH CAROLINA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of North Carolina states that "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." (Article IX, Section 1)

The State Board of Education consists of the Lieutenant Governor, the State Treasurer, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as secretary to the Board (Title 115. 2) and ten members appointed by the Governor and approved by both houses of the Legislature. The Board shall have "general supervision and administration" of the public schools. (Article IX, Section 8) This Board also has the general power to accept Federal aid. (Title 115.11 (8))

"The State of North Carolina hereby accepts all the provisions and benefits of acts passed by the Congress of the United States providing Federal funds for states for vocational and technical education programs..." (Title 115.229) and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as its executive officer. (Titles 115.230 and 115.231)

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

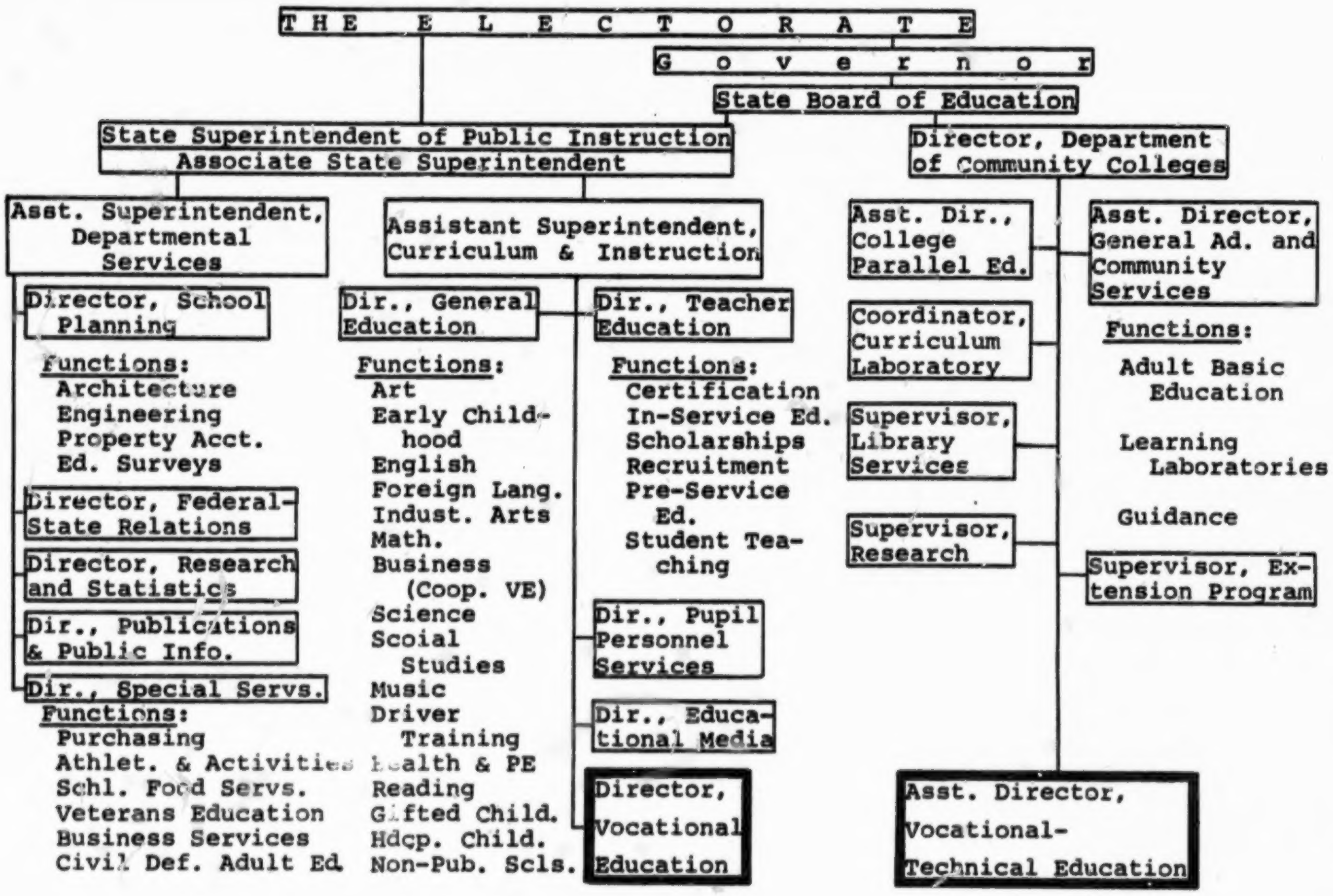
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the executive officer of the State Board of Education and the State Board for Vocational Education. He is elected for a four-year term by the people of the State.

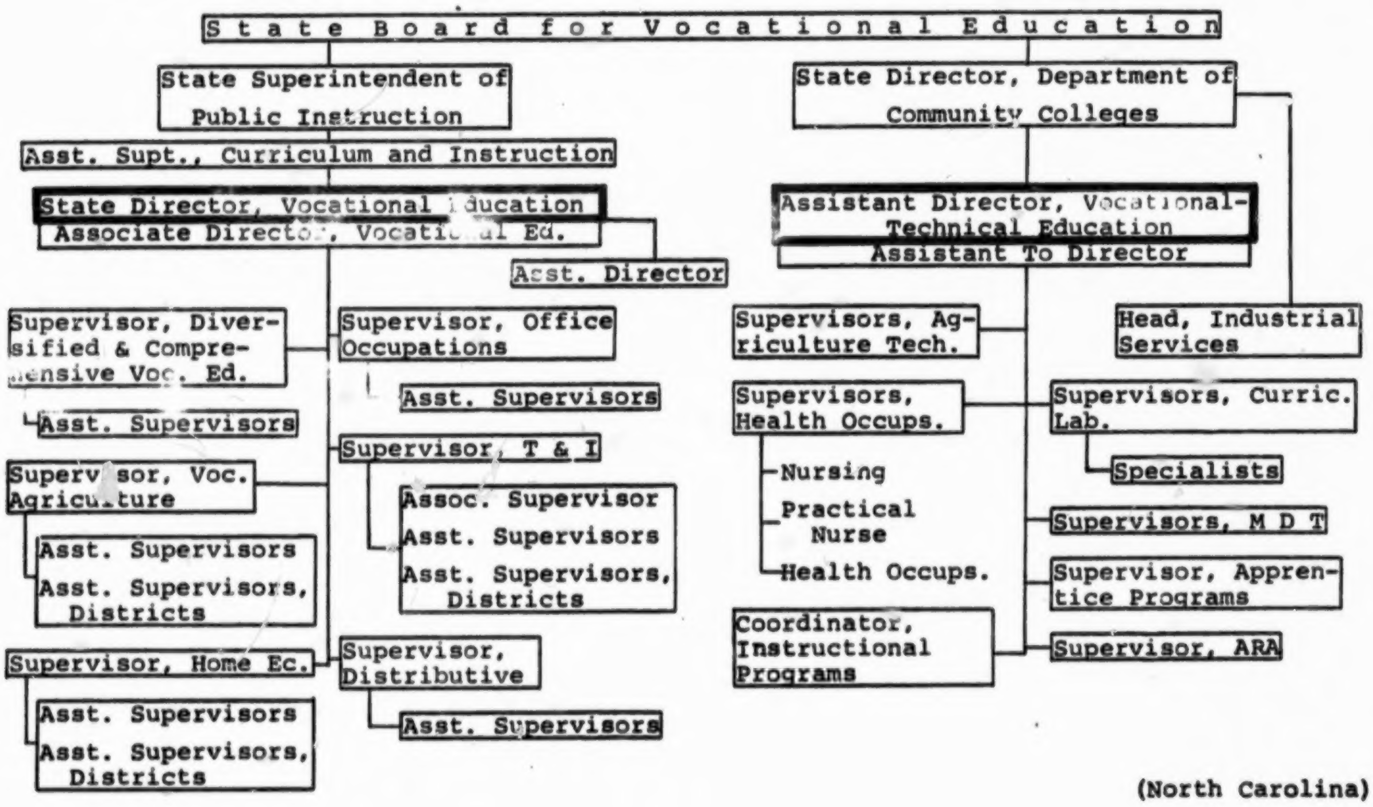
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is selected by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction with the advice and consent of the State Board of Education.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Associate State Superintendent
Director, Department of Community Colleges
Asst. Superintendent, Departmental Services
Assistant Superintendent, Curriculum & Instruction
Director, School Planning
Functions:
Architecture
Engineering
Property Acct.
Ed. Surveys
Director, Federal-State Relations
Director, Research and Statistics
Dir., Publications & Public Info.
Dir., Special Servs.
Functions:
Purchasing
Athlet. & Activities
Schl. Food Servs.
Veterans Education
Business Services
Civil Def. Adult Ed.
Dir., General Education
Functions:
Art
Early Childhood
English
Foreign Lang.
Indust. Arts
Math.
Business (Coop. VE)
Science
Scoial Studies
Music
Driver Training
Health & PE
Reading
Gifted Child.
Hdcp. Child.
Non-Pub. Scls.
Dir., Teacher Education
Functions:
Certification
In-Service Ed.
Scholarships
Recruitment
Pre-Service Ed.
Student Teaching
Dir., Pupil Personnel Services
Dir., Educational Media
Director, Vocational Education
Asst. Dir., College Parallel Ed.
Coordinator, Curriculum Laboratory
Supervisor, Library Services
Supervisor, Research
Asst. Director, General Ad. and Community Services
Functions:
Adult Basic Education
Learning Laboratories
Guidance
Supervisor, Extension Program
Asst. Director, Vocational-Technical Education

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Asst. Supt., Curriculum and Instruction
State Director, Vocational Education
Associate Director, Vocational Ed.
Asst. Director
Supervisor, Diversified & Comprehensive Voc. Ed.
Asst. Supervisors
Supervisor, Voc. Agriculture
Asst. Supervisors
Asst. Supervisors, Districts
Supervisor, Home Ec.
Asst. Supervisors
Asst. Supervisors, Districts
Supervisor, Office Occupations
Asst. Supervisors
Supervisor, T & I
Assoc. Supervisor
Asst. Supervisors
Asst. Supervisors, Districts
Supervisor, Distributive
Asst. Supervisors
State Director, Department of Community Colleges
Assistant Director, Vocational-Technical Education
Assistant To Director
Supervisors, Agriculture Tech.
Supervisors, Health Occups.
Nursing
Practical Nurse
Health Occups.
Coordinator, Instructional Programs
Head, Industrial Services
Supervisors, Curric. Lab.
Specialists
Supervisors, M D T
Supervisor, Apprentice Programs
Supervisor, ARA

(North Carolina)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

State Director, Vocational Ed.		1
Associate Director		1
Assistant State Director		1
Supervisors		6
Diversified and Comprehensive Education	1	
Agriculture Education	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Trade and Industrial Ed.	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Office Occupations	1	
Associate Supervisor, Trade and Industrial Education		1
Assistant Supervisors		21
Diversified and Comprehensive Education	2	
Agriculture Education	4	
Home Economics Education	4	
Trade and Industrial Ed.	6	
Distributive Education	4	
Office Occupations	1	
Assistant Supervisors, Districts		10
Agriculture Education	4	
Home Economics Education	5	
Trade and Industrial Ed.	1	
Assistant Director, Vocational-Technical Education		1
Assistant to the Director		1
Supervisors		10
Agricultural Technical Education	2	
Health Occupations	3	
Curriculum Laboratory	1	
MDT	2	
Apprentice Programs	1	
Area Redevelopment Administration	1	
Specialists, Curriculum Lab.		4
Coordinator, Instructional Program		1
Head, Industrial Services		1
TOTAL		59

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	676	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
TOTAL SECONDARY		676
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	12	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	31	
University or College	-	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		43
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		719
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	-	
Post-Secondary	43	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		43

---

* This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	607	37	758	-	788	16
Merchandising	216	8	102	1	321	7
Office	84	265	315	6	530	11
Technical	-	260	89	4	330	7
Industrial	614	373	1,806	13	2,487	51
Health	16	160	95	2	256	5
Others Intro. to Voc. Educ.	161	-	-	1	162	3
Total Teachers					4,874	100
Total Teaching Positions	1,698	1,103	3,165	27	5,993	
Full-Time	1,678	687	19	7	2,391	
Part-Time	20	416	3,146	20	3,602	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	11	788	72
Merchandising	5	321	64
Office	2	530	265
Technical	-	330	-
Industrial	12	2487	207
Health	3	256	85
Others MDT	2	-	-
Others Intro. to Voc. Ed.	-	162	-
Total	35	4874	139

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(North Carolina)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS
1966-67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		40,924	467	20,168	-	61,559	32
Merchandising**		8,573	128	1,146	43	9,890	5
Office		1,875	5,586	8,115	-	15,576	8
Technical		-	2,982	2,243	-	5,225	3
Industrial		21,235	5,935	48,427	205	75,802	39
Health***		927	1,955	3,115	-	5,997	3
Home-Related***		966	-	3,017	-	3,983	2
Introd. to Vocs		15,833	-	-	73	15,906	8
Total	Number	90,333	17,053	86,231	321	193,938	100
	Percent	46	9	44	1	100	☒

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	57,666	61,559	7	$ 4,726,000	$ 5,535,000	17
Merchandising	11,291	9,890	-12	510,000	1,505,000	195
Office	-	15,576	-	-	1,963,000	-
Technical	3,258	5,225	60	1,302,000	1,893,000	45
Industrial	27,869	75,802	172	2,430,000	12,887,000	430
Health	1,346	5,997	346	322,000	852,000	165
Homemaking	72,594	77,160	6	4,046,000	5,366,000	33
Home-Related	-	3,983	-	-	393,000	-
Others						
Total	174,024	255,192	47	$13,336,000	$30,394,000	128

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

(North Carolina)

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	3,607,000	27	10,910,000	30	51
State Funds	7,534,000	56	16,366,000	45	29
Federal Funds	2,237,000	17	9,158,000	25	77
Total	13,378,000	100	36,434,000	100	43

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	426,000	3	776,000	2	21
Teacher Education	389,000	3	429,000	1	3
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	4,357,000	12	-
Instructional Equipment	687,000	5	3,163,000	9	90
Current Expenses	11,876,000	89	27,709,000	76	33
Total--All Agencies	13,378,000	100	36,434,000	100	43

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(North Carolina)

NORTH DAKOTA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of North Dakota states that the "Legislative Assembly shall make provision for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools." (Article VIII, Section 147)

The State Board of Education shall consist of seven members appointed for staggered six-year terms. Members shall be the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and one qualified elector from each judicial district within the State, to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Nominations shall be made from a list of candidates selected by a committee consisting of the president of the North Dakota state's attorneys association, the president of the North Dakota school administrators association, and the president of the North Dakota school boards' association. (Title 15-21-17)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 15-20-01) and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education (Title 15-20-03) which shall appoint a state director for vocational education. (Title 15-20-03)

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

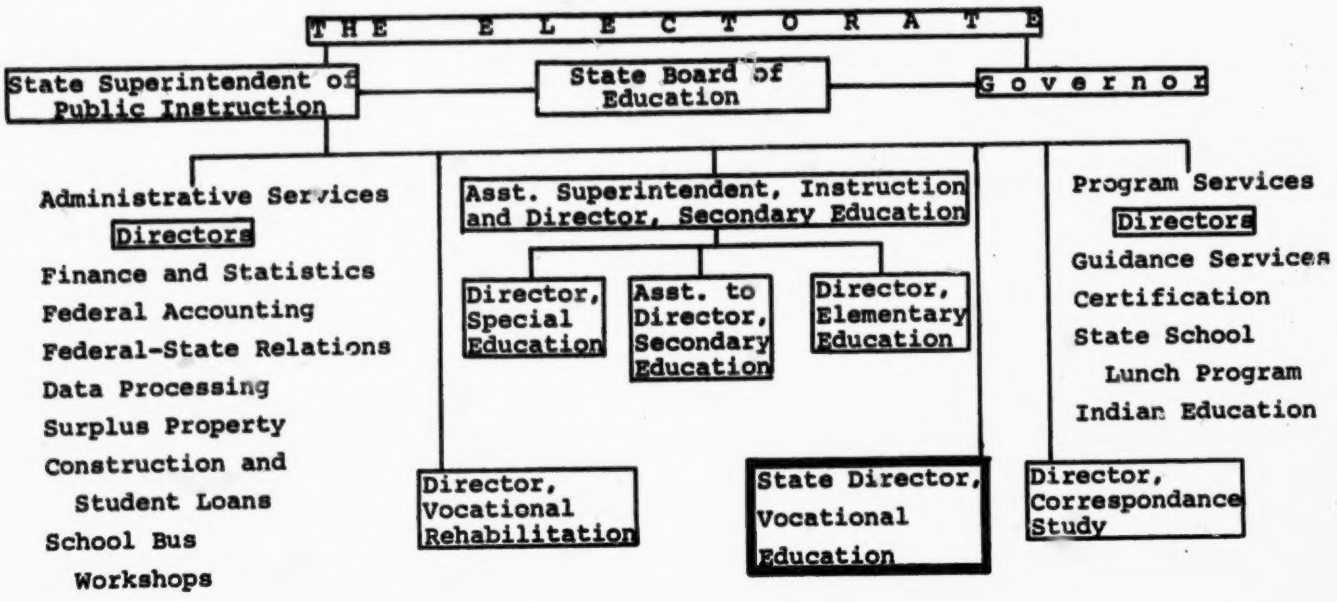
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the executive officer of the State Board of Education. He is elected on a nonpartisan basis for a four-year term by the people of the State.

The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Board for Vocational Education, acting through the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall appoint a State Director and assistants to carry out the intent of State law. (Title 15-20-03)

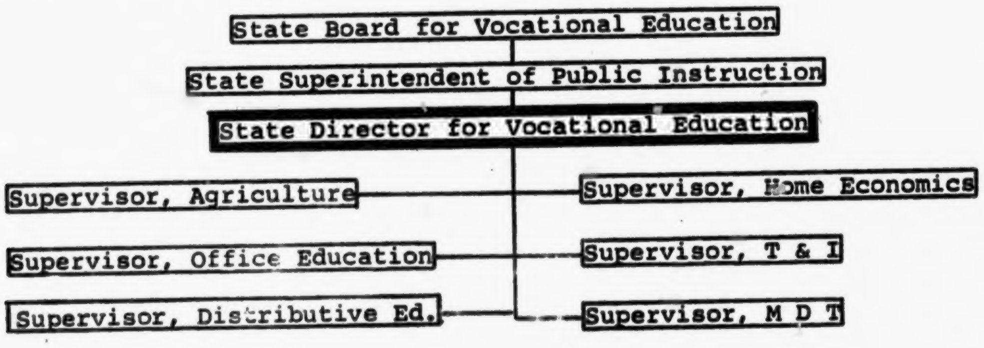
III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Board of Education
Governor
Administrative Services
Directors
Finance and Statistics
Federal Accounting
Federal-State Relations
Data Processing
Surplus Property
Construction and Student Loans
School Bus Workshops
Asst. Superintendent, Instruction and Director, Secondary Education
Director, Special Education
Asst. to Director, Secondary Education
Director, Elementary Education
Director, Vocational Rehabilitation
State Director, Vocational Education
Program Services
Directors
Guidance Services
Certification
State School Lunch Program
Indian Education
Director, Correspondance Study

---

[1] The State Board of Education (Vocational Education) is composed of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and one elector from each judicial district, appointed by the Governor.

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Director for Vocational Education
Supervisor, Agriculture
Supervisor, Home Economics
Supervisor, Office Education
Supervisor, T & I
Supervisor, Distributive Ed.
Supervisor, M D T

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION
1966–67

State Director of Vocational Education		1
State Supervisors		7
Agriculture Education	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Office Education	1	
Trade and Industrial Education	1	
MDT	1	
Guidance	1	
TOTAL		8

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*
1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	141	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	1	
TOTAL SECONDARY		142
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	4	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	1	
University or College	3	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		8
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		150
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	2	
Post-Secondary	2	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		4

* This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	70	–	45	–	90	22
Merchandising	8	3	7	–	15	4
Office	103	30	42	–	139	33
Technical	–	36	–	–	36	9
Industrial	3	50	58	4	104	25
Health	–	31	–	–	31	7
Others						
Total Teachers					415	100
Total Teaching Positions	184	150	152	4	490	
Full-Time	81	139	2	4	226	
Part-Time	103	11	150	–	264	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	1	90	90
Merchandising	1	15	15
Office	1	139	139
Technical	–	36	–
Industrial	1	104	104
Health	–	31	–
Others: MDT	1	–	–
Total	5	415	83

* This table includes only personnel whose functions conform with the definition of vocational education used for this study. In some states having very small program staffs, administrators may have the responsibility for certain program fields in addition to administrative duties.

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		3,192	-	1,238	-	4,430	43
Merchandising**		372	76	61	-	509	5
Office		1,787	532	549	-	2,868	27
Technical		-	588	-	-	588	5
Industrial		86	820	612	45	1,563	15
Health***		-	318	-	-	318	4
Home-Related***		35	-	-	-	35	1
Total	Number	5,472	2,334	2,460	45	10,311	100
	Percent	53	22	24	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	4,252	4,430	.4	$ 457,000	$ 603,000	34
Merchandising	652	509	-22	45,000	109,000	142
Office	-	2,868	-	-	1,103,000	-
Technical	510	588	15	214,000	278,000	30
Industrial	1,792	1,563	-13	210,000	522,000	149
Health	269	318	18	84,000	146,000	74
Homemaking	9,447	10,345	10	708,000	694,000	-20
Home-Related	-	35	-	-	36,000	-
Others						
Total	16,922	20,656	22	$ 1,718,000	$ 3,491,000	103

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	796,000	33	1,840,000	43	33
State Funds	1,149,000	48	1,094,000	26	- 1
Federal Funds	453,000	19	1,306,000	31	47
Total	2,398,000	100	4,240,000	100	19

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	51,000	2	147,000	3	47
Teacher Education	76,000	3	291,000	7	74
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	700,000	17	-
Instructional Equipment	-	-	337,000	8	-
Current Expenses	2,271,000	95	2,765,000	65	5
Total--All Agencies	2,398,000	100	4,240,000	100	19

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(North Dakota)

OHIO

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Ohio states that "provision shall be made by law for the organization, administration and control of the public school system of the State supported by public funds..." (Article VI, Section 3)

The State also decreed that there shall be a State Board of Education (Article VI, Section 4) which shall have 23 members, elected from special districts within the State, and having general supervisory power over education. (Titles 3301.0117 and 3301.07) No professional educator may serve on the Board. (Title 3301.031)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 3303.02) and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education. (Title 3303.04)

The Ohio State Plan for the Administration of Vocational Education was approved by the State Board for Vocational Education on November 9, 1964.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

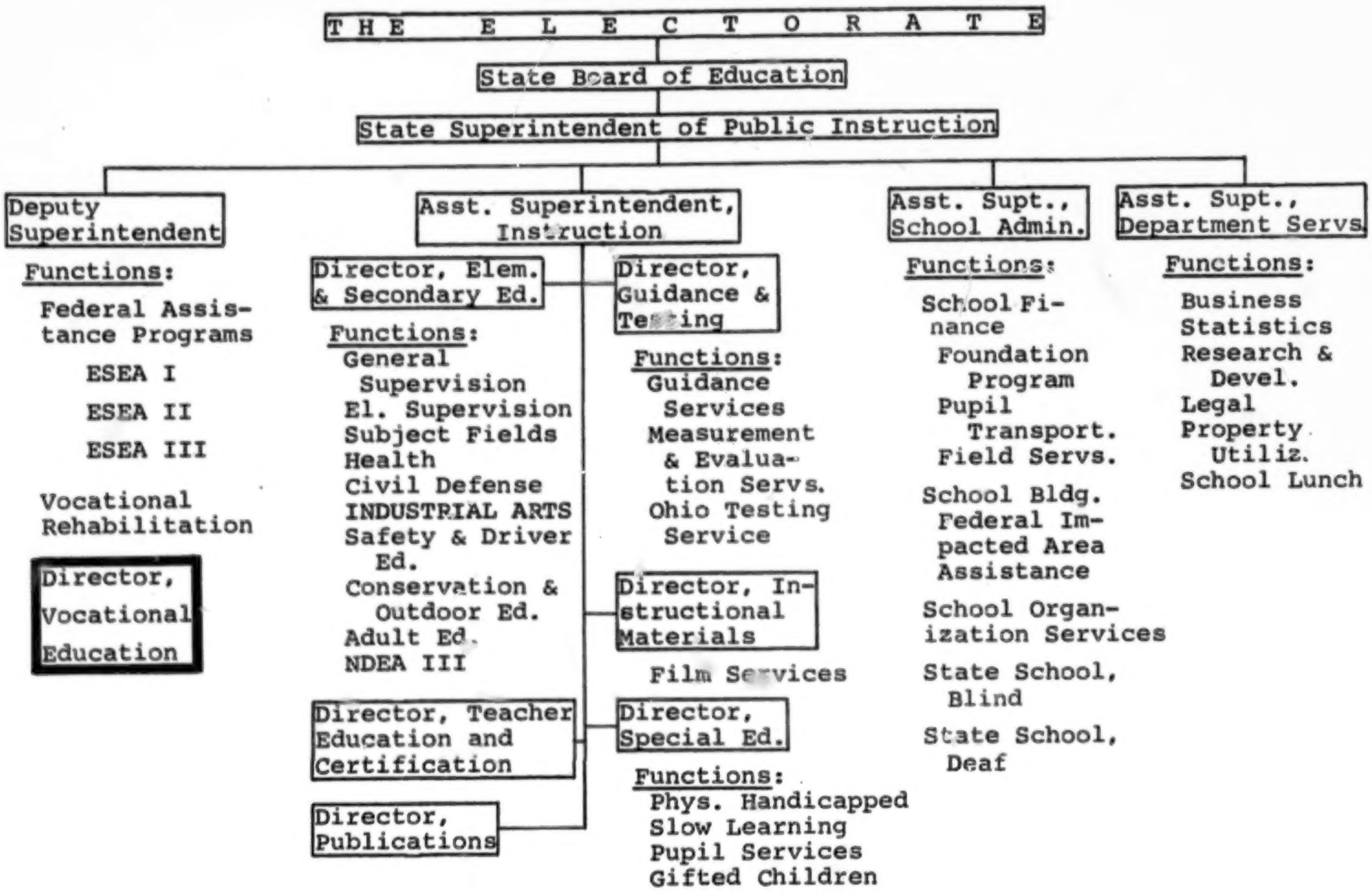
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the executive officer of the State Board of Education. He is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the State Board of Education.

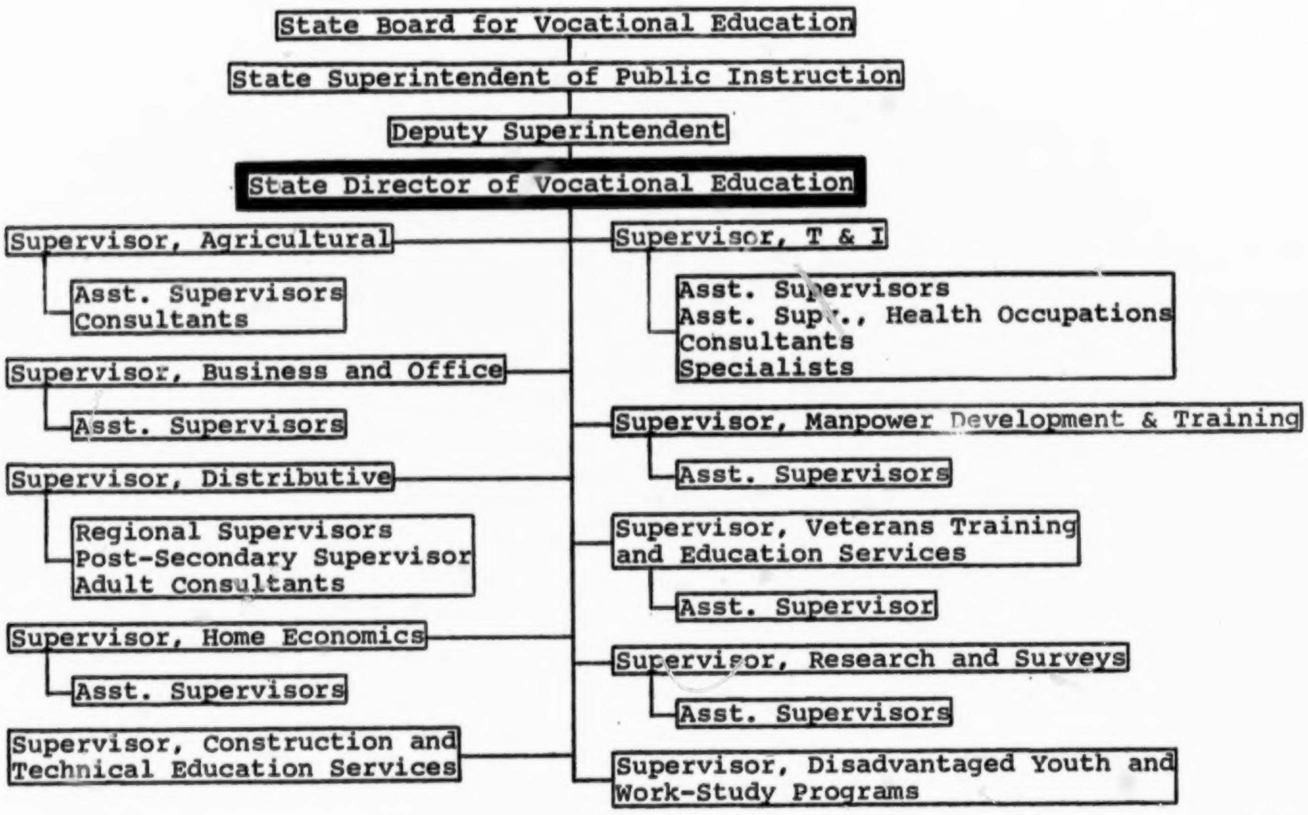
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is responsible for administering the vocational education programs organized in cooperation with public and private education agencies organized under State Board of Education control or contract. He is appointed by the State Board upon recommendation by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Deputy Superintendent
Functions:
Federal Assistance Programs
ESEA I
ESEA II
ESEA III
Vocational Rehabilitation
Director, Vocational Education
Asst. Superintendent, Instruction
Director, Elem. & Secondary Ed.
Functions:
General Supervision
El. Supervision
Subject Fields
Health
Civil Defense
INDUSTRIAL ARTS
Safety & Driver Ed.
Conservation & Outdoor Ed.
Adult Ed.
NDEA III
Director, Teacher Education and Certification
Director, Publications
Director, Guidance & Testing
Functions:
Guidance Services
Measurement & Evaluation Servs.
Ohio Testing Service
Director, Instructional Materials
Film Services
Director, Special Ed.
Functions:
Phys. Handicapped
Slow Learning
Pupil Services
Gifted Children
Asst. Supt., School Admin.
Functions:
School Finance
Foundation Program
Pupil Transport.
Field Servs.
School Bldg.
Federal Impacted Area Assistance
School Organization Services
State School, Blind
State School, Deaf
Asst. Supt., Department Servs.
Functions:
Business
Statistics
Research & Devel.
Legal
Property Utiliz.
School Lunch

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Deputy Superintendent
State Director of Vocational Education
Supervisor, Agricultural
Asst. Supervisors
Consultants
Supervisor, Business and Office
Asst. Supervisors
Supervisor, Distributive
Regional Supervisors
Post-Secondary Supervisor
Adult Consultants
Supervisor, Home Economics
Asst. Supervisors
Supervisor, Construction and Technical Education Services
Supervisor, T & I
Asst. Supervisors
Asst. Supt., Health Occupations
Consultants
Specialists
Supervisor, Manpower Development & Training
Asst. Supervisors
Supervisor, Veterans Training and Education Services
Asst. Supervisor
Supervisor, Research and Surveys
Asst. Supervisors
Supervisor, Disadvantaged Youth and Work-Study Programs

(Ohio)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

State Director of Vocational Education		1
Supervisors		10
Agriculture Education	1	
Business and Office	1	
Distributive	1	
Home Economics	1	
Technical and Construction	1	
Trade and Industry	1	
Manpower and Development Training	1	
Veterans Training and Education Services	1	
Research	1	
Disadvantaged Youth and Work-Study Programs	1	
Assistant Supervisors		28
Agriculture Education	6	
Business and Office	2	
Distributive	5	
Home Economics	6	
Trade and Industrial	6	
Manpower Development	3	
Consultants		13
Agriculture Education	3	
Distributive	2	
Trade and Industrial	8	
Specialists		3
Home Economics Research	1	
Trade and Industrial	2	
TOTAL		55

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	732	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	14	
TOTAL SECONDARY		746
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	3	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	33	
University or College	2	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		38
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		784
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	14	
Post-Secondary	33	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		47

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	370	19	255	7	405	10
Merchandising	168	11	119	1	295	7
Office	669	35	321	8	948	22
Technical	19	175	78	-	218	5
Industrial	598	-	1,648	101	2,153	50
Health	18	170	60	-	228	6
Others						
Total Teachers					4,247	100
Total Teaching Positions	1,842	410	2,481	117	4,850	
Full-Time	1,785	243	447	113	2,588	
Part-Time	57	167	2,034	4	2,262	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification		SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture		10	405	41
Merchandising		8	295	37
Office		3	948	316
Technical		1	218	218
Industrial		16	2153	135
Health		1	228	228
Others	MDT	4	-	-
	Disadvant. Youth & Wk-Study	1	-	-
Total		44	4247	97

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Ohio)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		14,276	168	9,768	150	24,362	17
Merchandising**		5,067	308	6,604	15	11,994	9
Office		10,000	572	13,130	210	23,912	17
Technical		287	1,519	1,613	-	3,419	2
Industrial		10,656	-	57,872	2,283	70,811	51
Health***		694	2,472	745	-	3,911	3
Home-Related***		294	113	450	75	932	1
Total	Number	41,274	5,152	90,182	2,733	139,341	100
	Percent	30	4	64	2	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	20,927	24,362	16	$ 2,752,000	$ 3,641,000	32
Merchandising	5,115	11,994	134	557,000	1,727,000	210
Office	-	23,912	-	-	4,244,000	-
Technical	1,167	3,419	193	786,000	1,546,000	97
Industrial	46,812	70,811	51	3,199,000	7,654,000	139
Health	2,352	3,911	66	560,000	928,000	66
Homemaking	61,308	104,477	70	2,850,000	5,067,000	78
Home-Related	-	932	-	-	222,000	-
Others						
Total	137,681	243,818	77	$10,704,000	$25,029,000	134

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	3,603,000	34	14,736,000	36	102
State Funds	4,797,000	45	14,114,000	34	49
Federal Funds	2,305,000	21	12,524,000	30	111
Total	10,705,000	100	41,374,000	100	72

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	408,000	4	731,000	2	20
Teacher Education	399,000	4	832,000	2	27
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	15,175,000	37	-
Instructional Equipment	424,000	4	2,288,000	5	110
Current Expenses	9,474,000	88	22,348,000	54	34
Total--All Agencies	10,705,000	100	41,374,000	100	72

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Ohio)

OKLAHOMA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Oklahoma states that "the Legislature shall establish and maintain a system of free public schools." (Article XIII, Section 1)

The State Board of Education consists of the State Superintendent of Education and six members appointed by the Governor for staggered terms of six years each. (Title 2A-1) The Board shall have general supervision of education. (Article VI, Section 1)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 14B-2) and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education.

The Oklahoma State Plan was approved by the State Board for Vocational Education in September 1964, and was subsequently amended and approved on October 5, 1965.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

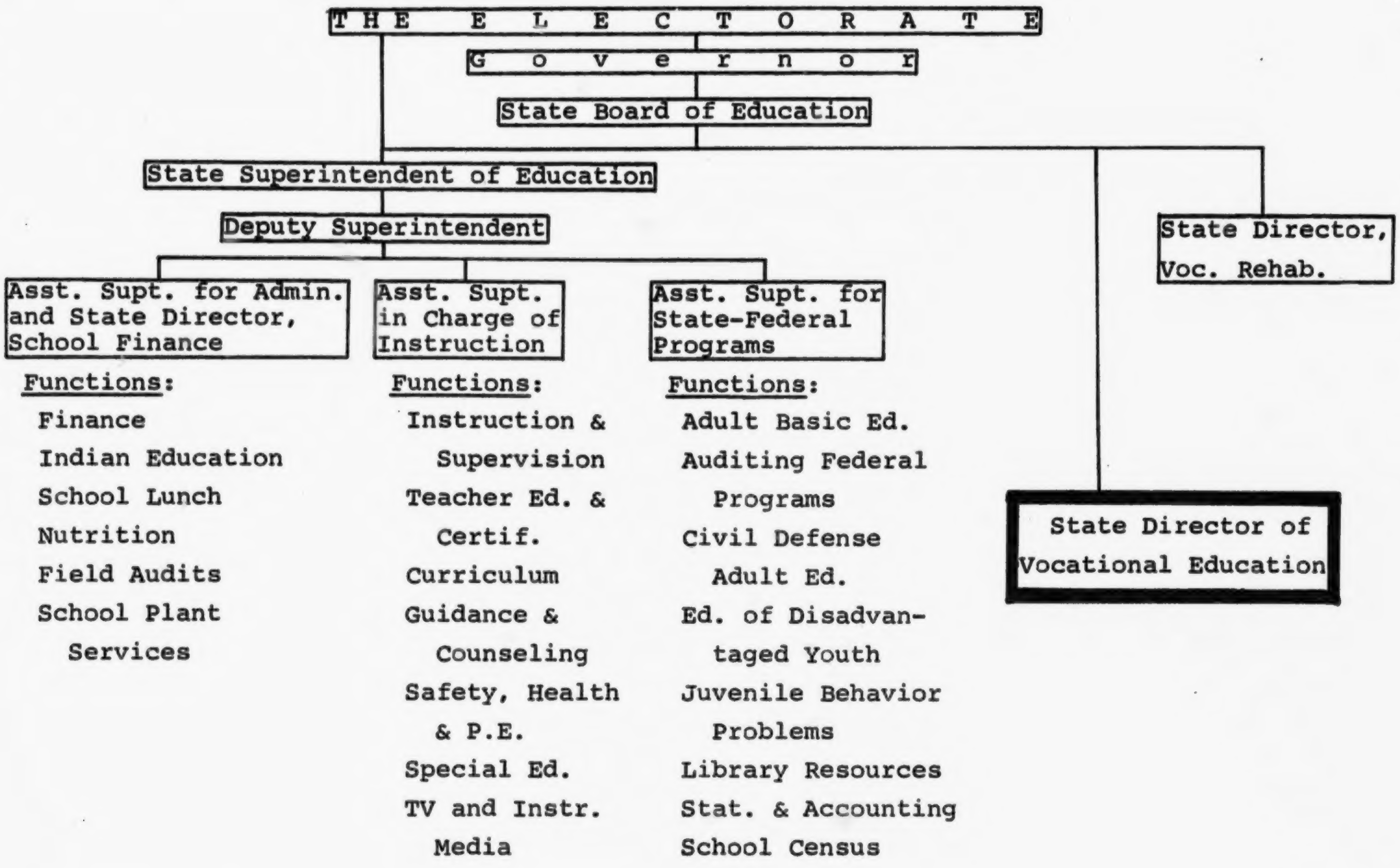
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Education is the president and executive officer of the State Board of Education. He is elected on a partisan basis by the people of the State for a four-year term. He can succeed himself.

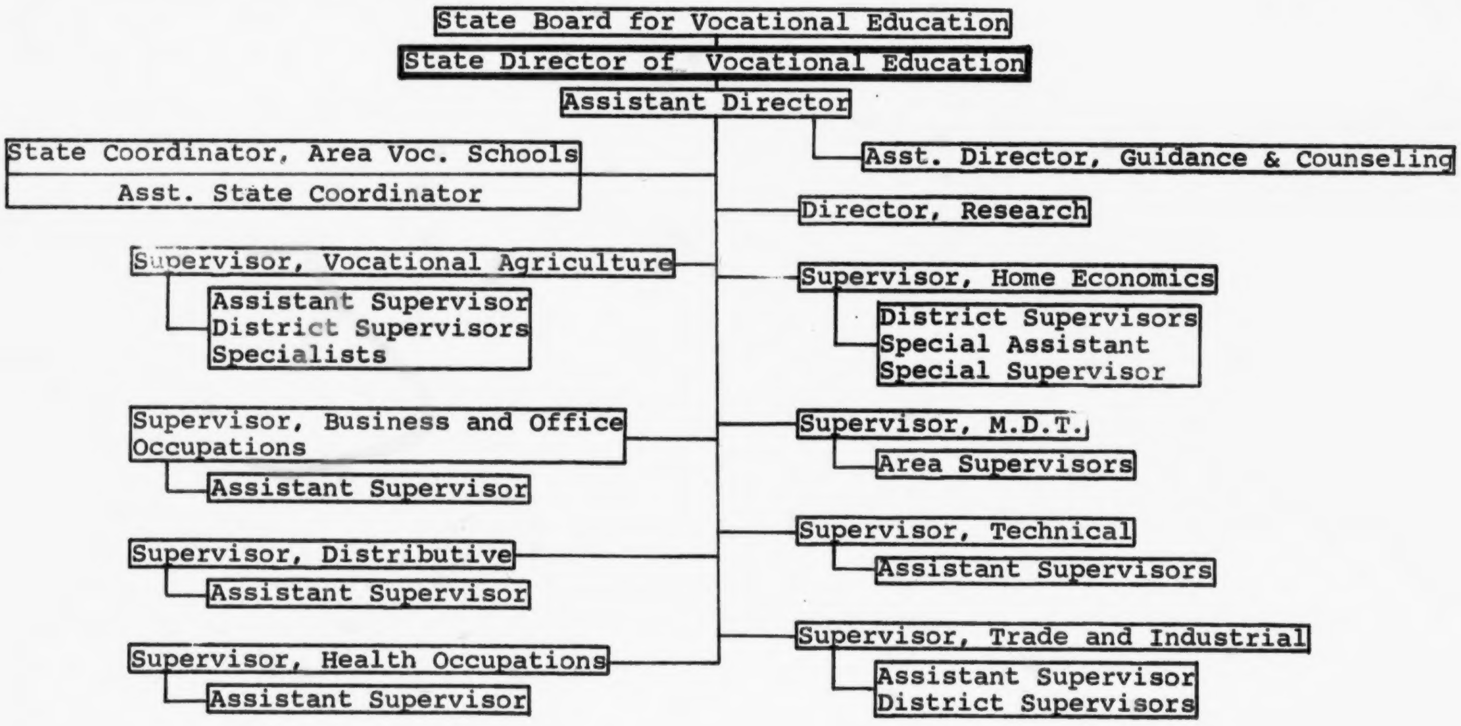
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is appointed by the State Board for Vocational Education for the general administration and general improvement of vocational education programs and for the implementation of the State policies and procedures approved by the State Board.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Education
Deputy Superintendent
State Director, Voc. Rehab.
Asst. Supt. for Admin. and State Director, School Finance
Functions:
Finance
Indian Education
School Lunch
Nutrition
Field Audits
School Plant Services
Asst. Supt. in Charge of Instruction
Functions:
Instruction & Supervision
Teacher Ed. & Certif.
Curriculum
Guidance & Counseling
Safety, Health & P.E.
Special Ed.
TV and Instr. Media
Asst. Supt. for State-Federal Programs
Functions:
Adult Basic Ed.
Auditing Federal Programs
Civil Defense Adult Ed.
Ed. of Disadvantaged Youth
Juvenile Behavior Problems
Library Resources
Stat. & Accounting
School Census
State Director of Vocational Education

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Director of Vocational Education
Assistant Director
State Coordinator, Area Voc. Schools
Asst. State Coordinator
Asst. Director, Guidance & Counseling
Director, Research
Supervisor, Vocational Agriculture
Assistant Supervisor
District Supervisors
Specialists
Supervisor, Home Economics
District Supervisors
Special Assistant
Special Supervisor
Supervisor, Business and Office Occupations
Assistant Supervisor
Supervisor, M.D.T.
Area Supervisors
Supervisor, Technical
Assistant Supervisors
Supervisor, Distributive
Assistant Supervisor
Supervisor, Trade and Industrial
Assistant Supervisor
District Supervisors
Supervisor, Health Occupations
Assistant Supervisor

(Oklahoma)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Director of Vocational Education		1
Assistant State Director		1
State Supervisors		8
Agriculture Education	1	
Business and Office Occupations	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Health Occupations	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
MDT	1	
Technical Education	1	
Trade and Industrial Education	1	
Director, Research		1
Assistant Director, Guidance and Counseling		1
State Coordinator, Area Vocational Schools		1
Assistant State Coordinator, Area Vocational-Technical Schools		1

Assistant State Supervisors		8
Agriculture Education	1	
Business and Office Occupations	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Health Occupations	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Technical Education	2	
Trade and Industry	1	
District Supervisors		11
Agriculture Education	5	
Home Economics Education	4	
Trade and Industrial Ed.	2	
Area Supervisors, MDT		1
Specialists, Vocational Agriculture		2
Special Assistant, Home Economics		1
Special Supervisor, Home Economics		1
TOTAL		38

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	380	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	0	
TOTAL SECONDARY		380
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	19	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	8	
University or College	3	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		30
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		24
TOTAL SCHOOLS		434
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	0	
Post-Secondary	0	
Combined	5	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		5

* **This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions: Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Teachers**	Percent
Agriculture	392	-	392	-	392	36
Merchandising	42	-	1	-	43	4
Office	49	-	43	-	92	8
Technical	13	149	12	-	174	16
Industrial	299	-	299	-	299	28
Health	5	33	43	2	83	8
Others						
Total Teachers					1,083	100
Total Teaching Positions	800	182	790	2	1,774	
Full-Time	768	145	12	-	925	
Part-Time	32	37	778	2	849	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	9	392	44
Merchandising	2	63	22
Office	2	92	46
Technical	3	174	58
Industrial	4	299	75
Health	2	83	42
Others: MDT	2	-	-
Total	24	1083	45

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Oklahoma)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		17,633	-	5,983	-	23,616	40
Merchandising**		1,838	-	10	10	1,858	3
Office		1,775	-	1,852	-	3,627	6
Technical		441	4,169	367	-	4,977	9
Industrial		8,010	-	13,147	-	21,157	36
Health***		222	623	982	78	1,905	3
Home-Related***		556	-	1,297	-	1,853	3
Total	Number	30,475	4,792	23,638	88	58,993	100
	Percent	51	8	40	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	27,546	23,616	-14	$ 2,895,000	$ 3,425,000	18
Merchandising	1,449	1,858	28	206,000	345,000	67
Office	-	3,627	-	-	584,000	-
Technical	3,189	4,977	56	917,000	1,124,000	23
Industrial	9,489	21,157	123	1,185,000	2,666,000	125
Health	828	1,905	130	129,000	304,000	136
Homemaking	30,683	32,200	5	1,954,000	2,419,000	24
Home-Related	-	1,853	-	-	179,000	-
Others						
Total	73,184	91,193	25	$ 7,286,000	$11,046,000	52

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

(Oklahoma)

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	5,511,000	75	9,565,000	64	18
State Funds	874,000	12	1,400,000	9	15
Federal Funds	960,000	13	3,953,000	27	78
Total	7,345,000	100	14,918,000	100	26

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	330,000	4	747,000	5	32
Teacher Education	117,000	2	221,000	1	22
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	3,074,000	21	-
Instructional Equipment	221,000	3	555,000	4	38
Current Expenses	6,677,000	91	10,321,000	69	14
Total--All Agencies	7,345,000	100	14,918,000	100	26

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Oklahoma)

OREGON

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Oregon (Article VII, Section 3) states that "The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for the establishment of a uniform and general system of common schools."

A State Board of Education consisting of "seven members, appointed by the Governor" (Title 30, 326.021) with the consent of the Senate for seven-year, staggered terms, is empowered to establish "policy for the administration and operation of the public schools." A "Department of Education shall function under the direction and control of the State Board of Education." (Title 30, 326.111)

The State Board may "apply for Federal funds and...enter into any contracts or agreements in behalf of the State for the receipt of such funds...for vocational education purposes, for adult education..." (Title 30, 326.051)

The Oregon State Plan was initially approved by the State Board of Education on August 6, 1964, and amended on January 20, 1965.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

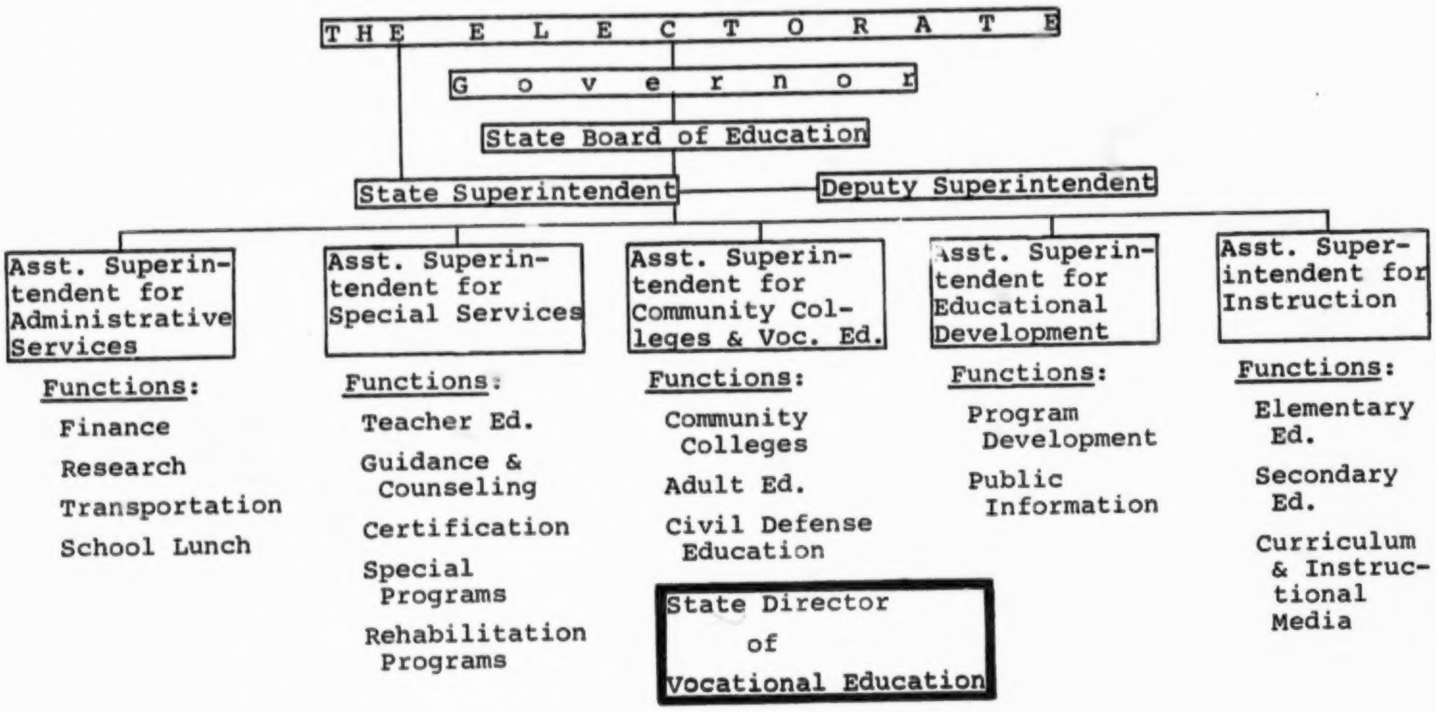
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the executive officer of the State Board of Education which is designated the State Board for Vocational Education. He is elected to office on a nonpartisan basis and can succeed himself.

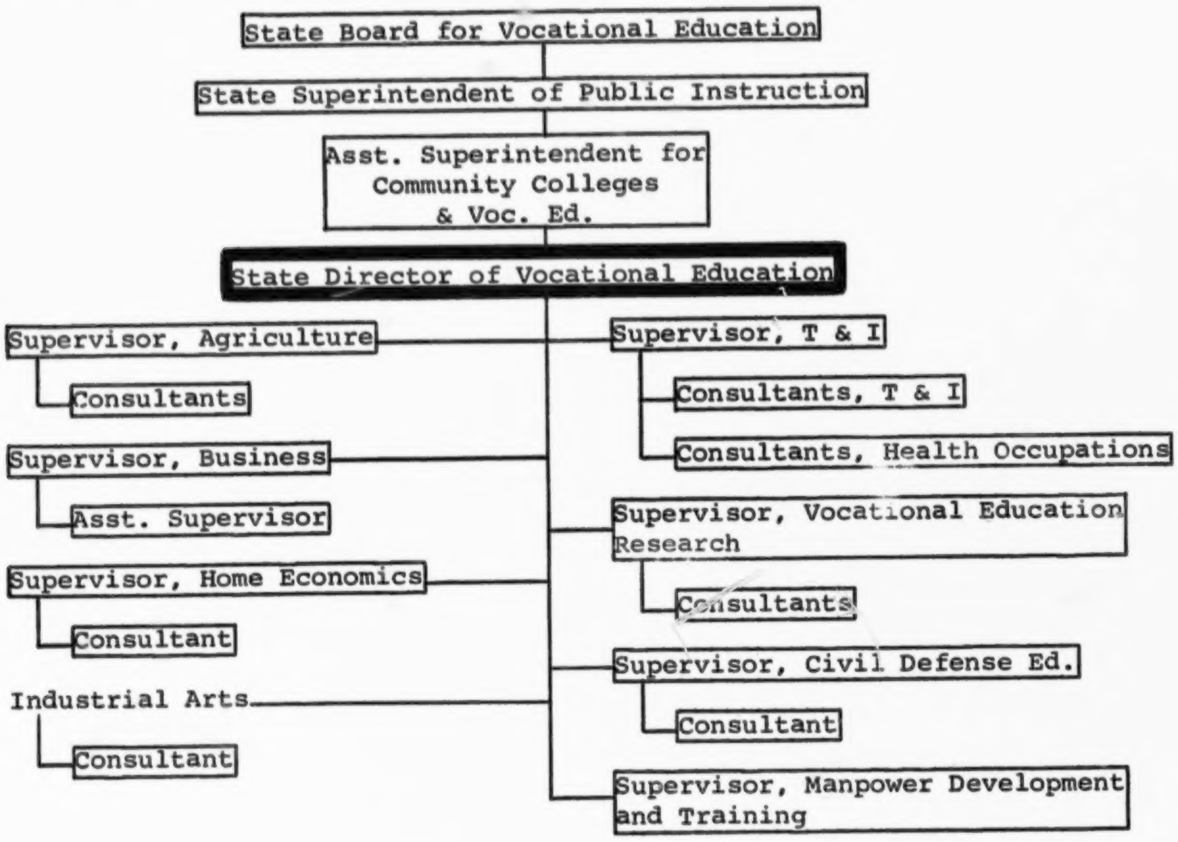
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is responsible to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction through the Assistant Superintendent of the Division of Community Colleges and Vocational Education. He is appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction subject to rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission and with the approval of the State Board of Education.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
State Superintendent
Deputy Superintendent
Asst. Superintendent for Administrative Services
Functions:
Finance
Research
Transportation
School Lunch
Asst. Superintendent for Special Services
Functions:
Teacher Ed.
Guidance & Counseling
Certification
Special Programs
Rehabilitation Programs
Asst. Superintendent for Community Colleges & Voc. Ed.
Functions:
Community Colleges
Adult Ed.
Civil Defense Education
State Director of Vocational Education
Asst. Superintendent for Educational Development
Functions:
Program Development
Public Information
Asst. Superintendent for Instruction
Functions:
Elementary Ed.
Secondary Ed.
Curriculum & Instructional Media

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Asst. Superintendent for Community Colleges & Voc. Ed.
State Director of Vocational Education
Supervisor, Agriculture
Consultants
Supervisor, Business
Asst. Supervisor
Supervisor, Home Economics
Consultant
Industrial Arts
Consultant
Supervisor, T & I
Consultants, T & I
Consultants, Health Occupations
Supervisor, Vocational Education Research
Consultants
Supervisor, Civil Defense Ed.
Consultant
Supervisor, Manpower Development and Training

(Oregon)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Director, Vocational Education		1
Supervisors		7
Vocational Educational Research	1	
Trade and Industrial	1	
Agriculture	1	
Business	1	
Home Economics	1	
Manpower Development	1	
Civil Defense	1	
Assistant Supervisor		1
Consultants		9
Vocational Curriculum Development	1	
Vocational Program Development	1	
Trade & Development Education	2	
Health Occupations	1	
Industrial Arts	1	
Agriculture	1	
Home Economics	1	
Civil Defense	1	
TOTAL		18

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	143	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
TOTAL SECONDARY		143
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	11	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
University or College	-	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		11
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		154
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	1	
Post-Secondary	11	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		12

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	122	18	48	-	169	12
Merchandising	40	22	31	-	91	6
Office	125	137	102	-	344	24
Technical	-	124	7	-	129	9
Industrial	42	206	421	-	628	43
Health	4	72	15	1	88	6
Others						
Total Teachers					1,449	100
Total Teaching Positions	333	579	624	1	1,537	
Full-Time	166	214	24	-	404	
Part-Time	167	365	600	1	1,133	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	2	169	85
Merchandising	1	91 } 435	435
Office		344	
Technical	-	129	-
Industrial	4	628	157
Health	1	88	88
Others MDT	1	-	-
Total	9	1449	161

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Oregon)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		6,826	238	921	12	7,997	18
Merchandising**		1,501	740	1,045	-	3,286	7
Office		9,483	1,773	4,080	-	15,336	35
Technical		-	1,140	413	-	1,553	4
Industrial		1,973	1,942	10,855	-	14,770	33
Health***		62	620	389	-	1,071	2
Home-Related***		279	-	182	6	467	1
Total	Number	20,124	6,453	17,885	18	44,480	100
	Percent	45	14	40	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	5,114	7,997	56	$ 693,000	$ 1,168,000	69
Merchandising	1,191	3,286	176	132,000	379,000	187
Office	-	15,336	-	-	1,320,000	-
Technical	1,049	1,553	48	337,000	916,000	172
Industrial	9,010	14,770	65	475,000	2,181,000	359
Health	769	1,071	39	116,000	424,000	266
Homemaking	15,307	16,775	10	583,000	825,000	42
Home-Related	-	467	-	-	83,000	-
Others						
Total	32,440	61,255	89	$ 2,336,000	$ 7,296,000	213

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	971,000	42	5,278,000	49	111
State Funds	787,000	34	2,957,000	27	69
Federal Funds	578,000	24	2,638,000	24	89
Total	2,336,000	100	10,873,000	100	91

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	168,000	7	236,000	2	10
Teacher Education	82,000	4	109,000	1	8
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	2,681,000	25	-
Instructional Equipment	67,000	3	545,000	5	178
Current Expenses	2,019,000	86	7,302,000	67	65
Total--All Agencies	2,336,000	100	10,873,000	100	91

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Oregon)

PENNSYLVANIA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania states that "The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools." (Article X, Section 1)

The State Board of Education consisting of 17 members (Title 71.119) "shall encourage and promote agricultural education, manual training, domestic science and other vocational and practical education as the needs of the Commonwealth may require." (Title 71.357(e)) The State Board members are appointed for staggered four-year terms of office by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. (Title 71.118)

The State Department of Public Instruction has "power to supervise and administer laws" (Title 71.352) and has specific power over vocational education. (Title 71.353)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Sections 2505, 2506, 2501 and 2508 of the Pennsylvania School Code)

The Pennsylvania State Plan for Vocational Education was approved by the State Board for Vocational Education in November 1964, and subsequently amended in January 1965 and October 1965.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

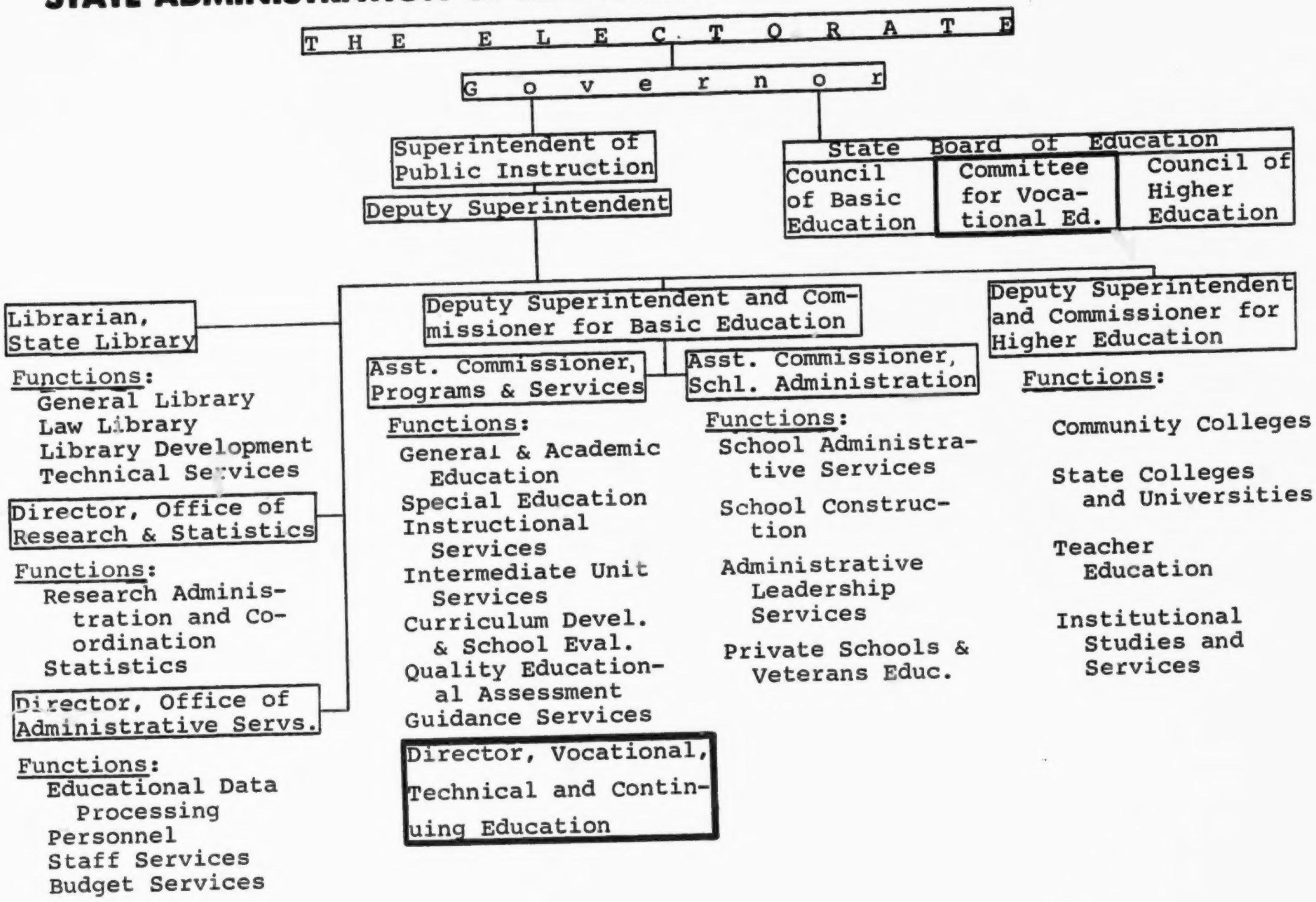
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is appointed to his office by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. He is directly responsible to the Governor.

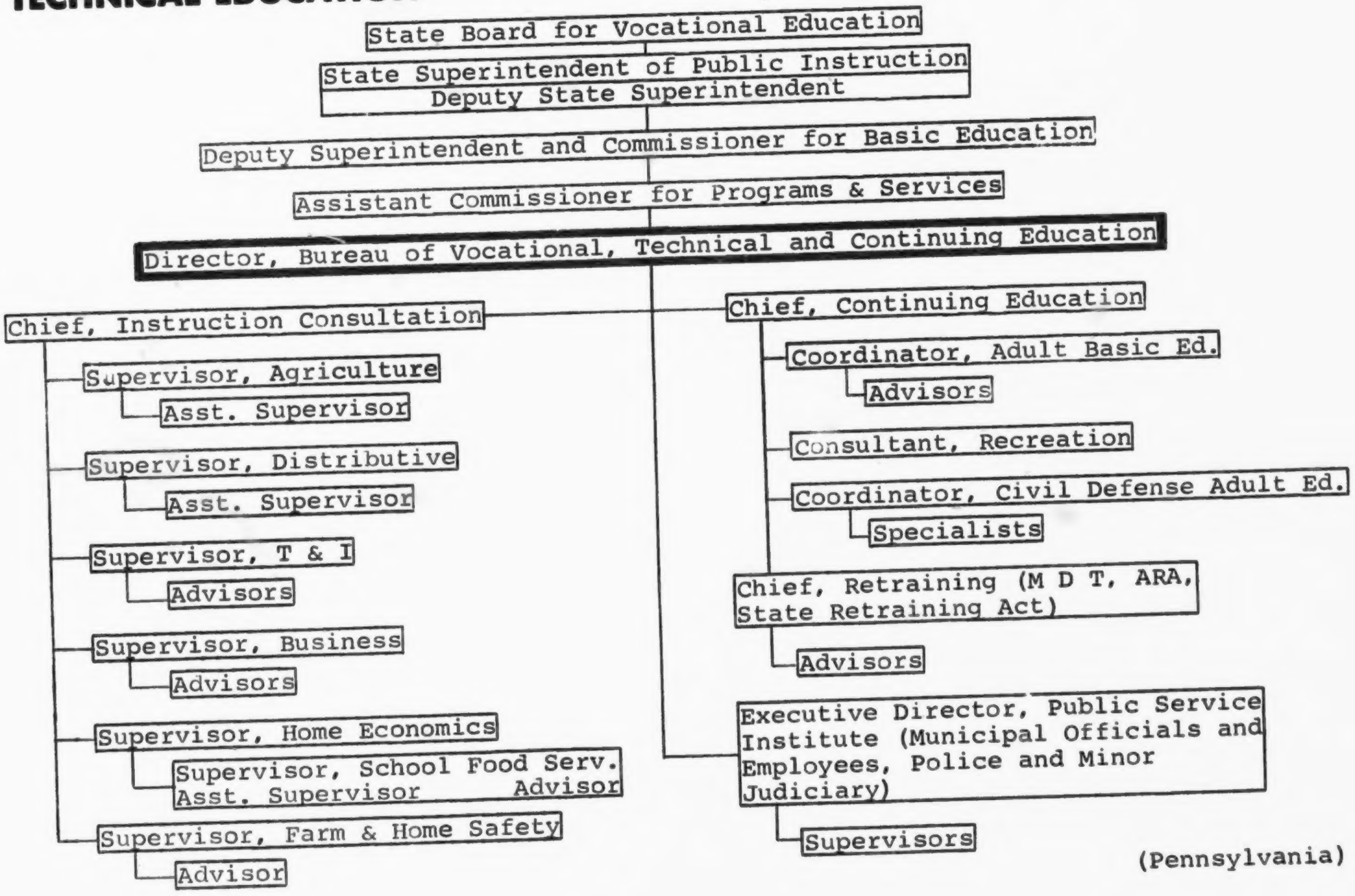
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction with the approval of the State Board of Education and the Governor's office.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Deputy Superintendent
State Board of Education
Council of Basic Education
Committee for Vocational Ed.
Council of Higher Education
Librarian, State Library
Functions:
General Library
Law Library
Library Development
Technical Services
Director, Office of Research & Statistics
Functions:
Research Administration and Coordination
Statistics
Director, Office of Administrative Servs.
Functions:
Educational Data Processing
Personnel
Staff Services
Budget Services
Deputy Superintendent and Commissioner for Basic Education
Asst. Commissioner, Programs & Services
Functions:
General & Academic Education
Special Education
Instructional Services
Intermediate Unit Services
Curriculum Devel. & School Eval.
Quality Educational Assessment
Guidance Services
Director, Vocational, Technical and Continuing Education
Asst. Commissioner, Schl. Administration
Functions:
School Administrative Services
School Construction
Administrative Leadership Services
Private Schools & Veterans Educ.
Deputy Superintendent and Commissioner for Higher Education
Functions:
Community Colleges
State Colleges and Universities
Teacher Education
Institutional Studies and Services

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Deputy State Superintendent
Deputy Superintendent and Commissioner for Basic Education
Assistant Commissioner for Programs & Services
Director, Bureau of Vocational, Technical and Continuing Education
Chief, Instruction Consultation
Supervisor, Agriculture
Asst. Supervisor
Supervisor, Distributive
Asst. Supervisor
Supervisor, T & I
Advisors
Supervisor, Business
Advisors
Supervisor, Home Economics
Supervisor, School Food Serv.
Asst. Supervisor
Advisor
Supervisor, Farm & Home Safety
Advisor
Chief, Continuing Education
Coordinator, Adult Basic Ed.
Advisors
Consultant, Recreation
Coordinator, Civil Defense Adult Ed.
Specialists
Chief, Retraining (M D T, ARA, State Retraining Act)
Advisors
Executive Director, Public Service Institute (Municipal Officials and Employees, Police and Minor Judiciary)
Supervisors

(Pennsylvania)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Director		1
Assistant Director		1
Administrative Assistant		1
Chiefs		3
Division of Instruction Consultation	1	
Division of Continuing Education	1	
Division of Public Service Institute	1	
State Supervisors		5
Agriculture Education	1	
Business	1	
Distributive	1	
Home Economics	1	
Technical & Industrial Education	1	
Supervisors		2
School Food Services	1	
Retraining	1	
Assistant State Supervisors		4
Agriculture Education	1	
Business Education	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Home Economics	1	
Coordinators		2
Adult Basic Education	1	
Civil Defense Adult Education	1	
Advisors		77
Distributive Education	1	
Business	1	
Technical and Industrial	6	
School Food Service	27	
Farm and Home Safety	1	
Retraining (MDT, ARA)	9	
Adult Basic Education	3	
Agriculture	19	
Public Service Institute	10	
Specialists, Civil Defense Adult Education		7
Attorney		1
Consultants, Recreation		1
TOTAL		105

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	675	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	22	
TOTAL SECONDARY		697
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	7	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
University or College	6	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		13
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		6
TOTAL SCHOOLS		716
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	20	
Post-Secondary	-	
Combined	2	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		22

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966-67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	275	-	125	-	284	6
Merchandising	107	3	32	-	128	3
Office	2,690	60	185	-	2,750	56
Technical	141	22	188	5	277	6
Industrial	832	54	761	23	1,277	26
Health	11	2	142	3	153	3
Others						
Total Teachers					4,869	100
Total Teaching Positions	4,056	141	1,433	31	5,661	
Full-Time	3,853	49	123	18	4,043	
Part-Time	203	92	1,310	13	1,618	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966-67

Occupational Classification		SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers		Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture		21	284		14
Merchandising		3	128		43
Office		3	2750		917
Technical		18 including 11/Pub.Serv.Inst.	277	1554	86
Industrial			1277		
Health		-	153		-
Others	Farm/Home Safety	1	-		-
	MDT & ARA & St.Retraining	10	-		-
	Adult Ed.	4	-		-
TOTAL		60	4869		81

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Pennsylvania)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS 1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		9,776	-	3,952	-	13,728	8
Merchandising**		5,095	144	3,517	-	8,756	5
Office		66,990	3,250	9,800	-	80,040	47
Technical		4,813	227	4,853	-	9,893	6
Industrial		18,738	399	27,204	1,737	48,078	28
Health***		286	50	3,630	119	4,085	3
Home-Related***		3,813	80	162	336	4,391	3
Total	Number	109,511	4,150	53,118	2,192	168,971	100
	Percent	65	3	31	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	13,739	13,728	0	$ 2,357,000	$ 3,779,000	61
Merchandising	6,153	8,756	42	457,000	1,566,000	243
Office	-	80,040	-	-	3,386,000	-
Technical	6,240	9,893	59	1,211,000	2,438,000	101
Industrial	40,740	48,078	18	5,135,000	14,070,000	174
Health	3,439	4,085	19	613,000	1,750,000	185
Homemaking	36,537	46,770	28	2,092,000	3,964,000	-
Home-Related	-	4,391	-	-		-
Others Non-Specified Programs	-	-	-	-	4,915,000	-
Total	106,848	215,741	102	$11,865,000	$35,868,000	202

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

(Pennsylvania)

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-6		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	7,306,000	61	30,247,000	41	79
State Funds	1,863,000	16	29,772,000	40	374
Federal Funds	2,696,000	23	13,804,000	19	103
Total	11,865,000	100	73,823,000	100	131

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	595,000	5	1,206,000	2	26
Teacher Education	458,000	4	1,008,000	1	14
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	37,239,000	50	-
Instructional Equipment	652,000	5	3,725,000	5	118
Current Expenses	10,160,000	86	30,645,000	42	51
Total--All Agencies	11,865,000	100	73,823,000	100	131

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Pennsylvania)

RHODE ISLAND

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Rhode Island states that "it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to promote schools..." (Article XII, Section 1)

The State Board of Education, consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor (Title 92.15.2), "is responsible for the formation and adoption of state educational policies" (Title 15.1.4 (a)) and must appoint a Commissioner of Education (Title 42.15.5), who is to "carry out the policies and program formulated by the Board." (Title 15.1.5)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 16.8.2) and other acts for vocational education (Title 16.8.3) and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

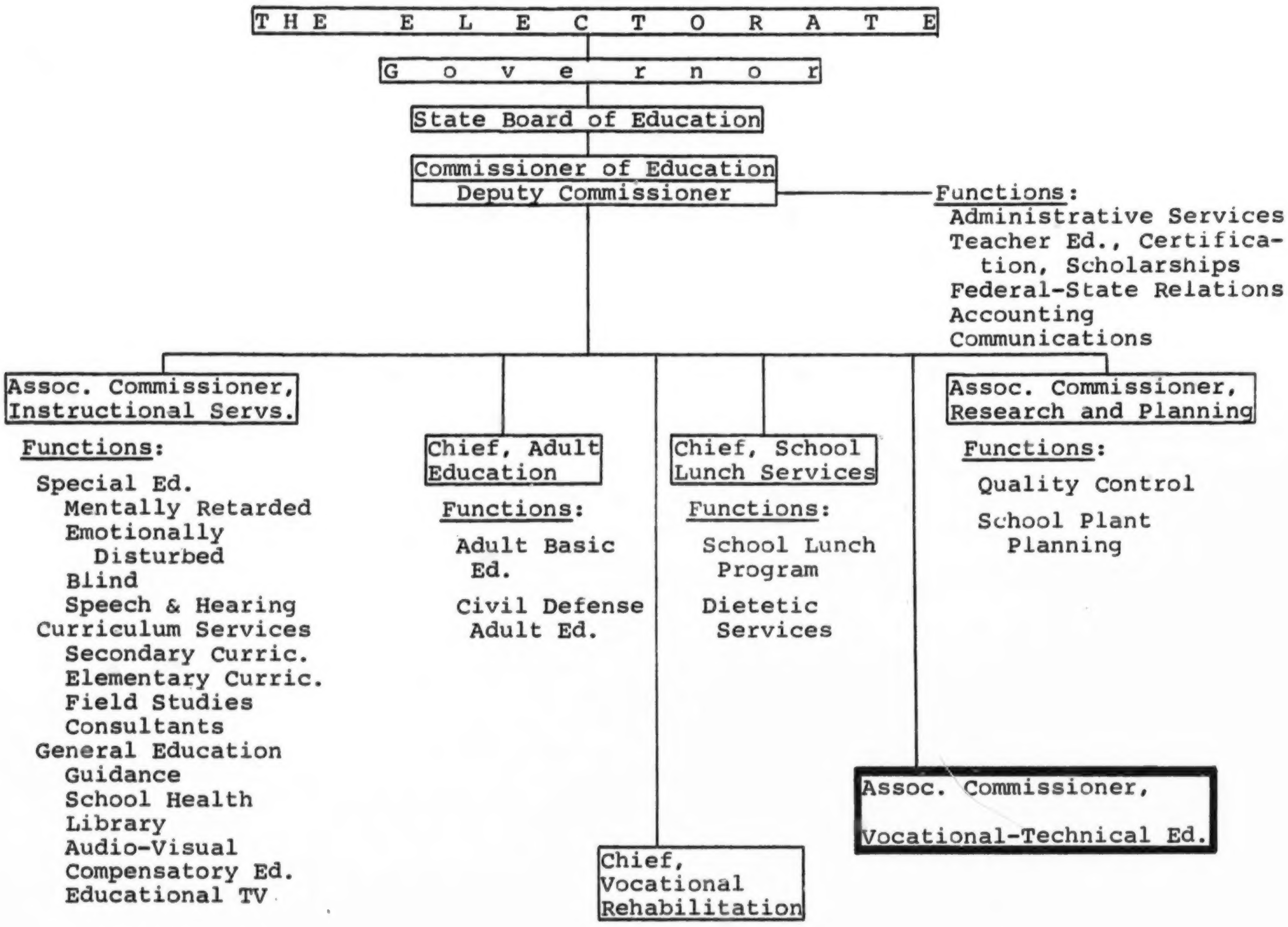
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Commissioner of Education is the executive officer of the State Board of Education. He is appointed by the State Board of Education.

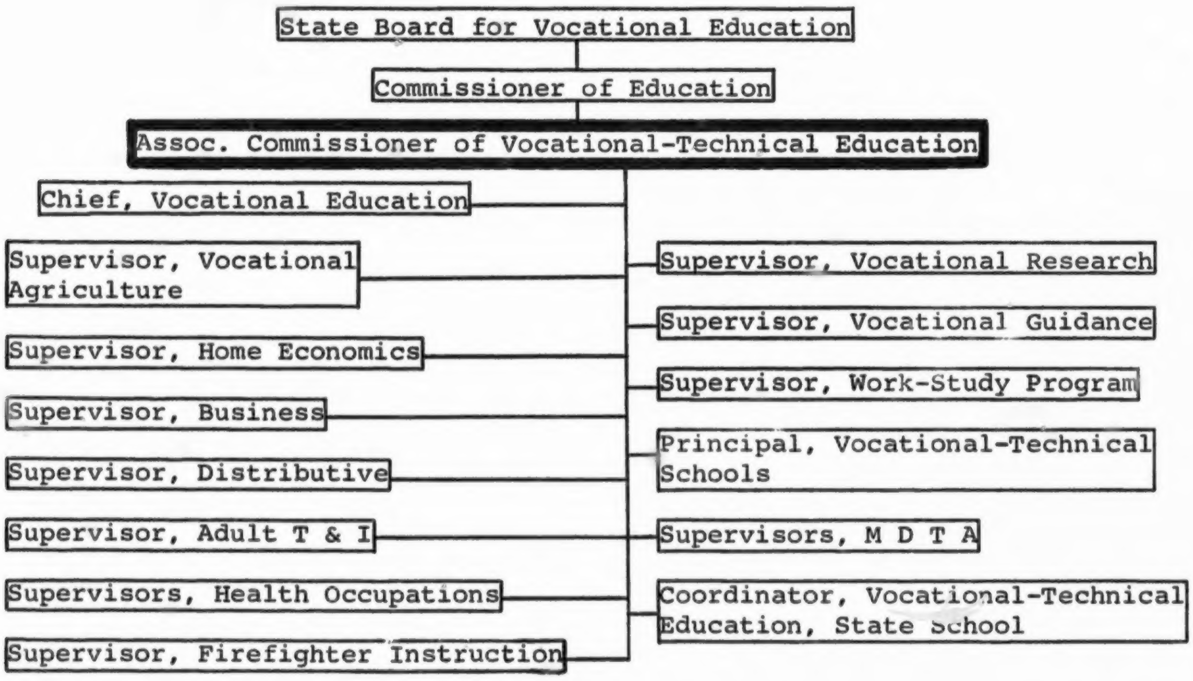
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education in Rhode Island carries the title of Associate Commissioner of Vocational Education. He is appointed by the Commissioner of Education, subject to the provisions of the State merit system act.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
Commissioner of Education
Deputy Commissioner
Functions:
Administrative Services
Teacher Ed., Certification, Scholarships
Federal-State Relations
Accounting
Communications
Assoc. Commissioner, Instructional Servs.
Functions:
Special Ed.
Mentally Retarded
Emotionally Disturbed
Blind
Speech & Hearing
Curriculum Services
Secondary Curric.
Elementary Curric.
Field Studies
Consultants
General Education
Guidance
School Health
Library
Audio-Visual
Compensatory Ed.
Educational TV
Chief, Adult Education
Functions:
Adult Basic Ed.
Civil Defense Adult Ed.
Chief, School Lunch Services
Functions:
School Lunch Program
Dietetic Services
Assoc. Commissioner, Research and Planning
Functions:
Quality Control
School Plant Planning
Assoc. Commissioner, Vocational-Technical Ed.
Chief, Vocational Rehabilitation

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
Commissioner of Education
Assoc. Commissioner of Vocational-Technical Education
Chief, Vocational Education
Supervisor, Vocational Agriculture
Supervisor, Home Economics
Supervisor, Business
Supervisor, Distributive
Supervisor, Adult T & I
Supervisors, Health Occupations
Supervisor, Firefighter Instruction
Supervisor, Vocational Research
Supervisor, Vocational Guidance
Supervisor, Work-Study Program
Principal, Vocational-Technical Schools
Supervisors, M D T A
Coordinator, Vocational-Technical Education, State School

(Rhode Island)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Associate Commissioner and Director, Vocational Education		1
Chief, Vocational Education		1
Supervisors		14
Agriculture Education	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Trade and Industrial Education	1	
Adult Trade and Industrial Education	1	
Practical Nurse Education	1	
Firefighter Instruction	1	
Vocational Research	1	
Vocational Guidance	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Health Occupations	1	
Business Education	1	
Work-Study	1	
Manpower Development and Training	2	
Coordinator, Vocational-Technical School		1
Principal, Vocational-Technical School		1
TOTAL		18

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	28	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	4	
TOTAL SECONDARY		32
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	1	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	1	
University or College	-	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		2
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		34
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	2	
Post-Secondary	-	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		2

---

* **This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	9	-	2	-	9	5
Merchandising	4	-	-	-	4	2
Office ***	1	1	1	-	2	1
Technical	4	7	14	-	19	11
Industrial	76	2	77	27	130	75
Health	1	8	1	-	10	6
Others						
Total Teachers					174	100
Total Teaching Positions	95	18	95	27	235	
Full-Time	50	14	-	8	72	
Part-Time	45	4	95	19	163	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

*** New Business Programs only.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	1	9	9
Merchandising	1	4	4
Office	1	2	2
Technical	-	19	-
Industrial	3	130	43
Health	1	10	10
Others Work-Study	1	-	-
MDT	2	-	-
Total	10	174	17

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Rhode Island)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		594	-	92	-	686	17
Merchandising**		60	-	-	-	60	1
Office		46	69	-	-	115	3
Technical		19	126	144	-	289	7
Industrial		1,293	74	1,382	-	2,749	67
Health***		19	149	-	-	168	4
Home-Related***		54	-	-	-	54	1
Total	Number	2,085	418	1,618	-	4,121	100
	Percent	51	10	39	-	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	496	686	38	$ 77,000	$ 107,000	39
Merchandising	52	60	15	8,000	16,000	100
Office	-	115	-	-	-	-
Technical	141	289	105	15,000	46,000	207
Industrial	3,100	2,749	-11	347,000	429,000	24
Health	127	168	32	32,000	51,000	59
Homemaking	7,496	4,886	-35	218,000	308,000	41
Home-Related	-	54	-	-	15,000	-
Others						
Total	11,412	9,007	-21	$ 697,000	$ 972,000	39

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

(Rhode Island)

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	464,000	67	867,000	27	22
State Funds	65,000	9	1,133,000	35	411
Federal Funds	168,000	24	1,201,000	38	154
Total	697,000	100	3,201,000	100	90

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	69,000	10	234,000	7	60
Teacher Education	9,000	1	30,000	1	58
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	1,813,000	56	-
Instructional Equipment	10,000	2	13,000	1	8
Current Expenses	609,000	87	1,111,000	35	21
Total--All Agencies	697,000	100	3,201,000	100	90

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Rhode Island)

SOUTH CAROLINA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The State Board of Education is composed of sixteen (16) members--one (1) member from each of the sixteen (16) judicial circuits in the State. The members serve terms of four (4) years on a staggered basis. Legislative delegations representing the counties of each judicial circuit have the responsibility of electing a member of the State Board of Education to represent their judicial circuit. (Code of Laws: South Carolina 1966 Cumulative Supplement--Section 21-41)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education. (Code of Laws of South Carolina: Article 6--Vocational Training--Section 21-691)

The current State Plan for Vocational Education was approved by the State Board for Vocational Education on August 1, 1966. It follows closely an outline of a suggested plan by the U.S. Office of Education.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

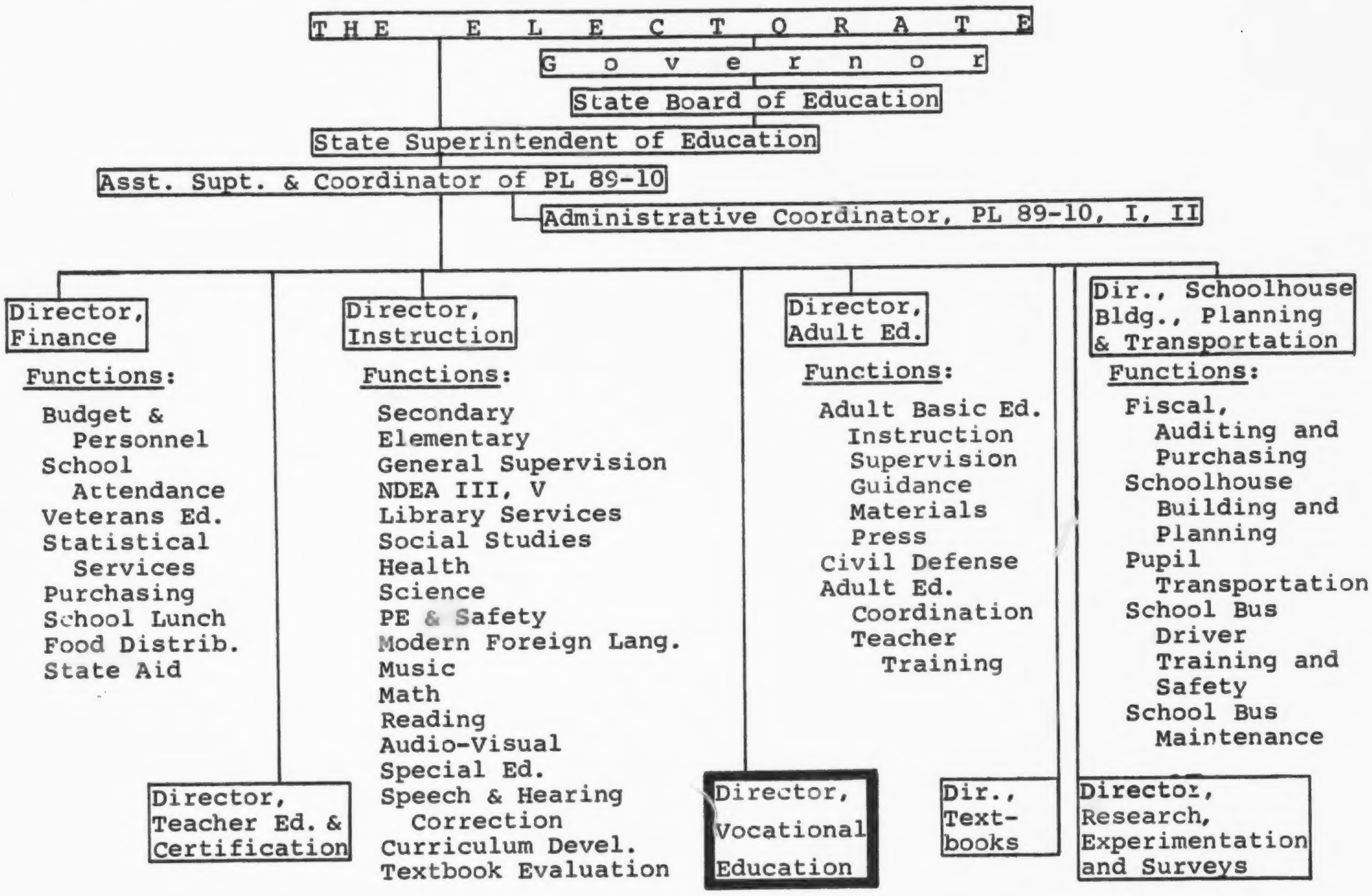
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Education is the administrative officer of the State Board of Education which is designated the State Board for Vocational Education. The State Superintendent is elected by the people of the State on a partisan basis (Constitution, Article IV, Section 24)and the supervision of public education is vested in his office. (Article XI, Section 1) He is elected for a four-year term and can succeed himself.

The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is selected by the State Board upon the recommendation of the administrative officer. He is responsible to the State Board, through the administrative officer, for all phases of the program of vocational education in the State, and he is the official representative of the State Superintendent of Education in all matters pertaining to vocational education.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION



THE ELECTORATE

Governor

State Board of Education

State Superintendent of Education

Asst. Supt. & Coordinator of PL 89-10

Administrative Coordinator, PL 89-10, I, II

Director, Finance

Functions:

Budget & Personnel
School Attendance
Veterans Ed.
Statistical Services
Purchasing
School Lunch
Food Distrib.
State Aid

Director, Teacher Ed. & Certification

Director, Instruction

Functions:

Secondary
Elementary
General Supervision
NDEA III, V
Library Services
Social Studies
Health
Science
PE & Safety
Modern Foreign Lang.
Music
Math
Reading
Audio-Visual
Special Ed.
Speech & Hearing Correction
Curriculum Devel.
Textbook Evaluation

Director, Vocational Education

Director, Adult Ed.

Functions:

Adult Basic Ed.
  Instruction
  Supervision
  Guidance
  Materials
  Press
Civil Defense
Adult Ed.
  Coordination
  Teacher Training

Dir., Textbooks

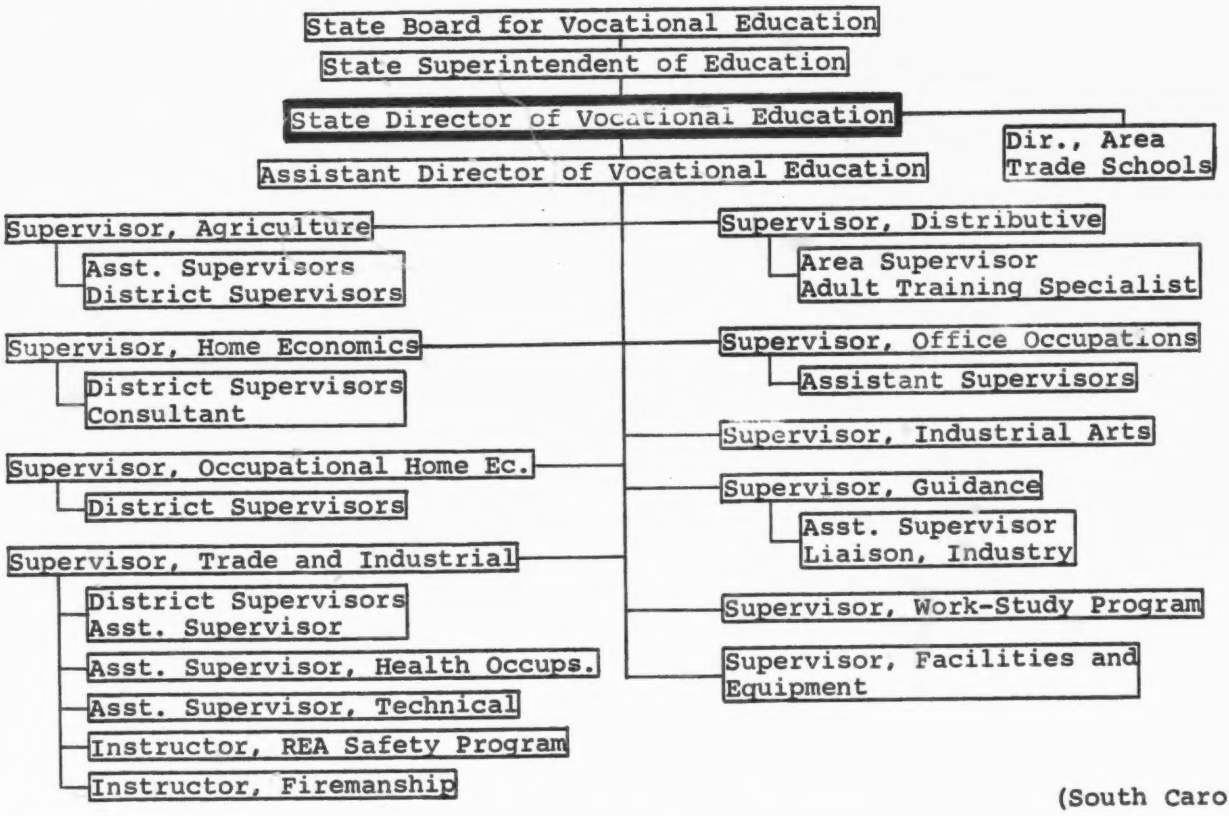
Dir., Schoolhouse Bldg., Planning & Transportation

Functions:

Fiscal, Auditing and Purchasing
Schoolhouse Building and Planning
Pupil Transportation
School Bus Driver Training and Safety
School Bus Maintenance

Director, Research, Experimentation and Surveys

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION



State Board for Vocational Education

State Superintendent of Education

State Director of Vocational Education

Dir., Area Trade Schools

Assistant Director of Vocational Education

Supervisor, Agriculture
  Asst. Supervisors
  District Supervisors

Supervisor, Home Economics
  District Supervisors
  Consultant

Supervisor, Occupational Home Ec.
  District Supervisors

Supervisor, Trade and Industrial
  District Supervisors
  Asst. Supervisor
  Asst. Supervisor, Health Occups.
  Asst. Supervisor, Technical
  Instructor, REA Safety Program
  Instructor, Firemanship

Supervisor, Distributive
  Area Supervisor
  Adult Training Specialist

Supervisor, Office Occupations
  Assistant Supervisors

Supervisor, Industrial Arts

Supervisor, Guidance
  Asst. Supervisor
  Liaison, Industry

Supervisor, Work-Study Program

Supervisor, Facilities and Equipment

(South Carolina)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Director, Vocational Education		1
Assistant Director, Vocational Education		1
Supervisors		10
Agriculture Education	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Trade & Industrial Education	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Office Occupations	1	
Industrial Arts Education	1	
Guidance	1	
Work-Study	1	
Facilities and Equipment	1	
Occupational Home Economics	1	
Director, Area Trade Schools		1
Assistant Supervisors		8
Agriculture Education	2	
Trade & Industrial Education	3	
Office Occupations	2	
Guidance	1	
Area Supervisor, Distributive Education		1
District Supervisors		14
Agriculture Education	4	
Home Economics Education	5	
Occupational Home Economics	1	
Trade & Industrial Education	4	
Assistant District Supervisor, Agriculture		1
Consultant, Home Economics		1
Adult Training Specialist, Distributive Education		1
Instructors		2
REA Safety Program	1	
Firemanship	1	
TOTAL		41

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	343	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	4	
TOTAL SECONDARY		347
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	-	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	10	
University or College	-	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		10
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		357
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	6	
Post-Secondary	-	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		6

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	304	66	125	-	495	33
Merchandising	60	1	30	1	75	5
Office	245	-	43	9	272	18
Technical	13	226	4	-	243	16
Industrial	289	-	140	-	385	25
Health	-	28	27	1	52	3
Others						
Total Teachers					1,522	100
Total Teaching Positions	911	321	369	11	1,612	
Full-Time	658	190	1	8	857	
Part-Time	253	131	368	3	755	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	8	495	62
Merchandising	3	75	25
Office	3	272	91
Technical	-	243	-
Industrial	10	385	39
Health	-	52	-
Others: Work-Study	1	-	-
Others: Gainful H.E.	2	**	-
Total	27	1522	56

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** Gainful Home Economics teachers cannot be isolated from Homemaking teachers in this data.

(South Carolina)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966-67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		16,315	252	20,699	-	37,266	53
Merchandising**		2,023	18	3,199	48	5,288	7
Office		8,161	-	1,495	150	9,806	14
Technical		251	4,082	106	-	4,439	6
Industrial		7,676	-	3,541	-	11,217	16
Health***		16	589	467	16	1,088	2
Home-Related***		606	-	673	-	1,279	2
Total	Number	35,048	4,941	30,180	214	70,383	100
	Percent	49	7	43	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	41,818	37,266	11	$ 2,091,000	$ 2,728,000	-30
Merchandising	2,939	5,288	80	158,000	318,000	101
Office	-	9,806	-	-	974,000	-
Technical	423	4,439	949	1,522,000	4,029,000	165
Industrial	12,212	11,217	- 8	1,041,000	2,275,000	120
Health	587	1,088	46	89,000	248,000	179
Homemaking	50,937	57,949	14	1,895,000	2,510,000	33
Home-Related	-	1,279	-	-	169,000	-
Others						
Total	108,916	128,332	18	$ 6,796,000	$13,251,000	95

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

(South Carolina)

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	2,033,000	30	5,266,000	31	40
State Funds	3,539,000	52	7,151,000	41	26
Federal Funds	1,224,000	18	4,784,000	28	73
Total	6,796,000	100	17,201,000	100	38

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	333,000	5	647,000	4	24
Teacher Education	104,000	1	185,000	1	19
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	3,659,000	21	-
Instructional Equipment	1,263,000	19	1,872,000	11	12
Current Expenses	5,096,000	75	10,838,000	63	28
Total--All Agencies	6,796,000	100	17,201,000	100	38

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(South Carolina)

SOUTH DAKOTA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of South Dakota states that "it shall be the duty of the Legislature to establish and maintain a general and uniform system of public schools..." (Article VIII, Section 1)

The State Board of Education consists of seven members appointed by the Governor subject to approval by the Senate. (Title 15.0801) No professional school person may be appointed to the State Board. (Title 15.0801) The State Board "shall be responsible for the adoption of all policies...of the Department of Public Instruction and for adoption of all policies for carrying out such education functions as relate to elementary and secondary schools..." (Title 15.0803)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education...", and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education.

The South Dakota State Plan for Vocational Education was approved in January 1965 and subsequently amended in June 1965 and in September 1966.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

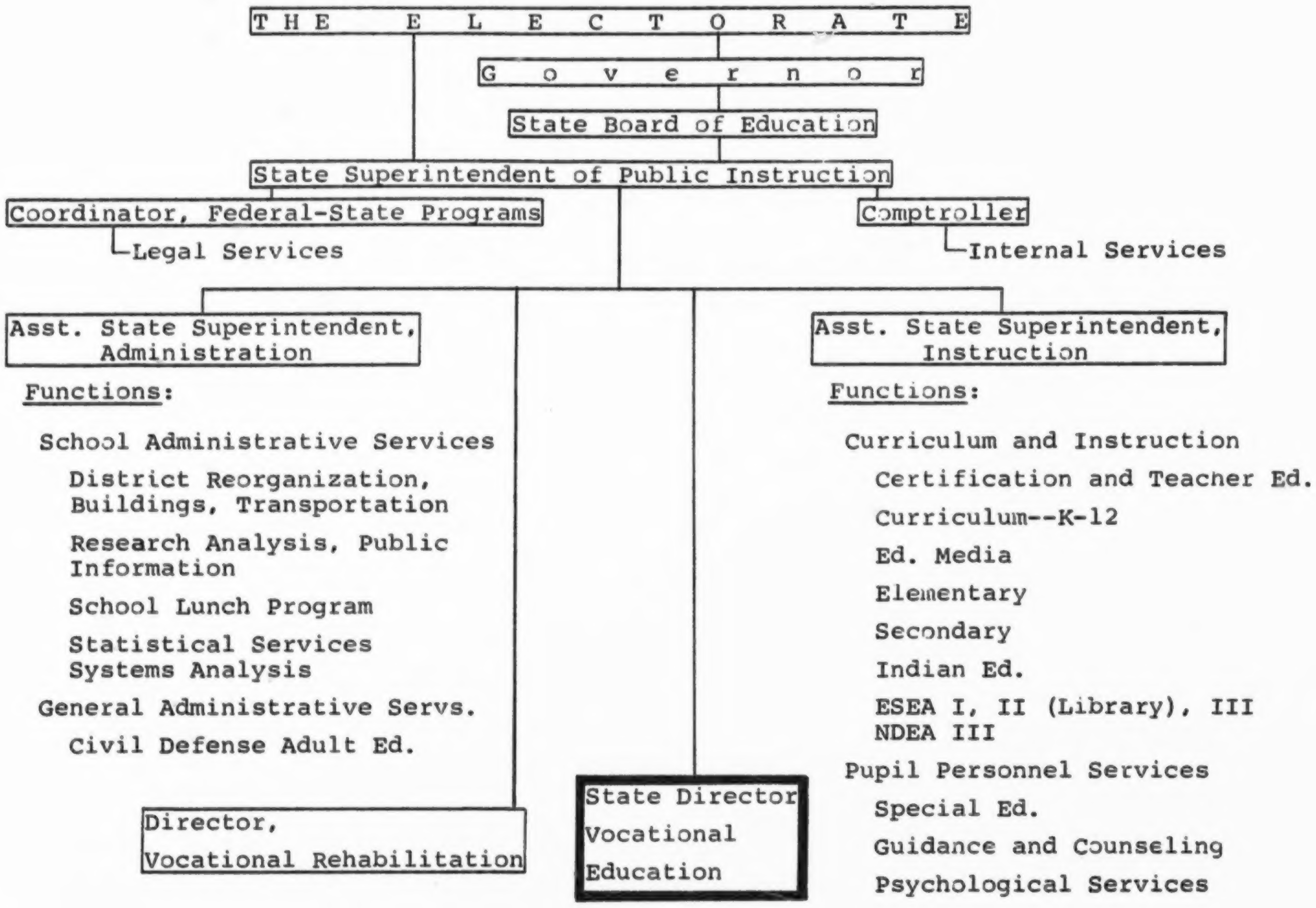
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the executive officer and ex officio secretary of the State Board. He is elected every two years by vote of the people of the State on a nonpartisan basis. He can succeed himself.

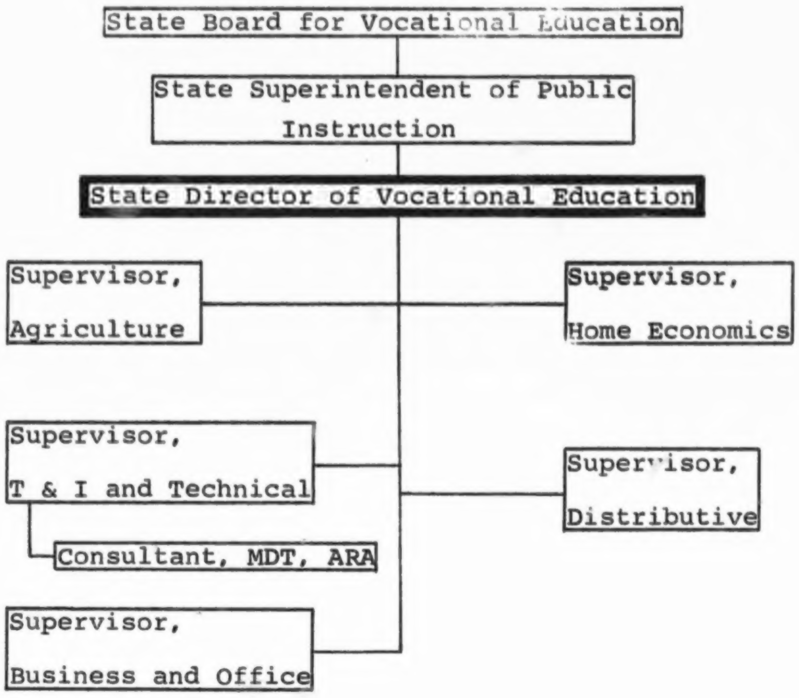
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the State Board for Vocational Education.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Coordinator, Federal-State Programs
Legal Services
Comptroller
Internal Services
Asst. State Superintendent, Administration
Functions:
School Administrative Services
District Reorganization, Buildings, Transportation
Research Analysis, Public Information
School Lunch Program
Statistical Services Systems Analysis
General Administrative Servs.
Civil Defense Adult Ed.
Director, Vocational Rehabilitation
State Director Vocational Education
Asst. State Superintendent, Instruction
Functions:
Curriculum and Instruction
Certification and Teacher Ed.
Curriculum--K-12
Ed. Media
Elementary
Secondary
Indian Ed.
ESEA I, II (Library), III NDEA III
Pupil Personnel Services
Special Ed.
Guidance and Counseling
Psychological Services

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Director of Vocational Education
Supervisor, Agriculture
Supervisor, Home Economics
Supervisor, T & I and Technical
Consultant, MDT, ARA
Supervisor, Distributive
Supervisor, Business and Office

(South Dakota)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Director		1
Supervisors		5
Agriculture Education	1	
Trade and Industrial and Technical	1	
Business and Office	1	
Home Economics	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Consultant		1
Trade and Industrial and Technical	1	
TOTAL		7

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	118	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
TOTAL SECONDARY		118
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	1	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	1	
University or College	1	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		3
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		3
TOTAL SCHOOLS		124
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	4	
Post-Secondary	-	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		4

* This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	66	-	47	-	66	24
Merchandising	22	-	13	-	26	9
Office	13	-	50	-	63	23
Technical	8	6	-	-	14	5
Industrial	59	17	46	1	86	31
Health	-	22	-	-	22	8
Others						
Total Teachers					277	100
Total Teaching Positions	168	45	156	1	370	
Full-Time	56	37	-	1	94	
Part-Time	112	8	156	-	276	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	1	66	66
Merchandising	1	26	26
Office	1	63	63
Technical	2	14 } 100	50
Industrial		86	
Health	-	22	-
Others			
Total	5	277	55

* This table includes only personnel whose functions conform with the definition of vocational education used for this study. In some states having very small program staffs, administrators may have the responsibility for certain program fields in addition to administrative duties.

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966-67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		2,977	-	2,454	-	5,431	52
Merchandising**		321	-	432	-	753	7
Office		227	-	1,152	-	1,379	13
Technical		155	77	-	-	232	2
Industrial		342	205	1,735	-	2,282	23
Health***		-	141	-	-	141	1
Home-Related***		-	-	166	-	166	2
Total	Number	4,022	423	5,939	-	10,384	100
	Percent	39	4	57	-	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	5,093	5,431	7	$ 415,000	$ 468,000	13
Merchandising	736	753	2	34,000	83,000	144
Office	-	1,379	-	-	173,000	-
Technical	196	232	18	6,000	314,000	5,133
Industrial	2,128	2,282	7	148,000	603,000	307
Health	114	141	24	68,000	137,000	101
Homemaking	6,378	7,026	10	435,000	544,000	25
Home-Related	-	166	-	-	43,000	-
Others						
Total	14,645	17,410	19	$ 1,106,000	$ 2,365,000	114

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	721,000	65	1,558,000	48	29
State Funds	43,000	4	353,000	11	185
Federal Funds	342,000	31	1,322,000	41	72
Total	1,106,000	100	3,233,000	100	48

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	33,000	3	87,000	3	41
Teacher Education	25,000	2	71,000	2	46
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	830,000	25	-
Instructional Equipment	1,000	1	605,000	19	15,100
Current Expenses	1,047,000	94	1,640,000	51	14
Total--All Agencies	1,106,000	100	3,233,000	100	48

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(South Dakota)

TENNESSEE

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

In the State of Tennessee "there is established a system of public education." (Title 49.101)

The State Board of Education is composed of the Governor, the Commissioner of Education and twelve lay citizens appointed by the Governor. (Title 49.106)

"The State Board of Education is hereby designated the State Board for Vocational Education and, as such, is authorized and empowered to accept upon the behalf of the State any and all acts of Congress pertaining to vocational education ..." (Title 49.2701) A division of vocational education is designated. (Title 49.111)

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

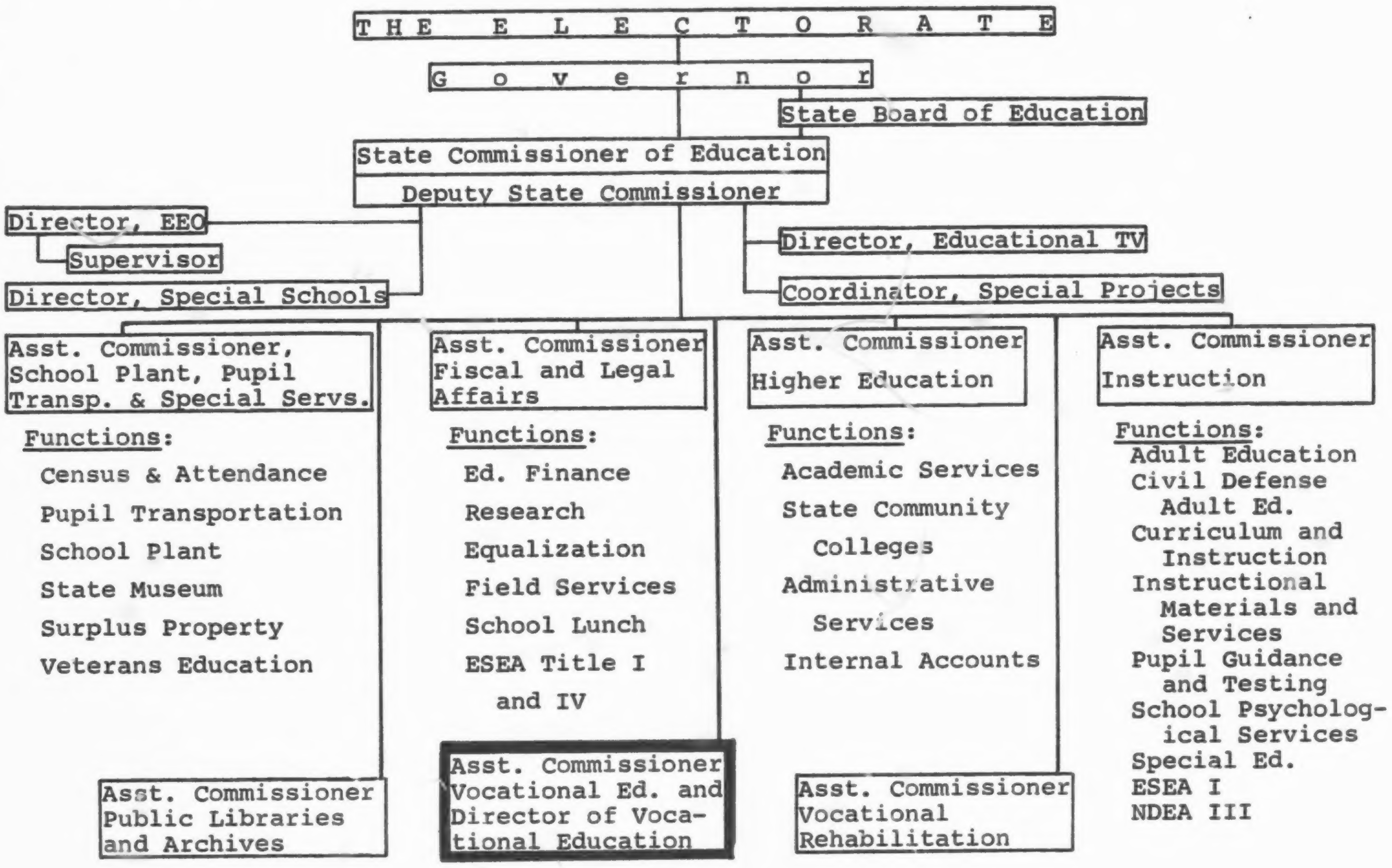
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Commissioner of Education is the executive officer of the State Board of Education. He is appointed by the Governor and serves as chairman of the State Board.

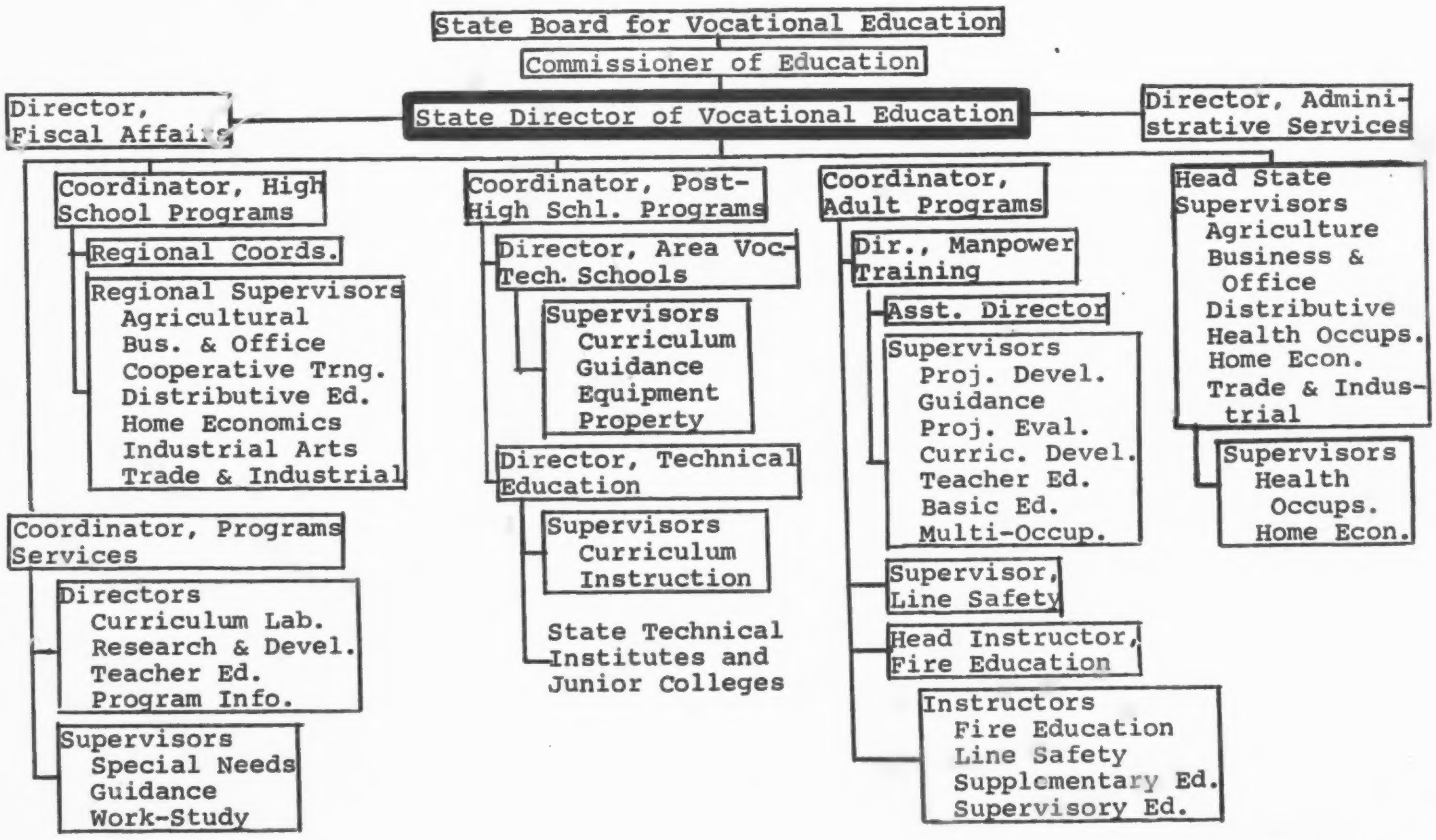
The State Director of Vocational Education

The Assistant Commissioner for Vocational Education is appointed by the State Board of Education. By law, he must also be the supervisor of agriculture. (Title 49.111) He is responsible for providing leadership in developing a total program of vocational and technical education for the State to assure adequate programs of training for all types of jobs, for all ages of all the people in all sections of the State.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
State Commissioner of Education
Deputy State Commissioner
Director, EEO
Supervisor
Director, Special Schools
Director, Educational TV
Coordinator, Special Projects
Asst. Commissioner, School Plant, Pupil Transp. & Special Servs.
Functions:
Census & Attendance
Pupil Transportation
School Plant
State Museum
Surplus Property
Veterans Education
Asst. Commissioner Fiscal and Legal Affairs
Functions:
Ed. Finance
Research
Equalization
Field Services
School Lunch
ESEA Title I and IV
Asst. Commissioner Higher Education
Functions:
Academic Services
State Community Colleges
Administrative Services
Internal Accounts
Asst. Commissioner Instruction
Functions:
Adult Education
Civil Defense Adult Ed.
Curriculum and Instruction
Instructional Materials and Services
Pupil Guidance and Testing
School Psychological Services
Special Ed.
ESEA I
NDEA III
Asst. Commissioner Public Libraries and Archives
Asst. Commissioner Vocational Ed. and Director of Vocational Education
Asst. Commissioner Vocational Rehabilitation

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
Commissioner of Education
State Director of Vocational Education
Director, Fiscal Affairs
Director, Administrative Services
Coordinator, High School Programs
Regional Coords.
Regional Supervisors
Agricultural
Bus. & Office
Cooperative Trng.
Distributive Ed.
Home Economics
Industrial Arts
Trade & Industrial
Coordinator, Programs Services
Directors
Curriculum Lab.
Research & Devel.
Teacher Ed.
Program Info.
Supervisors
Special Needs
Guidance
Work-Study
Coordinator, Post-High Schl. Programs
Director, Area Voc-Tech. Schools
Supervisors
Curriculum
Guidance
Equipment
Property
Director, Technical Education
Supervisors
Curriculum
Instruction
State Technical Institutes and Junior Colleges
Coordinator, Adult Programs
Dir., Manpower Training
Asst. Director
Supervisors
Proj. Devel.
Guidance
Proj. Eval.
Curric. Devel.
Teacher Ed.
Basic Ed.
Multi-Occup.
Supervisor, Line Safety
Head Instructor, Fire Education
Instructors
Fire Education
Line Safety
Supplementary Ed.
Supervisory Ed.
Head State Supervisors
Agriculture
Business & Office
Distributive
Health Occups.
Home Econ.
Trade & Industrial
Supervisors
Health Occups.
Home Econ.

(Tennessee)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

State Director of Vocational Ed.		1
Director of Administration		1
Coordinators		4
High School Programs	1	
Post-High School Programs	1	
Vocational Adult Programs	1	
Vocational Program Services	1	
Regional Coordinators		3
Administrative Services	3	
Supervisors		28
Program Services	4	
Agriculture Education	2	
Business and Office Ed.	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Health Occupations	2	
Trade and Industrial Ed.	2	
Area Voc-Tech Schools	3	
MDT	11	
Home Economics	2	
Regional Supervisors		25
Agriculture Education	6	
Business and Office Ed.	2	
Distributive Education	3	
Health Occupations Ed.	1	
Home Economics Education	7	
Trade and Industrial Ed.	6	
Directors		5
Area Voc-Tech Schools	1	
Technical Education	1	
MDT	1	
Curriculum Laboratory	1	
Research & Development	1	
Assistant Directors		1
MDT	1	
Supervisors		8
Project Development	1	
Guidance Counselor	1	
Project Auditing	1	
Project Evaluation	1	
Teacher Education	1	
Basic Education	1	
Multi-Occupations	1	
Equipment	1	
Superintendents		1
Area Voc-Tech Schools	1	
Assistant Superintendent		1
Area Voc-Tech Schools	1	
TOTAL		78

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	423	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	3	
TOTAL SECONDARY		426
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	-	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	19	
University or College	-	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		19
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		445
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	-	
Post-Secondary	18	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		18

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	281	-	94	-	308	20
Merchandising	76	-	38	-	107	7
Office	79	20	60	-	132	8
Technical	13	43	56	-	102	7
Industrial	294	102	434	7	781	50
Health	3	92	15	-	110	7
Others Special Needs	14	-	-	14	14	01
Total Teachers					1,554	100
Total Teaching Positions	760	257	697	21	1735	
Full-Time	620	254	20	20	914	
Part-Time	140	3	677	1	821	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	8	308	39
Merchandising	4	107	27
Office	3	132	44
Technical	1	102	102
Industrial	8	781	98
Health	3	110	37
Others MDT	14	-	-
Spec. Needs	-	14	-
Total	41	1554	38

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Tennessee)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS
1966-67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		21,786	-	1,777	1	23,564	33
Merchandising**		2,564	-	4,239	-	6,803	9
Office		1,754	738	3,616	-	6,108	8
Technical		302	808	429	-	1,539	2
Industrial		10,089	4,020	14,832	568	29,509	42
Health***		188	2,416	282	-	2,886	4
Home-Related***		537	188	568	37	1,330	2
Total	Number	37,220	8,170	25,743	606	71,739	100
	Percent	52	11	36	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	24,319	23,564	- 3	$ 1,865,000	$ 2,224,000	19
Merchandising	3,777	6,803	80	233,000	616,000	169
Office	-	6,108	-	-	1,000,000	-
Technical	1,694	1,539	- 9	510,000	1,888,000	270
Industrial	15,388	29,509	92	1,574,000	5,212,000	231
Health	1,505	2,886	92	254,000	555,000	119
Homemaking	61,569	52,949	-14	2,410,000	3,103,000	29
Home-Related	-	1,330	-	-	123,000	-
Others						
Total	108,252	124,688	15	$ 6,846,000	$14,721,000	115

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63 Amount	1962-63 Percent	1966-67 Amount	1966-67 Percent	Average Annual % Increase
Local School District or Institution	4,054,000	59	5,646,000	31	10
State Funds	1,395,000	20	5,872,000	32	80
Federal Funds	1,397,000	21	6,627,000	37	94
Total	6,846,000	100	18,145,000	100	41

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63 Amount	1962-63 Percent	1966-67 Amount	1966-67 Percent	Average Annual % Increase
State Division of Vocational Education	305,000	4	1,249,000	7	77
Teacher Education	110,000	2	204,000	1	21
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	1,750,000	10	-
Instructional Equipment	233,000	3	2,959,000	16	292
Current Expenses	6,198,000	91	11,983,000	66	23
Total--All Agencies	6,846,000	100	18,145,000	100	41

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Tennessee)

TEXAS

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Texas states that "it shall be the duty of the Legislature of the State to establish and make suitable provision for the support and maintenance of an efficient system of public free schools." (Article VII, Section 1)

There is created a Central Education Agency which is composed of the State Board of Education, the State Board for Vocational Education, the State Commissioner of Education and the State Department of Education (Title 2654-1.1) which shall have "general supervision of the schools." (Title 2654-1.2)

The State Board of Education is composed of 21 members, one elected from each Congressional District. (Title 2654-2.1) This Board appoints a State Superintendent of Public Instruction. (Titles 2654-2.8 and 2654-5.1)

The State Board is designated as the State Board for Vocational Education (Title 2654-3.1) with the State Superintendent (now designated Commissioner of Education) as its executive officer. (Title 2654-3.2)

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

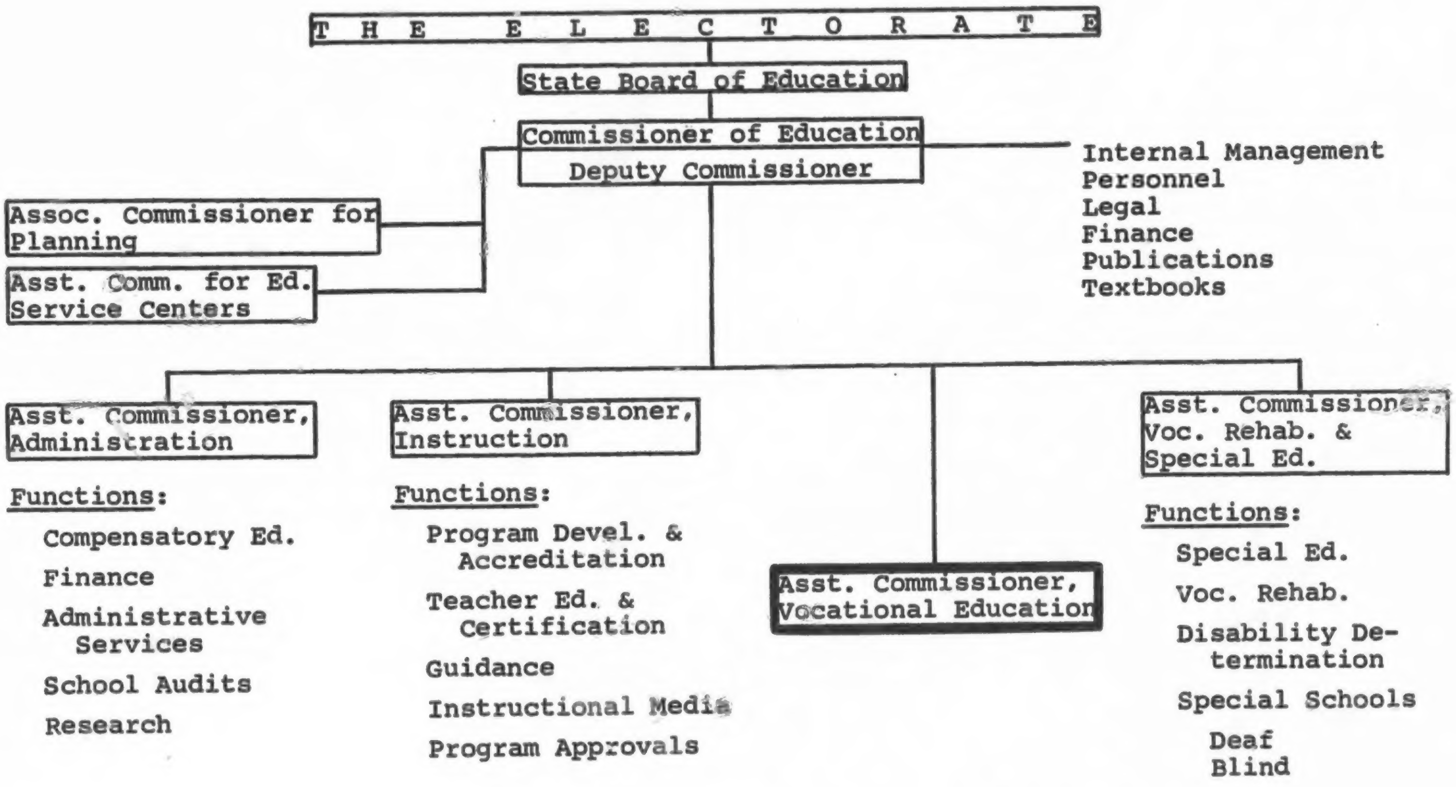
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Commissioner of Education is the executive officer of the State Board of Education. He is appointed by the State Board.

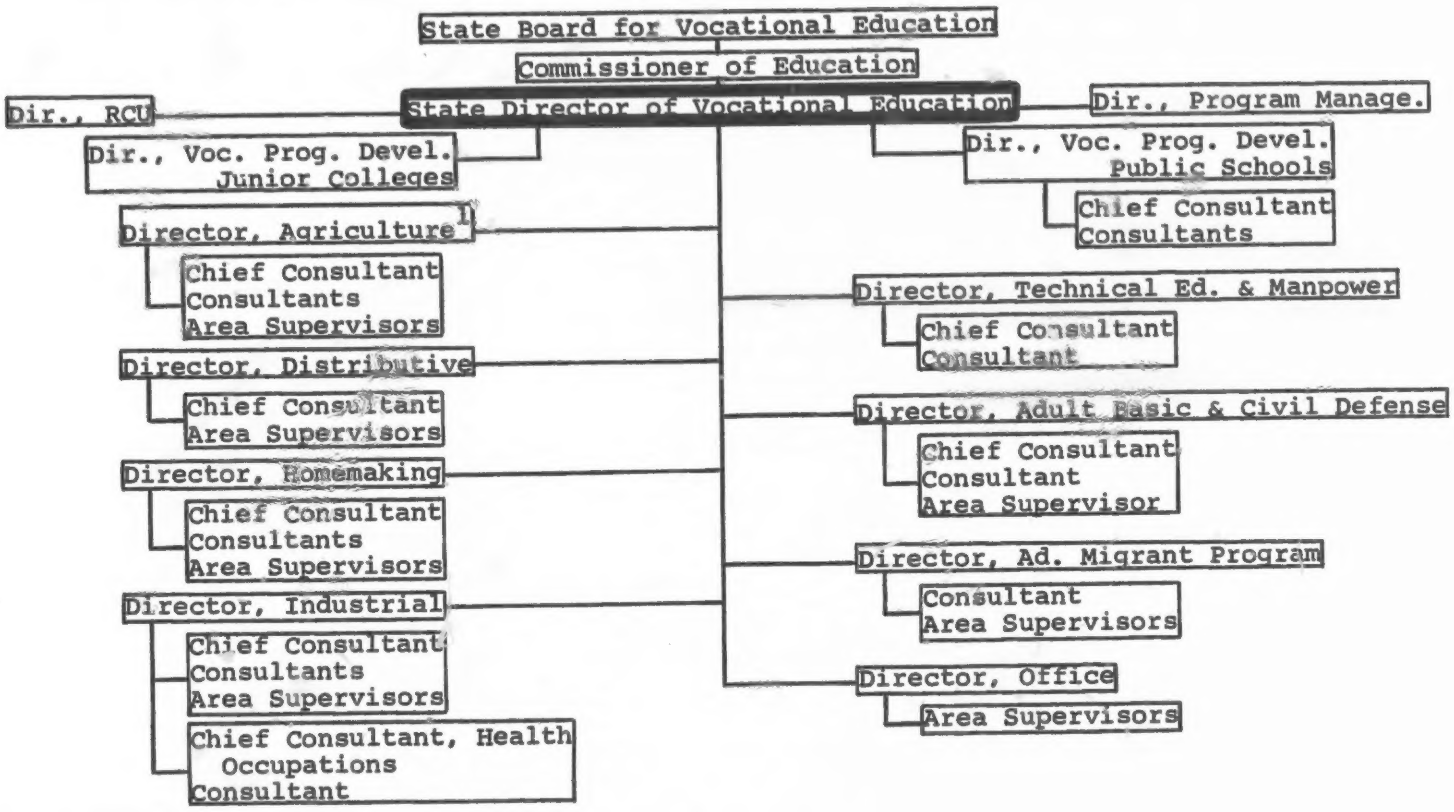
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education in Texas carries the title of Assistant Commissioner for Vocational Education. He is appointed by the State Commissioner with the approval of the State Board.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
State Board of Education
Commissioner of Education
Deputy Commissioner
Internal Management
Personnel
Legal
Finance
Publications
Textbooks
Assoc. Commissioner for Planning
Asst. Comm. for Ed. Service Centers
Asst. Commissioner, Administration
Functions:
Compensatory Ed.
Finance
Administrative Services
School Audits
Research
Asst. Commissioner, Instruction
Functions:
Program Devel. & Accreditation
Teacher Ed. & Certification
Guidance
Instructional Media
Program Approvals
Asst. Commissioner, Vocational Education
Asst. Commissioner, Voc. Rehab. & Special Ed.
Functions:
Special Ed.
Voc. Rehab.
Disability Determination
Special Schools
Deaf
Blind

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
Commissioner of Education
State Director of Vocational Education
Dir., RCU
Dir., Program Manage.
Dir., Voc. Prog. Devel. Junior Colleges
Dir., Voc. Prog. Devel. Public Schools
Chief Consultant
Consultants
Director, Agriculture[1]
Chief Consultant
Consultants
Area Supervisors
Director, Distributive
Chief Consultant
Area Supervisors
Director, Homemaking
Chief Consultant
Consultants
Area Supervisors
Director, Industrial
Chief Consultant
Consultants
Area Supervisors
Chief Consultant, Health Occupations
Consultant
Director, Technical Ed. & Manpower
Chief Consultant
Consultant
Director, Adult Basic & Civil Defense
Chief Consultant
Consultant
Area Supervisor
Director, Ad. Migrant Program
Consultant
Area Supervisors
Director, Office
Area Supervisors

---

[1] The title "Director" is equivalent to "Supervisor" in many states.

(Texas)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Assistant Commissioner for Voc. Ed.		1
Directors		3
Vocational Program Management	1	
Vocational Program Development, Public Schools	1	
Vocational Program Development, Junior Colleges	1	
Educational Program Directors		9
Work Study Program	1	
Adult Migrant Program	1	
Adult Basic and Civil Defense Education	1	
Agricultural Education	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Homemaking Education	1	
Industrial Education	1	
Technical Education and Manpower Development	1	
Vocational Office Education	1	
Chief Consultants		8
Vocational Program Development, Public Schools	1	
Adult Basic and Civil Defense Education	1	
Agricultural Education	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Homemaking Education	1	
Industrial Education	1	
Health Occupations	1	
Technical Education and Manpower Development	1	
Consultants		24
Vocational Program Development, Public Schools	6	
Adult Migrant Program	1	
Adult Basic and Civil Defense Education	6	
Agricultural Education	2	
Homemaking Education	2	
Industrial Education	2	
Health Occupations	1	
Technical Education and Manpower Development	4	
Area Supervisors		47
Adult Migrant Program	2	
Adult Basic and Civil Defense Education	1	
Agricultural Education	13	
Distributive Education	5	
Homemaking Education	13	
Industrial Education	8	
Vocational Office Education	5	
TOTAL		92

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	965**	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
TOTAL SECONDARY		965
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	27	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	1	
University or College	2	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		30
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		995
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	64	
Post-Secondary	30	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		94

*** Including all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some may not be vocational.**

**** Including 936 school districts with one or more secondary schools each.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966-67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	1,153	1	13	-	1,167	26
Merchandising	279	9	232	-	520	12
Office	124	123	55	-	302	7
Technical	62	387	51	-	500	11
Industrial	683	64	666	-	1,413	32
Health	7	145	246	2	400	9
Others: Special Needs	-	-	-	133	133	3
Total Teachers					4,435	100
Total Teaching Positions	2,308	729	1,263	135	4,435	
Full-Time	2,223	527	245	133	3,128	
Part-Time	85	202	1,018	2	1,307	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966-67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	17	1167	69
Merchandising	7	520	74
Office	6	302	50
Technical & MDT	6	500	83
Industrial	12	1413	118
Health	2	400	200
Others: Work-Study	1	-	-
Others: Spec. Needs	-	133	-
Total	51	4435	87

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Texas)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS
1966-67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		49,107	32	65,012	37	114,188	45
Merchandising**		9,387	316	28,227	112	38,042	15
Office		3,264	10,887	1,418	-	15,569	6
Technical		977	10,692	6,470	31	18,170	7
Industrial		18,564	1,839	32,981	3,051	56,435	23
Health***		1,347	2,207	3,123	95	6,772	3
Home-Related***		393	140	195	1,356	2,084	1
Total	Number	83,039	26,113	137,426	4,682	251,260	100
	Percent	33	10	55	2	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	148,230	114,188	-23	$ 9,312,000	10,757,000	16
Merchandising	35,139	38,042	8	1,303,000	2,425,000	86
Office	-	15,569	-	-	2,006,000	-
Technical	8,349	18,170	118	508,000	4,813,000	847
Industrial	43,484	56,435	30	2,857,000	7,319,000	156
Health	3,744	6,772	81	469,000	1,102,000	135
Homemaking	177,615	172,648	- 3	10,729,000	14,227,000	33
Home-Related	-	2,084	-	-	24,000	-
Others						
Total	416,561	423,908	2	$25,178,000	42,673,000	69

6

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	1,248,000	5	13,024,000	23	236
State Funds	21,680,000	86	28,634,000	50	8
Federal Funds	2,250,000	9	15,858,000	27	155
Total	25,178,000	100	57,516,000	100	32

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	652,000	3	2,698,000	4	79
Teacher Education	727,000	2	246,000	1	-17
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	10,906,000	19	-
Instructional Equipment	97,000	1	4,647,000	8	118
Current Expenses	23,702,000	94	39,019,000	68	16
Total--All Agencies	25,178,000	100	57,516,000	100	32

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Texas)

UTAH

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Utah states that the "Legislature shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of a uniform system of public schools..." (Article X, Section 1) "The general control and supervision of the Public School System shall be vested in a State Board of Education..." (Article X, Section 8)

The State Board of Education consists of nine persons elected by the people (Title 53-2-1) and "shall appoint and fix the salary of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction." (Title 53-2-8)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." (Title 53-16-1) and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education. (Title 53-16-2)

The Utah State Plan for Vocational Education was adopted on October 16, 1964, and subsequently amended in August 1965.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

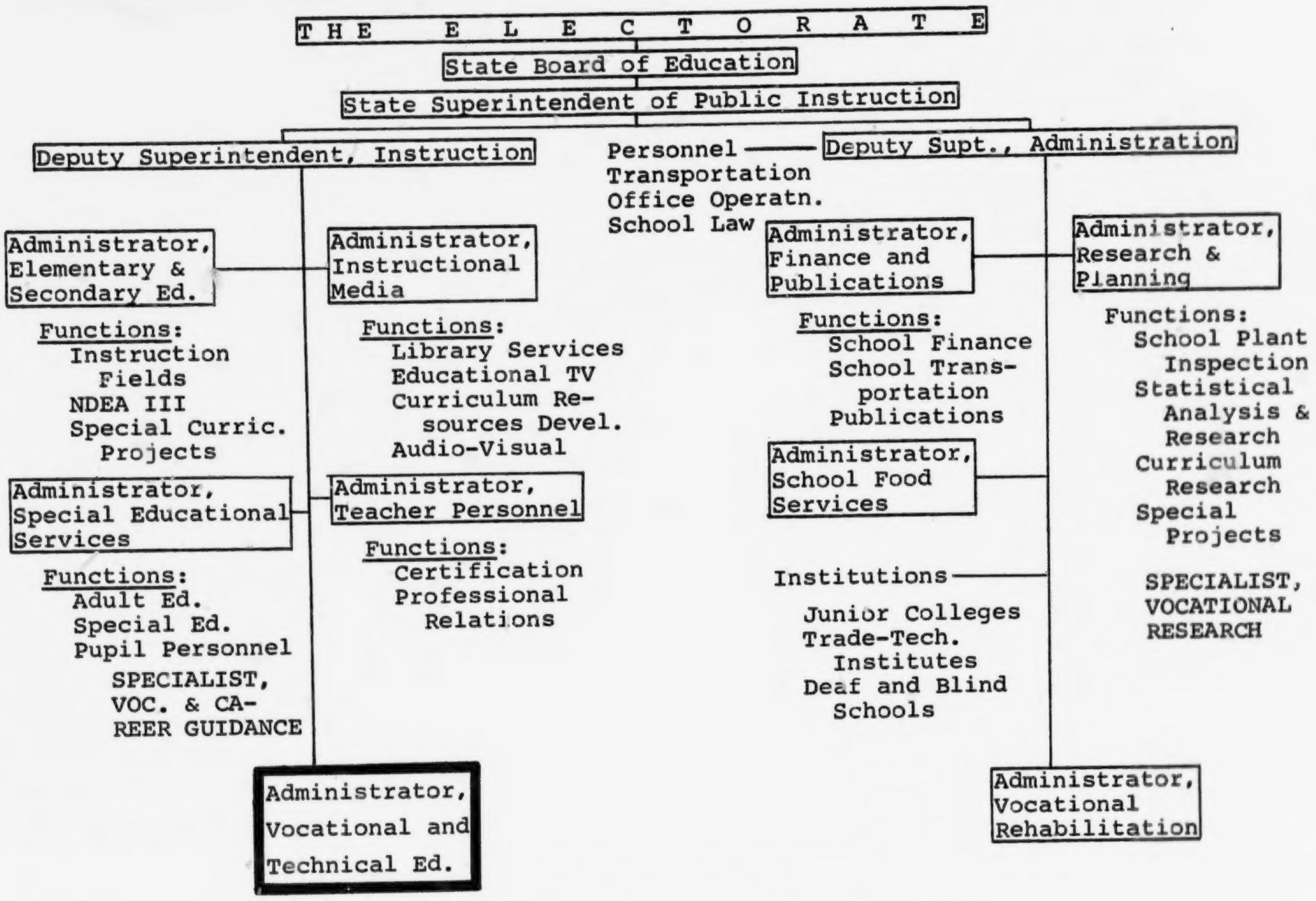
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the executive officer of the State Board of Education. He is appointed to office by the State Board.

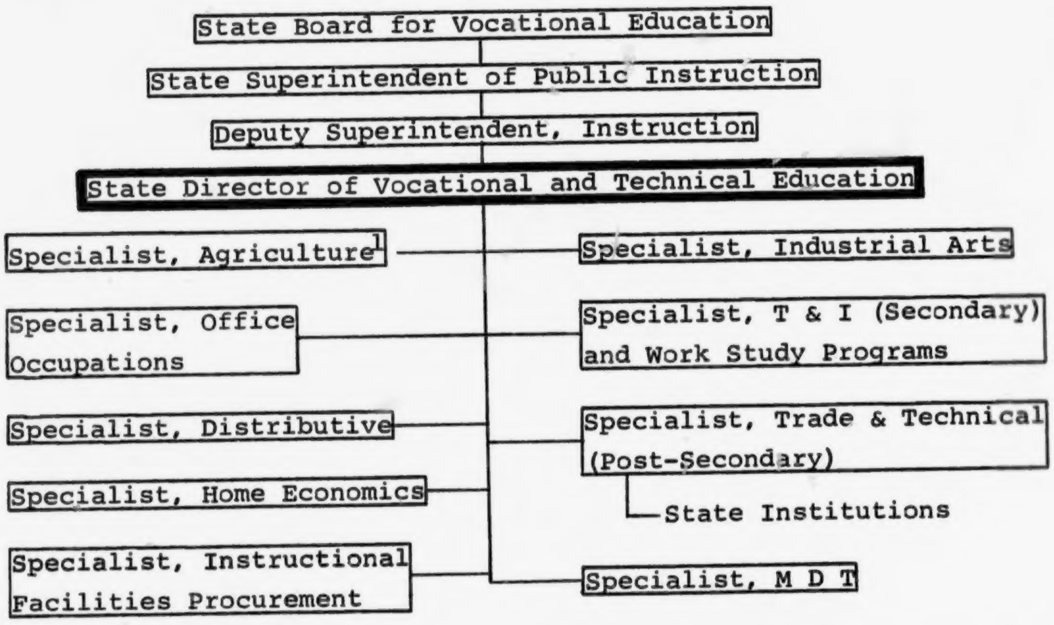
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational-Technical Education is appointed by the State Board and is responsible to the State Board through the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and deputy superintendents, for the administration of the State's vocational education program.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Deputy Superintendent, Instruction
Personnel
Transportation
Office Operatn.
School Law
Deputy Supt., Administration
Administrator, Elementary & Secondary Ed.
Functions:
Instruction Fields
NDEA III
Special Curric. Projects
Administrator, Instructional Media
Functions:
Library Services
Educational TV
Curriculum Resources Devel.
Audio-Visual
Administrator, Special Educational Services
Functions:
Adult Ed.
Special Ed.
Pupil Personnel
SPECIALIST, VOC. & CAREER GUIDANCE
Administrator, Teacher Personnel
Functions:
Certification
Professional Relations
Administrator, Vocational and Technical Ed.
Administrator, Finance and Publications
Functions:
School Finance
School Transportation
Publications
Administrator, School Food Services
Institutions
Junior Colleges
Trade-Tech. Institutes
Deaf and Blind Schools
Administrator, Research & Planning
Functions:
School Plant Inspection
Statistical Analysis & Research
Curriculum Research
Special Projects
SPECIALIST, VOCATIONAL RESEARCH
Administrator, Vocational Rehabilitation

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Deputy Superintendent, Instruction
State Director of Vocational and Technical Education
Specialist, Agriculture[1]
Specialist, Industrial Arts
Specialist, Office Occupations
Specialist, T & I (Secondary) and Work Study Programs
Specialist, Distributive
Specialist, Trade & Technical (Post-Secondary)
State Institutions
Specialist, Home Economics
Specialist, Instructional Facilities Procurement
Specialist, M D T

---

[1] The title "Specialist" is equivalent to "Supervisor" in many states.

(Utah)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Administrator, Vocational-Technical Education		1
Specialists		9
Manpower Training	1	
Vocational Agriculture	1	
Home Economics	1	
Facilities Procurement	1	
Industrial Arts	1	
Office Education	1	
Trade and Technical	1	
Trade and Industrial	1	
Distributive Education	1	
TOTAL		10

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	82	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	1	
TOTAL SECONDARY		83
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	3	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	2	
University or College	3	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		8
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		91
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	1	
Post-Secondary	8	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		9

* This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	54	3	47	-	63	10
Merchandising	33	2	12	6	43	7
Office	242	24	67	-	276	46
Technical	-	50	-	-	50	8
Industrial	143	205	62	-	153	25
Health	1	14	6	-	21	4
Others						
Total Teachers					606	100
Total Teaching Positions	473	298	194	6	971	
Full-Time	295	165	3	-	463	
Part-Time	178	133	191	6	508	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	1	63	63
Merchandising	1	43	43
Office	1	276	276
Technical	1	50	50
Industrial	1	153	153
Health	-	21	-
Others: MDT	1	-	-
Total	6	606	101

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Utah)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS
1966-67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		3,898	-	898	-	4,796	11
Merchandising**		943	104	2,351	251	3,649	8
Office		18,789	2,287	2,048	-	23,124	51
Technical		-	808	-	-	808	2
Industrial		2,784	5,115	3,652	107	11,658	26
Health***		21	440	77	-	538	1
Home-Related***		189	215	262	25	691	1
Total	Number	26,624	8,969	9,288	383	45,264	100
	Percent	59	20	20	1	100	

---

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	4,028	4,796	19	$ 388,000	$ 600,000	55
Merchandising	1,526	3,649	139	47,000	207,000	340
Office	-	23,124	-	-	676,000	-
Technical	1,816	808	-56	247,000	391,000	6
Industrial	6,980	11,564	66	652,000	2,078,000	219
Health	220	538	145	103,000	217,000	111
Homemaking	12,070	17,731	5	299,000	609,000	104
Home-Related	-	691	-	-	70,000	-
Others						
Total	26,640	62,901	136	$ 1,736,000	$ 4,848,000	180

---

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

(Utah)

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	1,316,000	76	2,710,000	42	26
State Funds	137,000	8	2,222,000	34	381
Federal Funds	283,000	16	1,520,000	24	109
Total	1,736,000	100	6,452,000	100	68

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	92,000	5	214,000	3	33
Teacher Education	45,000	3	152,000	3	59
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	462,000	7	-
Instructional Equipment	44,000	2	439,000	7	224
Current Expenses	1,555,000	90	5,185,000	80	58
Total--All Agencies	1,736,000	100	6,452,000	100	68

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Utah)

VERMONT

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Vermont states that "A competent number of schools ought to be maintained in each town, or by towns jointly with the consent of the General Assembly, for the convenient instruction of youth." (Article II, Section 64)

The State Board of Education consists of seven persons, two of whom must be women, appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. (Title 16, 141) "As herein or elsewhere specified, the Department of Education shall have power to supervise and direct the execution of all laws relating to education." (Title 16, 1)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education. (Title 16, 199)

The Vermont State Plan for Vocational Education was approved by the State Board for Vocational Education in the year 1965.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

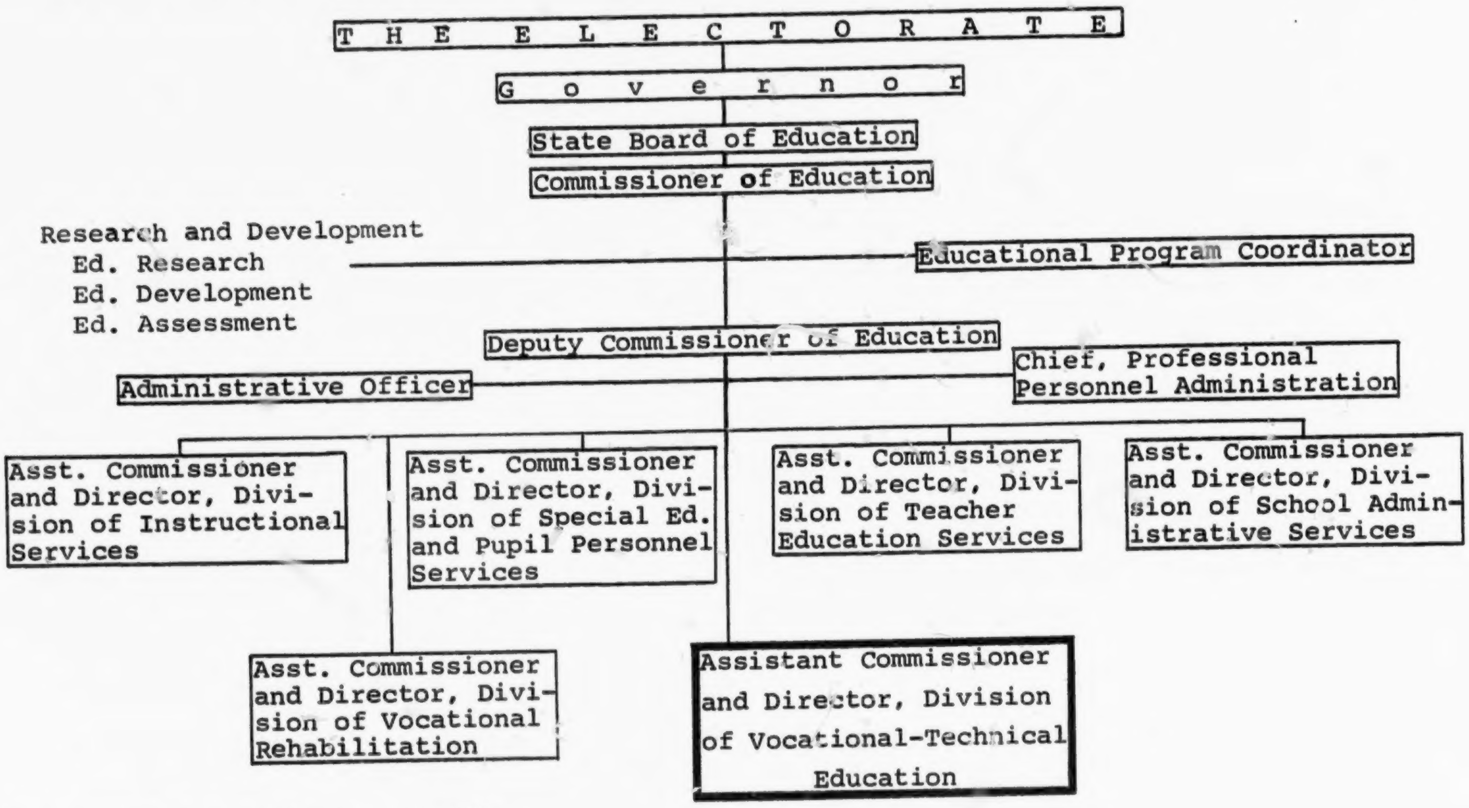
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The Commissioner of Education is the executive officer of the State Board of Education. He is appointed by the State Board of Education with the Governor's approval.

The State Director of Vocational Education

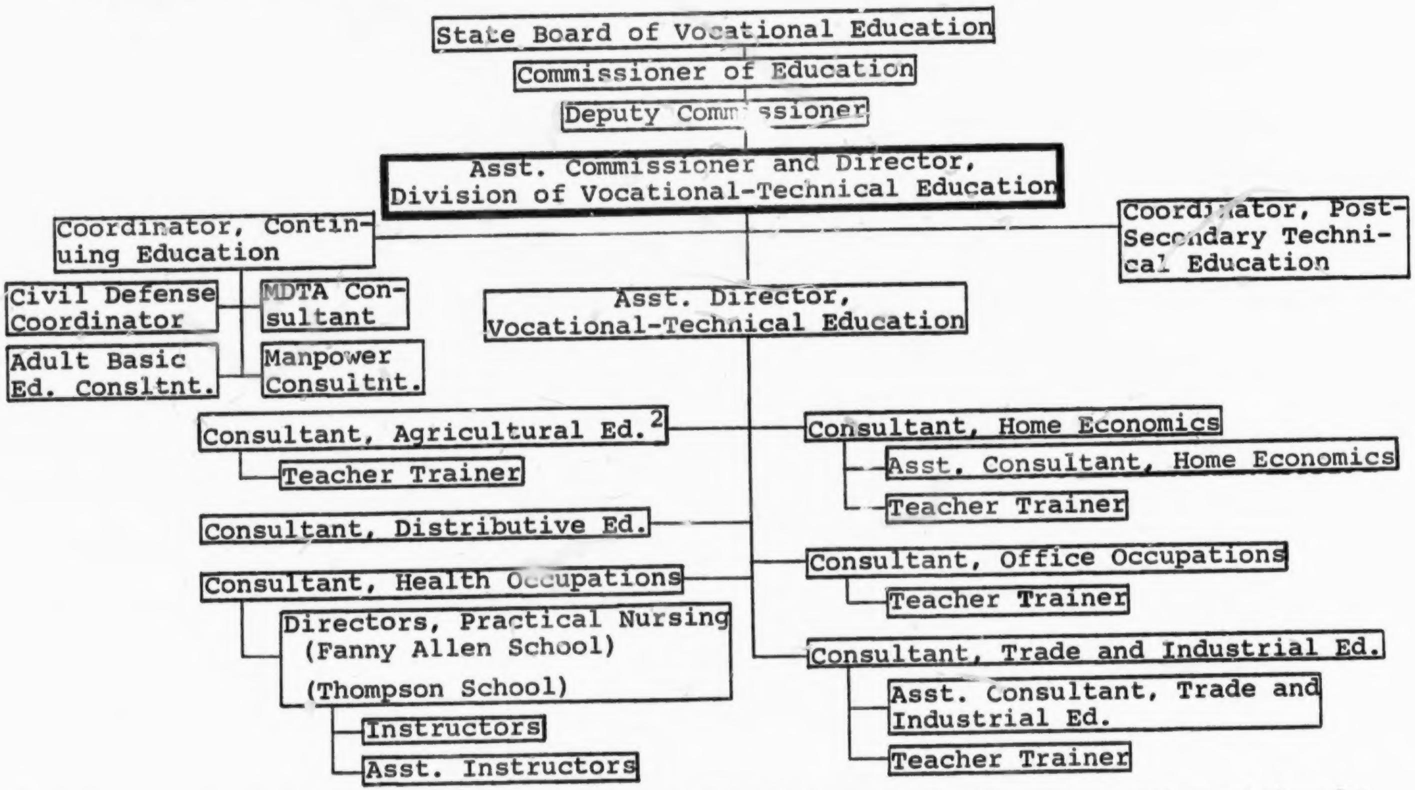
The State Director of Vocational Education is responsible, through the Commissioner of Education, to the State Board and the U. S. Office of Education for carrying out the provisions of the State Plan. He is appointed by the State Board upon the recommendation of the Commissioner in accordance with the personnel policies of the State.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION[1]


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
Commissioner of Education
Research and Development
Ed. Research
Ed. Development
Ed. Assessment
Educational Program Coordinator
Deputy Commissioner of Education
Administrative Officer
Chief, Professional Personnel Administration
Asst. Commissioner and Director, Division of Instructional Services
Asst. Commissioner and Director, Division of Special Ed. and Pupil Personnel Services
Asst. Commissioner and Director, Division of Teacher Education Services
Asst. Commissioner and Director, Division of School Administrative Services
Asst. Commissioner and Director, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
Assistant Commissioner and Director, Division of Vocational-Technical Education

[1] Recommended organization, 1967.

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board of Vocational Education
Commissioner of Education
Deputy Commissioner
Asst. Commissioner and Director, Division of Vocational-Technical Education
Coordinator, Continuing Education
Coordinator, Post-Secondary Technical Education
Civil Defense Coordinator
MDTA Consultant
Adult Basic Ed. Consltnt.
Manpower Consultnt.
Asst. Director, Vocational-Technical Education
Consultant, Agricultural Ed.[2]
Teacher Trainer
Consultant, Home Economics
Asst. Consultant, Home Economics
Teacher Trainer
Consultant, Distributive Ed.
Consultant, Health Occupations
Consultant, Office Occupations
Teacher Trainer
Directors, Practical Nursing (Fanny Allen School) (Thompson School)
Instructors
Asst. Instructors
Consultant, Trade and Industrial Ed.
Asst. Consultant, Trade and Industrial Ed.
Teacher Trainer

[1] Approved by State Board of Education in July 1967, subject to review and revision by State Department of Administration.

[2] The title "Consultant" is equivalent to "Supervisor" in many states.

(Vermont)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Director of Vocational-Technical Education		1
Assistant Director of Vocational-Technical Education		1
Consultants		6
Agriculture Education	1	
Office and Distributive Education	1	
Health Occupations	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Trade and Industrial Education	1	
MDT	1	
Assistant Consultants		3
Trade and Industrial Education	1	
MDT	1	
Home Economics	1	
Teacher Educator, Trade and Industrial		1
TOTAL		12

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	66	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	–	
TOTAL SECONDARY		66
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	–	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	3	
University or College	–	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		3
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		–
TOTAL SCHOOLS		69
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	14	
Post-Secondary	–	
Combined	–	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		14

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

(Vermont)

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	20	-	2	-	22	8
Merchandising	6	-	1	-	7	2
Office	-	-	16	-	16	5
Technical	6	19	25	-	69	23
Industrial	63	-	115	-	158	53
Health	-	19	7	4	26	9
Others						
Total Teachers					298	100
Total Teaching Positions	95	38	166	4	303	
Full-Time	51	33	2	-	86	
Part-Time	44	5	164	4	217	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	1	22	22
Merchandising	1	7 } 23	23
Office		16	
Technical	-	69	-
Industrial	3	158	53
Health	1	26	26
Others MDT	2	-	-
Total	8	298	37

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS
1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		617	-	204	-	821	12
Merchandising**		103	-	30	-	133	2
Office		360	-	242	-	602	9
Technical		109	273	555	-	937	14
Industrial		1,846	-	2,086	-	3,932	58
Health***		-	143	28	-	171	3
Home-Related***		123	-	-	-	123	2
Total	Number	3,158	416	3,145	-	6,719	100
	Percent	47	6	47	-	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	1,105	821	-26	$ 182,000	$ 214,000	18
Merchandising	149	133	- 1	31,000	63,000	103
Office	-	602	-	-	100,000	-
Technical	530	937	77	133,000	191,000	44
Industrial	1,785	3,932	120	303,000	711,000	135
Health	160	171	7	52,000	123,000	137
Homemaking	3,136	3,010	4	257,000	368,000	43
Home-Related	-	123	-	-	24,000	-
Others						
Total	6,865	9,729	42	$ 958,000	$ 1,794,000	87

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	453,000	48	810,000	30	20
State Funds	247,000	25	1,146,000	42	91
Federal Funds	256,000	27	743,000	28	48
Total	956,000	100	2,699,000	100	46

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	75,000	8	127,000	5	17
Teacher Education	24,000	2	43,000	2	20
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	822,000	30	-
Instructional Equipment	26,000	3	277,000	10	241
Current Expenses	831,000	87	1,430,000	53	18
Total--All Agencies	956,000	100	2,699,000	100	46

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Vermont)

VIRGINIA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Virginia states that "The General Assembly shall establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the State." (Article IX, Section 129)

"The general supervision of the school system shall be vested in a State Board of Education," composed of seven members appointed by the Governor with the approval of the General Assembly. (Article IX, Section 130) The General Assembly "may establish agricultural, normal, manual training and technical schools..." (Article IX, Section 137)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education (Title 22-319), which may establish a separate department of vocational education. (Title 22-322)

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

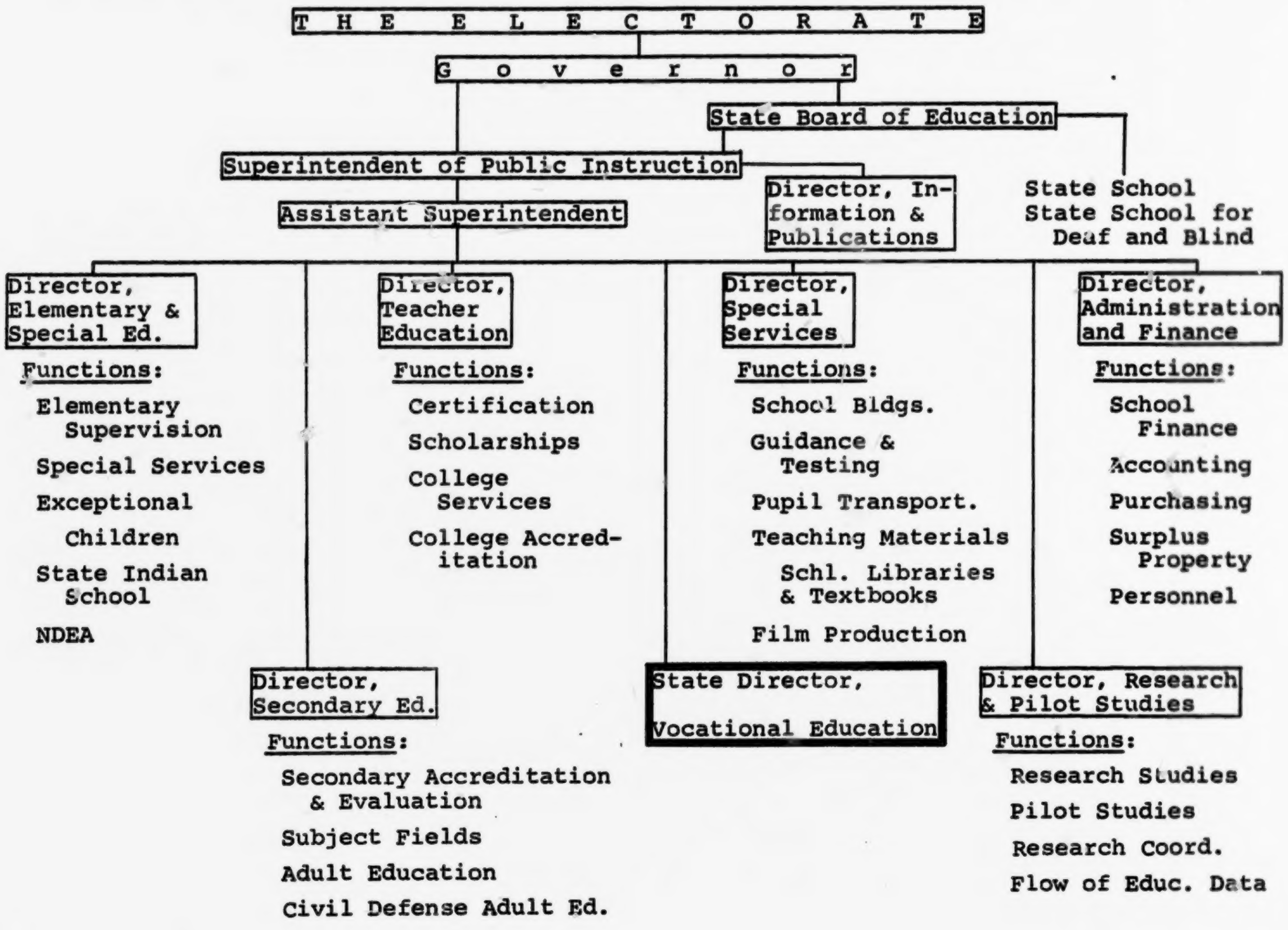
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is Secretary to the Board of Education. He is appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the General Assembly.

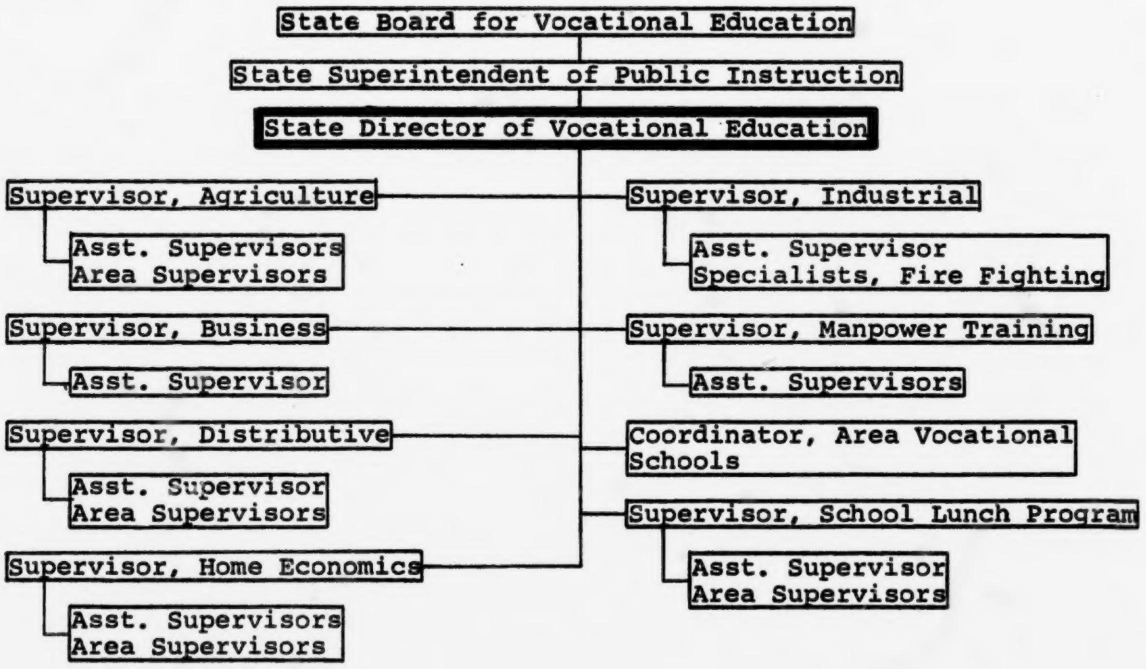
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, with approval by the State Board of Education, to administer the State program of vocational education.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Director, Information & Publications
State School
State School for Deaf and Blind
Assistant Superintendent
Director, Elementary & Special Ed.
Functions:
Elementary Supervision
Special Services
Exceptional Children
State Indian School
NDEA
Director, Teacher Education
Functions:
Certification
Scholarships
College Services
College Accreditation
Director, Special Services
Functions:
School Bldgs.
Guidance & Testing
Pupil Transport.
Teaching Materials
Schl. Libraries & Textbooks
Film Production
Director, Administration and Finance
Functions:
School Finance
Accounting
Purchasing
Surplus Property
Personnel
Director, Secondary Ed.
Functions:
Secondary Accreditation & Evaluation
Subject Fields
Adult Education
Civil Defense Adult Ed.
State Director, Vocational Education
Director, Research & Pilot Studies
Functions:
Research Studies
Pilot Studies
Research Coord.
Flow of Educ. Data

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Director of Vocational Education
Supervisor, Agriculture
Asst. Supervisors
Area Supervisors
Supervisor, Industrial
Asst. Supervisor
Specialists, Fire Fighting
Supervisor, Business
Asst. Supervisor
Supervisor, Manpower Training
Asst. Supervisors
Supervisor, Distributive
Asst. Supervisor
Area Supervisors
Coordinator, Area Vocational Schools
Supervisor, School Lunch Program
Asst. Supervisor
Area Supervisors
Supervisor, Home Economics
Asst. Supervisors
Area Supervisors

(Virginia)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Director, Division of Vocational Education		1
Supervisors		7
Agriculture Education	1	
Business Education	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Industrial Education	1	
Manpower Training Program	1	
School Lunch Program	1	
Assistant Supervisors		13
Agriculture	2	
Business	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Home Economics	1	
Industrial	6	
Manpower Training Program	1	
School Lunch Program	1	
Coordinator		1
Area Vocational Schools	1	
Area Supervisors		24
Agriculture	7	
Distributive Education	3	
Home Economics	7	
School Lunch Program	7	
Specialists		2
Industrial Education	2	
TOTAL		48

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	426	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	5	
TOTAL SECONDARY		431
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	3	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	3	
University or College	4	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		10
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		4
TOTAL SCHOOLS		445
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	28	
Post-Secondary	10	
Combined	4	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		42

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	324	-	422	24	452	15
Merchandising	209	7	396	8	471	16
Office	471	55	210	5	656	22
Technical	7	144	58	-	195	7
Industrial	350	96	673	38	1,047	36
Health	23	88	23	1	124	4
Others						
Total Teachers					2,945	100
Total Teaching Positions	1,384	390	1,782	76	3,632	
Full-Time	1,299	367	27	29	1,722	
Part-Time	85	23	1,755	47	1,910	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	10	452	45
Merchandising	5	471	94
Office	2	656	328
Technical	-	195	-
Industrial	9	1047	116
Health	-	124	-
Others: MDT	2	-	-
Total	28	2945	105

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

- (Virginia)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS 1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		16,144	-	7,463	689	24,296	17
Merchandising**		8,867	198	22,877	69	32,011	22
Office		37,722	1,667	6,530	69	45,988	32
Technical		69	1,876	959	-	2,904	2
Industrial		8,069	1,615	22,572	900	33,156	23
Health***		531	1,385	440	23	2,379	2
Home-Related***		926	11	1,273	212	2,422	2
Total	Number	72,328	6,752	62,114	1,962	143,156	100
	Percent	51	5	43	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments 1962-63	Total Enrollments 1966-67	% Increase	Total Expenditures** 1962-63	Total Expenditures** 1966-67	% Increase
Agriculture	23,296	24,296	4	$ 2,174,000	$ 3,196,000	47
Merchandising	14,877	32,011	115	793,000	1,847,000	133
Office	-	45,988	-	-	2,581,000	-
Technical	1,448	2,904	101	563,000	1,208,000	115
Industrial	24,353	33,156	36	1,807,000	4,673,000	157
Health	998	2,379	138	295,000	644,000	118
Homemaking	51,260	54,207	6	2,904,000	3,986,000	37
Home-Related	-	2,422	-	-	202,000	-
Others						
Total	116,232	197,363	70	$ 8,536,000	$18,337,000	115

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	2,751,000	32	10,695,000	44	72
State Funds	4,454,000	52	6,400,000	27	11
Federal Funds	1,334,000	16	7,052,000*	29	107
Total	8,539,000	100	24,147,000*	100	46

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

* Deletes funds under Section 214, Appalachian Act as per instructions on USOE-4220.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	314,000	4	627,000	3	46
Teacher Education	254,000	3	937,000	4	67
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	5,643,000	23	-
Instructional Equipment	155,000	2	3,389,000	14	522
Current Expenses	7,816,000	91	13,551,000	56	18
Total--All Agencies	8,539,000	100	24,147,000	100	46

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Virginia)

WASHINGTON

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Washington states that "the Legislature shall provide for a general and uniform system of public schools." (Article IX, Section 2)

In March 1967, the Legislature created a Coordinating Council for Occupational Education to serve as the sole agency of the State for the receipt of Federal funds for vocational education and vocational rehabilitation, having the power to administer the State Plan for Vocational Education. (New Section 16)

The Coordinating Council for Occupational Education shall consist of nine members to be chosen by July 1, 1967. Three members shall be selected by the State Board of Education from its membership; three, selected by the State Board for Community College Education; and three members to be appointed by the Governor, one of whom shall represent labor and one representing management. (New Section 17)

The State Board of Education shall have the power to authorize school districts to offer vocational education programs at the high school level. (Section 24)

The State Board for Community College Education, created in March 1967, shall have the authority to ensure that each community college district "offers realistic and practical courses in occupational education" except when such a program as approved by the Coordinating Council is already operating in the district. (New Section 9,(3)a)

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

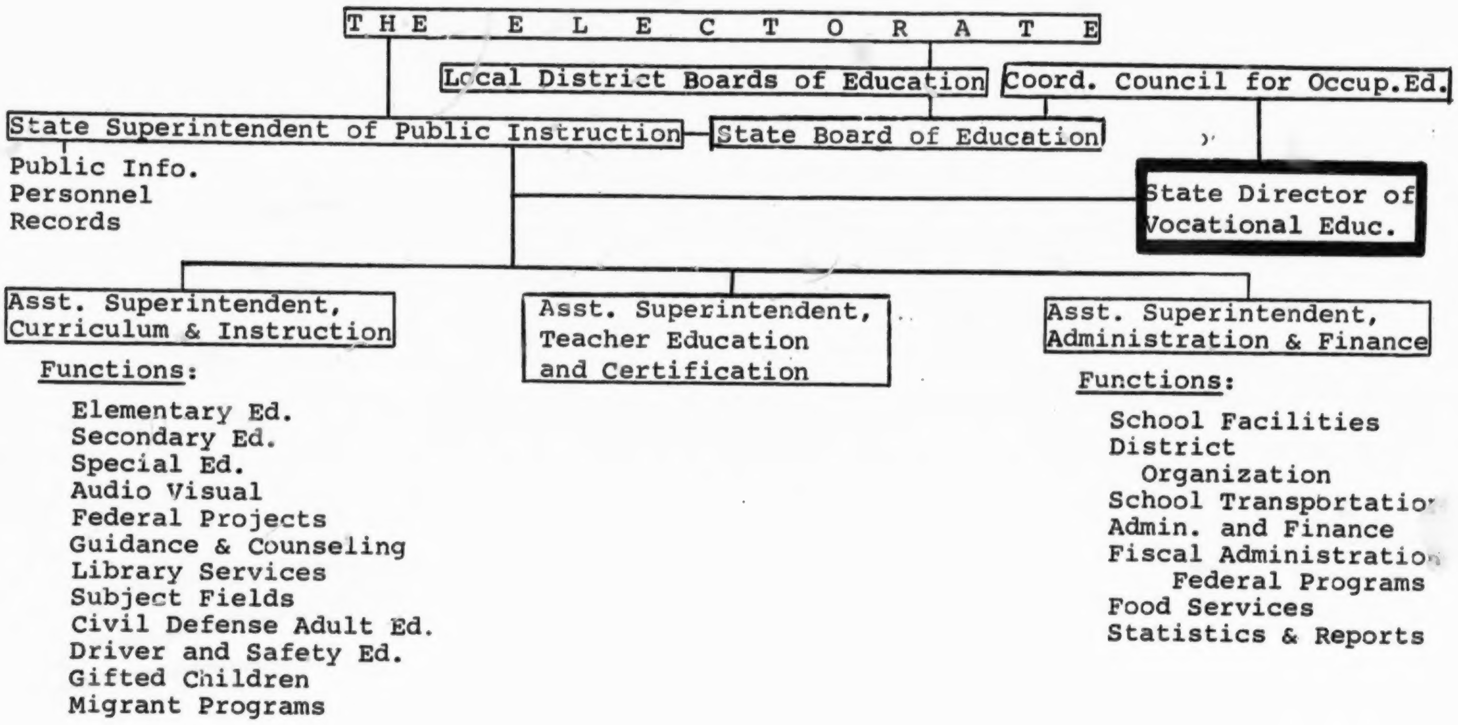
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the executive officer of the State Board of Education. He is elected on a nonpartisan basis for a four-year term.

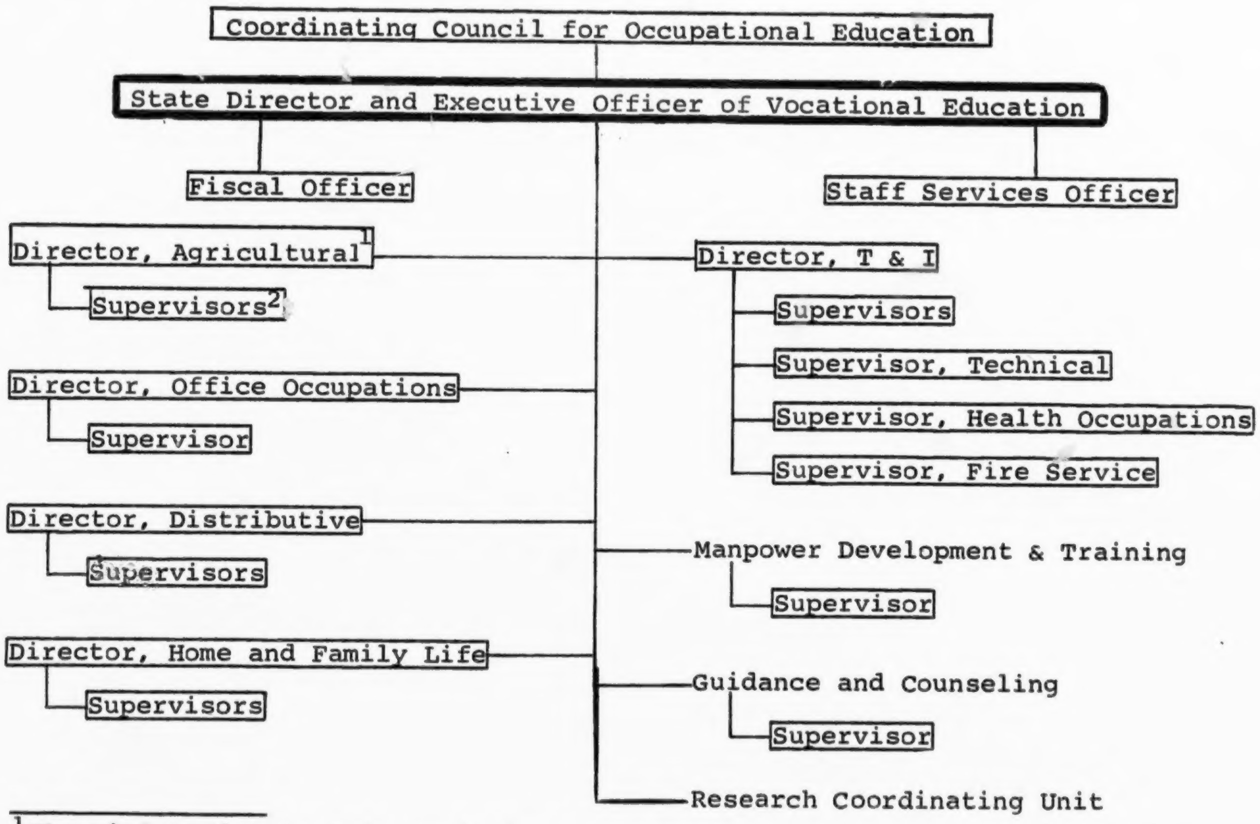
The State Director of Vocational Education

The new legislation establishes a division of vocational education under the direction and control of the Coordinating Council. (New Section 19) The director of the division of vocational education shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Coordinating Council for Occupational Education. The director shall serve as secretary to the Coordinating Council.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Local District Boards of Education
Coord. Council for Occup.Ed.
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
State Board of Education
Public Info.
Personnel
Records
State Director of Vocational Educ.
Asst. Superintendent, Curriculum & Instruction
Functions:
Elementary Ed.
Secondary Ed.
Special Ed.
Audio Visual
Federal Projects
Guidance & Counseling
Library Services
Subject Fields
Civil Defense Adult Ed.
Driver and Safety Ed.
Gifted Children
Migrant Programs
Asst. Superintendent, Teacher Education and Certification
Asst. Superintendent, Administration & Finance
Functions:
School Facilities
District Organization
School Transportatio
Admin. and Finance
Fiscal Administratio
Federal Programs
Food Services
Statistics & Reports

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


Coordinating Council for Occupational Education
State Director and Executive Officer of Vocational Education
Fiscal Officer
Staff Services Officer
Director, Agricultural¹
Supervisors²
Director, Office Occupations
Supervisor
Director, Distributive
Supervisors
Director, Home and Family Life
Supervisors
Director, T & I
Supervisors
Supervisor, Technical
Supervisor, Health Occupations
Supervisor, Fire Service
Manpower Development & Training
Supervisor
Guidance and Counseling
Supervisor
Research Coordinating Unit

---

[1] The title "Director" is equivalent to "Supervisor" in many states.

[2] The title "Supervisor" is equivalent to "Asst. Supervisor" in many states.

(Washington)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Director, Vocational Education		1
Directors		5
Agriculture Education	1	
Office Occupations	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Home and Family Life	1	
Trade and Industrial	1	
Supervisors		27
Agriculture Education	7	
Office Occupations	1	
Home and Family Life	7	
Trade and Industrial	4	
Technical	1	
Health Occupations	1	
Fire Service	1	
Manpower Development and Training	1	
Guidance and Counseling	1	
Distributive Education	3	
TOTAL		33

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	293	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	2	
TOTAL SECONDARY		295
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	19	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	9	
University or College	1	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		29
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		324
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	-	
Post-Secondary	26	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		26

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	153	18	58	54	194	6
Merchandising	73	27	159	4	249	8
Office	472	159	157	9	578	19
Technical	6	407	438	2	362	12
Industrial	127	1,471	2,233	10	1,501	49
Health	-	102	92	-	194	6
Others						
Total Teachers					3,078	100
Total Teaching Positions	831	2,184	3,137	79	6,231	
Full-Time	812	740	12	16	1,580	
Part-Time	19	1,444	3,125	63	4,651	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	7	194	28
Merchandising	2	249	125
Office	2	578	289
Technical	-	362	-
Industrial	4	1501	375
Health	-	194	-
Others Work-Study	1	-	-
Gainful H.E.	2	**	-
REA Safety	1	-	-
Total	19	3078	162

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** Gainful Home Economics teachers cannot be isolated from Homemaking teachers in the data.

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS
1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		8,378	814	1,841	-	11,033	7
Merchandising**		2,605	768	4,925	177	8,475	6
Office		21,975	6,521	3,712	787	32,995	23
Technical		77	7,544	6,451	-	14,072	10
Industrial		2,568	18,715	53,090	-	74,373	51
Health***		49	1,934	758	-	2,741	2
Home-Related***		150	215	1,235	103	1,703	1
Total	Number	35,802	36,511	72,012	1,067	145,392	100
	Percent	25	25	49	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	9,823	11,033	12	$1,145,000	$ 1,853,000	62
Merchandising	5,543	8,475	53	381,000	1,046,000	176
Office	-	32,995	-	-	4,283,000	-
Technical	13,760	14,072	2	1,359,000	2,252,000	66
Industrial	42,678	74,373	74	2,208,000	4,890,000	121
Health	1,965	2,741	39	415,000	1,008,000	143
Homemaking	50,725	64,836	28	2,172,000	3,093,000	42
Home-Related	-	1,703	-	-	252,000	-
Others						
Total	124,494	210,228	69	$7,680,000	$18,677,000	143

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	4,969,000	65	11,506,000	60	36
State Funds	1,590,000	21	3,634,000	19	32
Federal Funds	1,121,000	14	3,931,000	21	63
Total	7,680,000	100	19,071,000	100	37

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	415,000	6	816,000	4	24
Teacher Education	94,000	1	182,000	1	23
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	176,000	1	-
Instructional Equipment	539,000	7	2,142,000	11	74
Current Expenses	6,632,000	86	15,755,000	83	34
Total--All Agencies	7,680,000	100	19,071,000	100	37

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Washington)

WEST VIRGINIA

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of West Virginia states that "The Legislature shall provide, by general law, for a thorough and efficient system of free schools." (Article XII, Section 1)

"The general supervision of the free schools of the State shall be vested in the West Virginia Board of Education which shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law. The Board shall consist of nine members to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate." (Article XII, Section 2)

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education, (Titles 18-10-5 and 18-2B-2) which has general authority to accept future funds relating to vocational education. (Title 18-10-8)

The West Virginia Plan for Vocational Education was adopted by the State Board for Vocational Education on February 4, 1965.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

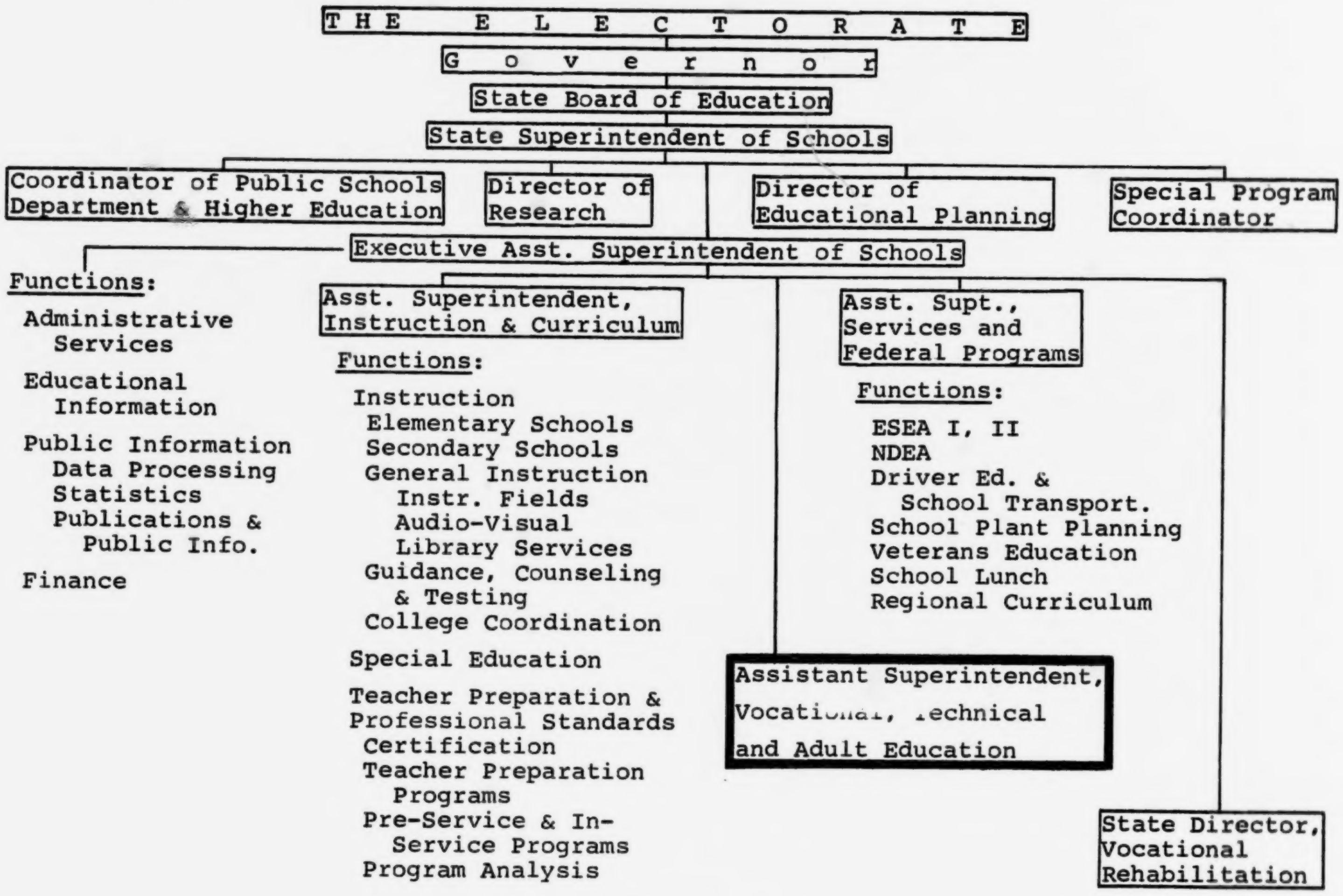
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Free Schools is the executive officer of the State Board of Education. He is appointed to office by the State Board.

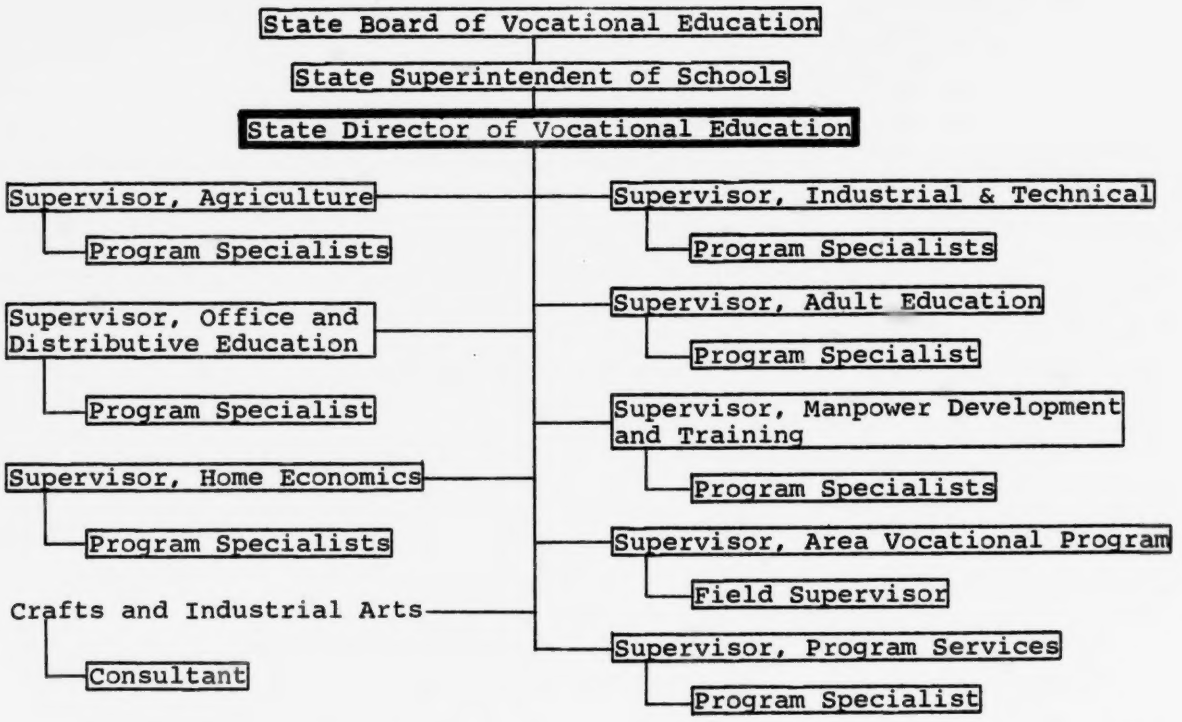
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is employed by the State Board of Education for the administration of the State program of vocational education and is responsible to the State Board through the State Superintendent.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Schools
Coordinator of Public Schools Department & Higher Education
Director of Research
Director of Educational Planning
Special Program Coordinator
Executive Asst. Superintendent of Schools
Functions:
Administrative Services
Educational Information
Public Information
Data Processing
Statistics
Publications & Public Info.
Finance
Asst. Superintendent, Instruction & Curriculum
Functions:
Instruction
Elementary Schools
Secondary Schools
General Instruction
Instr. Fields
Audio-Visual
Library Services
Guidance, Counseling & Testing
College Coordination
Special Education
Teacher Preparation & Professional Standards
Certification
Teacher Preparation Programs
Pre-Service & In-Service Programs
Program Analysis
Asst. Supt., Services and Federal Programs
Functions:
ESEA I, II
NDEA
Driver Ed. & School Transport.
School Plant Planning
Veterans Education
School Lunch
Regional Curriculum
Assistant Superintendent, Vocational, Technical and Adult Education
State Director, Vocational Rehabilitation

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board of Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Schools
State Director of Vocational Education
Supervisor, Agriculture
Program Specialists
Supervisor, Office and Distributive Education
Program Specialist
Supervisor, Home Economics
Program Specialists
Crafts and Industrial Arts
Consultant
Supervisor, Industrial & Technical
Program Specialists
Supervisor, Adult Education
Program Specialist
Supervisor, Manpower Development and Training
Program Specialists
Supervisor, Area Vocational Program
Field Supervisor
Supervisor, Program Services
Program Specialist

(West Virginia)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Assistant Superintendent and Director, Vocational Education		1
State Supervisors		8
Agriculture Education	1	
Homemaking Education	1	
Office and Distributive Education	1	
Industrial and Technical Education	1	
Adult Education	1	
MDT	1	
Area Vocational Programs	1	
Program Services	1	
Consultant, Crafts and Industrial Arts		1
Program Specialists		13
Agriculture Education	3	
Office and Distributive Education	1	
Home Economics Education	3	
Industrial and Technical Education	2	
MDT	2	
Adult Education	1	
Program Services	1	
Field Supervisor, Area Vocational Programs		1
TOTAL		24

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	195	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
TOTAL SECONDARY		195
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	-	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	8	
University or College	4	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		12
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		5
TOTAL SCHOOLS		212
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	9	
Post-Secondary	1	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		10

* **This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

(West Virginia)

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	101	-	46	2	115	13
Merchandising	10	-	14	-	20	2
Office	242	-	134	-	335	38
Technical	15	33	17	-	55	7
Industrial	124	-	256	3	327	37
Health	-	21	8	-	26	3
Others						
Total Teachers					878	100
Total Teaching Positions	492	54	475	5	1,026	
Full-Time	296	54	141	5	496	
Part-Time	196	-	334	-	530	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification		SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers		Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture		4	115		29
Merchandising		2	20	355	178
Office			335		
Technical		3	55	382	127
Industrial			327		
Health		-	26		-
Others	MDT	2	-		-
	Adult Ed.	1	-		-
Total		12	878		73

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(West Virginia)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		5,100	-	729	-	5,829	18
Merchandising**		274	-	494	-	768	2
Office		10,493	-	2,865	-	13,358	40
Technical		301	472	591	-	1,364	4
Industrial		4,137	11	6,725	-	10,873	33
Health***		-	307	-	155	462	1
Home-Related***		281	-	264	-	545	2
Total	Number	20,586	790	11,668	155	33,199	100
	Percent	62	2	35	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	5,874	5,829	- 1	$ 634,000	729,000	15
Merchandising	1,424	768	46	71,000	99,000	39
Office	-	13,358	-	-	1,596,000	-
Technical	381	1,364	258	148,000	529,000	257
Industrial	9,474	10,873	15	881,000	1,276,000	45
Health	353	462	31	91,000	127,000	40
Homemaking	15,759	17,289	1	772,000	992,000	28
Home-Related	-	545	-	-	58,000	-
Others						
Total	33,265	50,488	52	$2,597,000	5,406,000	109

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	1,575,000	61	4,950,000	55	65
State Funds	451,000	17	900,000	10	25
Federal Funds	570,000	22	3,201,000	35	116
Total	2,596,000	100	9,051,000	100	62

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	184,000	7	238,000	3	9
Teacher Education	99,000	4	86,000	1	-3
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**		3,195,000	35	-
Instructional Equipment	-	-	530,000	6	-
Current Expenses	2,313,000	89	5,002,000	55	29
Total--All Agencies	2,596,000	100	9,051,000	100	62

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(West Virginia)

WISCONSIN

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Wisconsin states that "The Legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable..." (Article X, Section 3)

It further states that "The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a State Superintendent and such other officers as the Legislature shall direct..." (Article X, Section 1)

Under Section 41.13 "There is created a state board of vocational, technical and adult education" composed of eleven members, nine appointed by the Governor, three of whom must be employers, three skilled employees, three farmers, a member of the industrial commission and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction or his representative. The term of appointive members shall be six years, and regular terms shall commence on the first day of July. Terms are staggered.

"The Board shall execute the provisions of the U.S. vocational education act and any Federal statutes pertaining to vocational, technical and adult education and amendatory or supplementary acts thereto, and is empowered with full authority so to cooperate..."

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

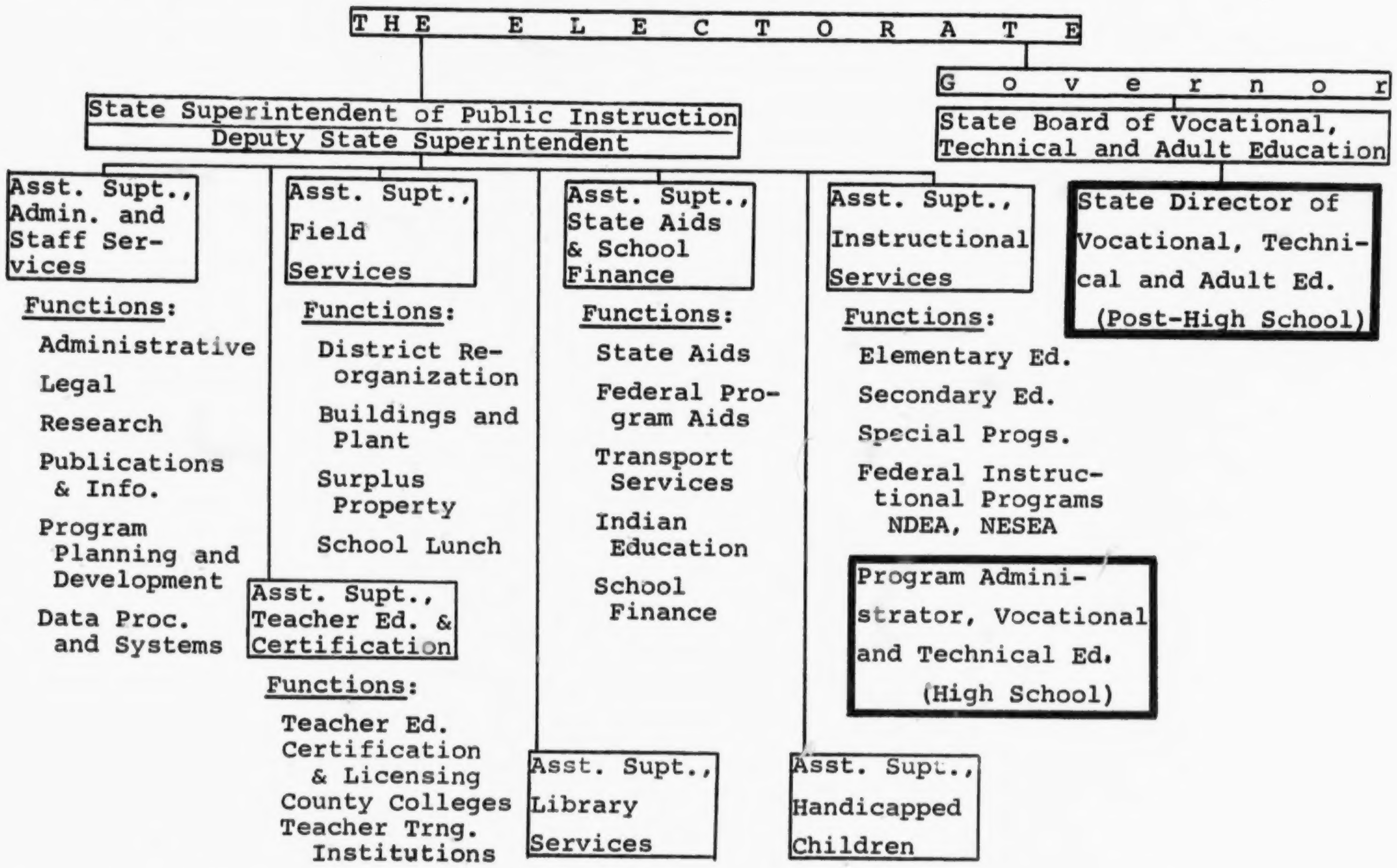
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction serves as a member of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. He is elected on a nonpartisan basis for a four-year term by the qualified voters of the State and can succeed himself in office.

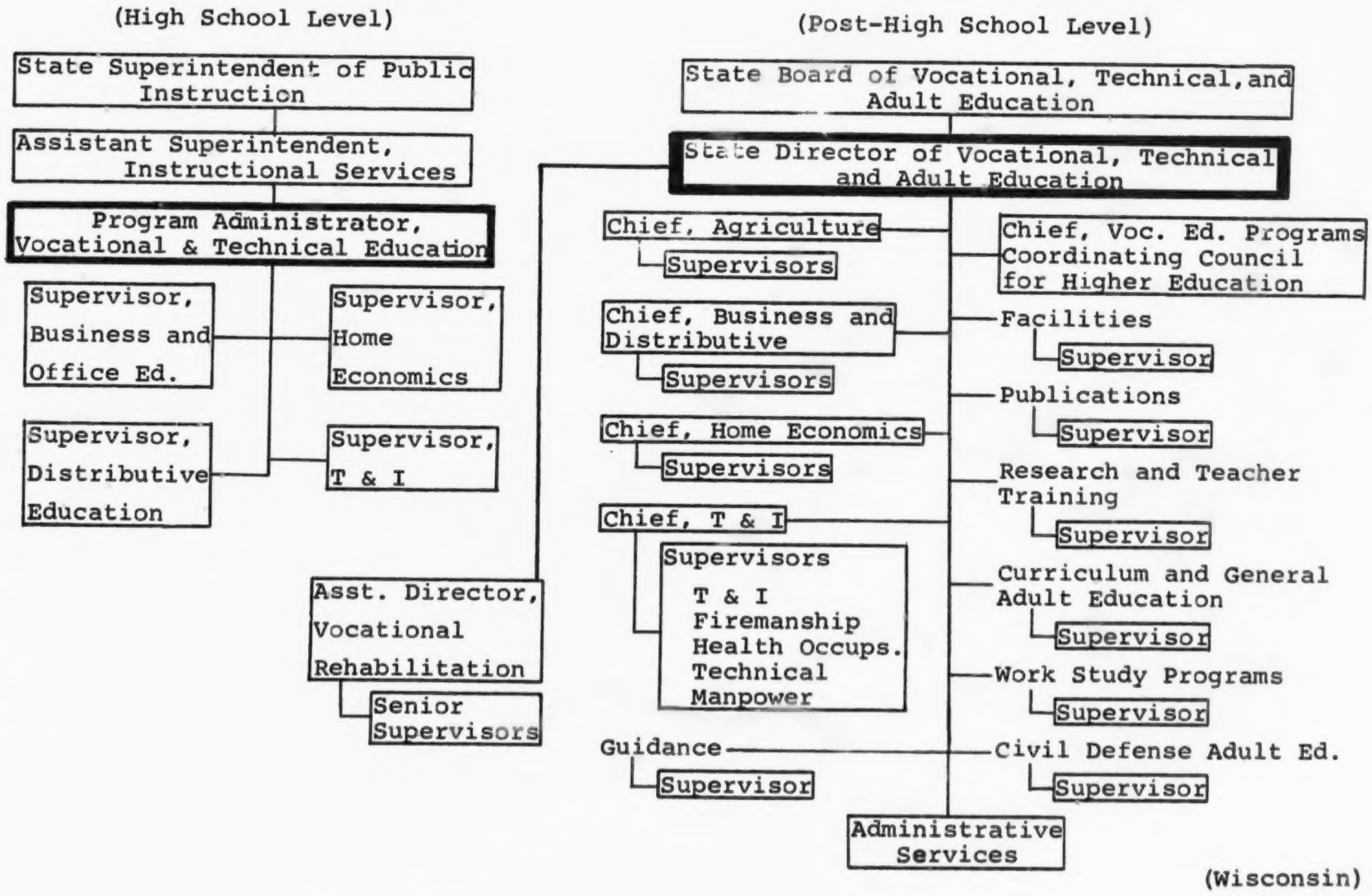
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education is the executive officer of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. He is appointed by the State Board to administer all policies on behalf of the State.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Deputy State Superintendent
State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education
Asst. Supt., Admin. and Staff Services
Functions:
Administrative
Legal
Research
Publications & Info.
Program Planning and Development
Data Proc. and Systems
Asst. Supt., Field Services
Functions:
District Reorganization
Buildings and Plant
Surplus Property
School Lunch
Asst. Supt., Teacher Ed. & Certification
Functions:
Teacher Ed.
Certification & Licensing
County Colleges
Teacher Trng. Institutions
Asst. Supt., State Aids & School Finance
Functions:
State Aids
Federal Program Aids
Transport Services
Indian Education
School Finance
Asst. Supt., Library Services
Asst. Supt., Instructional Services
Functions:
Elementary Ed.
Secondary Ed.
Special Progs.
Federal Instructional Programs NDEA, NESEA
Program Administrator, Vocational and Technical Ed. (High School)
Asst. Supt., Handicapped Children
State Director of Vocational, Technical and Adult Ed. (Post-High School)

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


(High School Level)
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Assistant Superintendent, Instructional Services
Program Administrator, Vocational & Technical Education
Supervisor, Business and Office Ed.
Supervisor, Home Economics
Supervisor, Distributive Education
Supervisor, T & I
(Post-High School Level)
State Board of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education
State Director of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education
Chief, Agriculture
Supervisors
Chief, Business and Distributive
Supervisors
Chief, Home Economics
Supervisors
Chief, T & I
Supervisors
T & I
Firemanship
Health Occups.
Technical Manpower
Asst. Director, Vocational Rehabilitation
Senior Supervisors
Guidance
Supervisor
Chief, Voc. Ed. Programs Coordinating Council for Higher Education
Facilities
Supervisor
Publications
Supervisor
Research and Teacher Training
Supervisor
Curriculum and General Adult Education
Supervisor
Work Study Programs
Supervisor
Civil Defense Adult Ed.
Supervisor
Administrative Services

(Wisconsin)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION *

1966–67

(Secondary Level)		
Program Administrator, Vocational-Technical Education		1
Supervisors		4
Distributive Education	1	
Business and Office Practice	1	
Trade and Industry Education	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
(Post-Secondary Level)		
Director, Vocational-Technical Education, Adult Education		1
Assistant Director, Vocational Rehabilitation		1
Chiefs		5
Agriculture Education	1	
Distributive and Business Ed.	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Trade and Industrial Ed.	1	
Vocational Education Programs and Coordinating Committee for Higher Education	1	
Supervisors		25
Agriculture Education	3	
Distributive & Business Ed.	2	
Home Economics Education	2	
Trade and Industrial Ed.	2	
Firemanship Training	2	
Health Occupations	1	
Technical Ed. & Manpower	1	
Manpower Development	3	
Facilities	1	
Publications	1	
Research & Teacher Training	1	
Curriculum and General Adult Education	1	
Work-Study Programs	1	
Civil Defense Adult Ed.	3	
Occupational Information and Guidance	1	
Administrative Services		6
Senior Supervisors, Vocational Rehabilitation		4
District Supervisors, Vocational Rehabilitation		5
TOTAL		52

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

*** The SDVE is responsible only for post-secondary vocational education.**

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS *

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	370	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	1	
TOTAL SECONDARY		371
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	2	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	61	
University or College	0	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		63
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		0
TOTAL SCHOOLS		434
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	0	
Post-Secondary	18	
Combined	0	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		18

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

(Wisconsin)

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	312	4	268	-	344	9
Merchandising	16	117	130	-	246	6
Office	133	312	579	3	929	24
Technical	-	227	134	-	307	8
Industrial	111	447	1,264	98	1,725	46
Health	-	170	85	-	252	7
Others						
Total Teachers					3,803	100
Total Teaching Positions	572	1,277	2,460	101	4,410	
Full-Time	564	493	67	82	1,206	
Part-Time	8	784	2,393	19	3,204	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification		SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers		Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture		4	344		86
Merchandising		5	246	1175	235
Office			929		
Technical & MDT		4	307		77
Industrial		6	1725		288
Health		-	252		-
Others	Work-Study	1	-		-
	MDT	3	-		-
Total		23	3803		165

* This table does not include any SDVE personnel who perform functions not conforming with the definition of vocational education used for this study.

(Wisconsin)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966-67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		17,784	170	7,627	-	25,581	22
Merchandising**		380	1,657	4,143	-	6,180	5
Office		3,531	9,700	15,565	36	28,832	25
Technical		-	3,913	-	-	3,913	3
Industrial		1,751	7,471	36,098	1,710	47,030	41
Health***		12	1,527	1,801	-	3,340	3
Home-Related***		71	110	1,437	-	1,618	1
Total	Number	23,529	24,548	66,671	1,746	116,494	100
	Percent	20	21	58	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	21,936	25,581	17	$2,052,000	$ 3,252,000	10
Merchandising	6,501	6,180	- 5	239,000	788,000	230
Office	-	28,832	-	-	3,714,000	-
Technical	6,183	3,913	-37	989,000	1,783,000	80
Industrial	36,203	47,030	30	2,284,000	7,165,000	214
Health	1,097	3,340	204	300,000	1,164,000	291
Homemaking	61,031	34,019	-44	1,244,000	1,678,000	35
Home-Related	-	1,618	-	-	254,000	-
Others						
Total	132,951	150,513	13	$7,108,000	$19,798,000	179

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered as Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	4,503,000	63	12,757,000	54	46
State Funds	984,000	14	5,370,000	22	111
Federal Funds	1,622,000	23	5,808,000	24	65
Total	7,109,000	100	23,935,000	100	59

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	225,000	3	558,000	2	37
Teacher Education	-	-	373,000	2	-
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	3,991,000	17	-
Instructional Equipment	405,000	6	3,617,000	15	198
Current Expenses	6,479,000	91	15,396,000	64	34
Total--All Agencies	7,109,000	100	23,935,000	100	59

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Wisconsin)

WYOMING

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of Wyoming states that "The Legislature shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of a complete and uniform system of public instruction." (Article VII, Section 1)

"The general supervision of the public schools shall be entrusted to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction" (Article VII, Section 4), who is elected on a partisan basis for a four-year term. He is permitted to succeed himself.

The State Board of Education is composed of nine members, at least one of whom shall be from each judicial district on a county rotation basis. One member shall be appointed at large and be a certified classroom teacher at the time of appointment. The other seven members shall be appointed from among the lay citizens of the State. All State Board members are appointed by the Governor with the approval of the State Senate. All members shall be eligible for reappointment after serving a six-year term. Members are appointed on a rotating basis (staggered terms).

The State accepts an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education..." and designates the State Board of Education as the State Board for Vocational Education. (Titles 21-312 and 21-303)

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

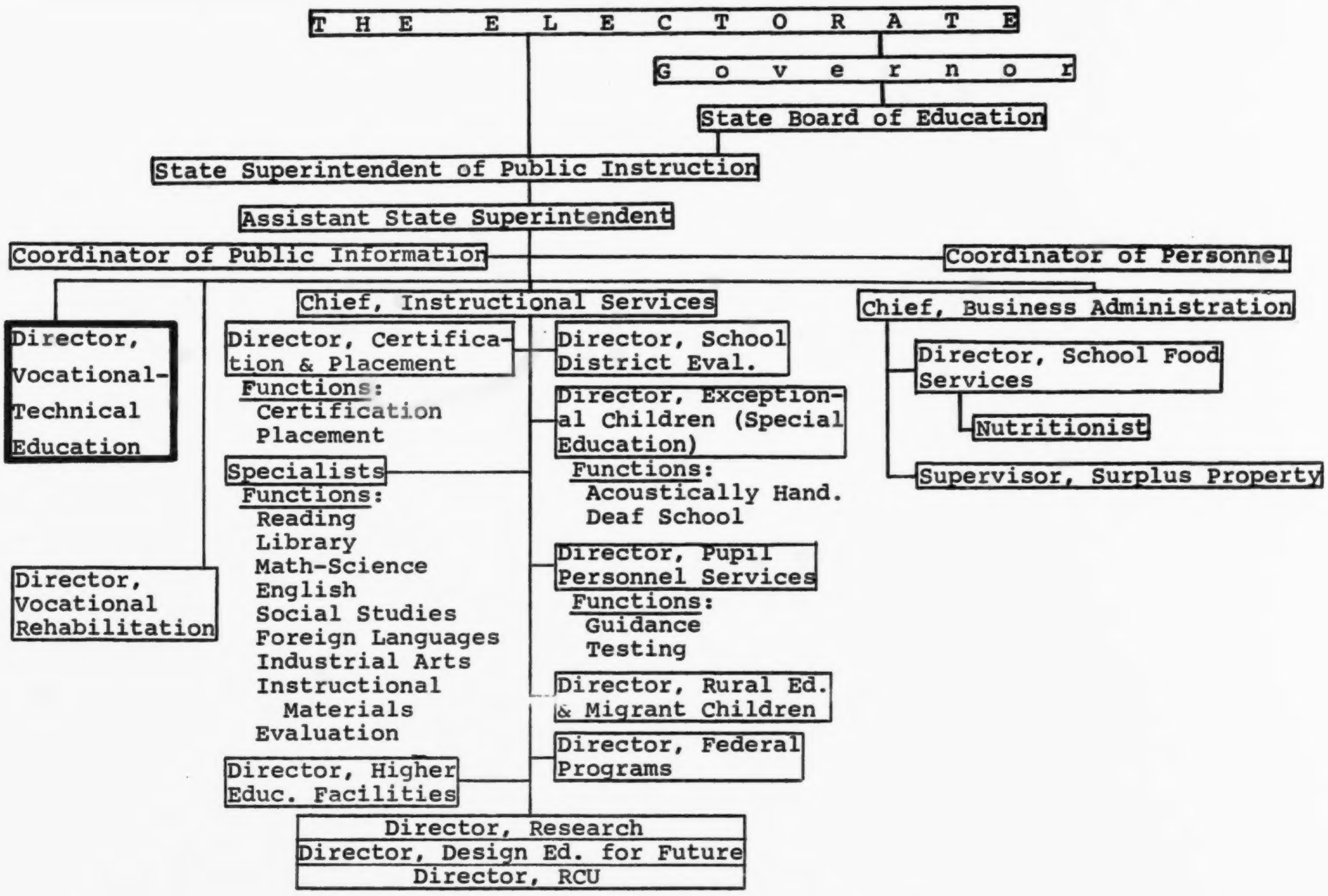
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the executive officer of the State Board of Education. He is elected by the people of the State for a four-year term.

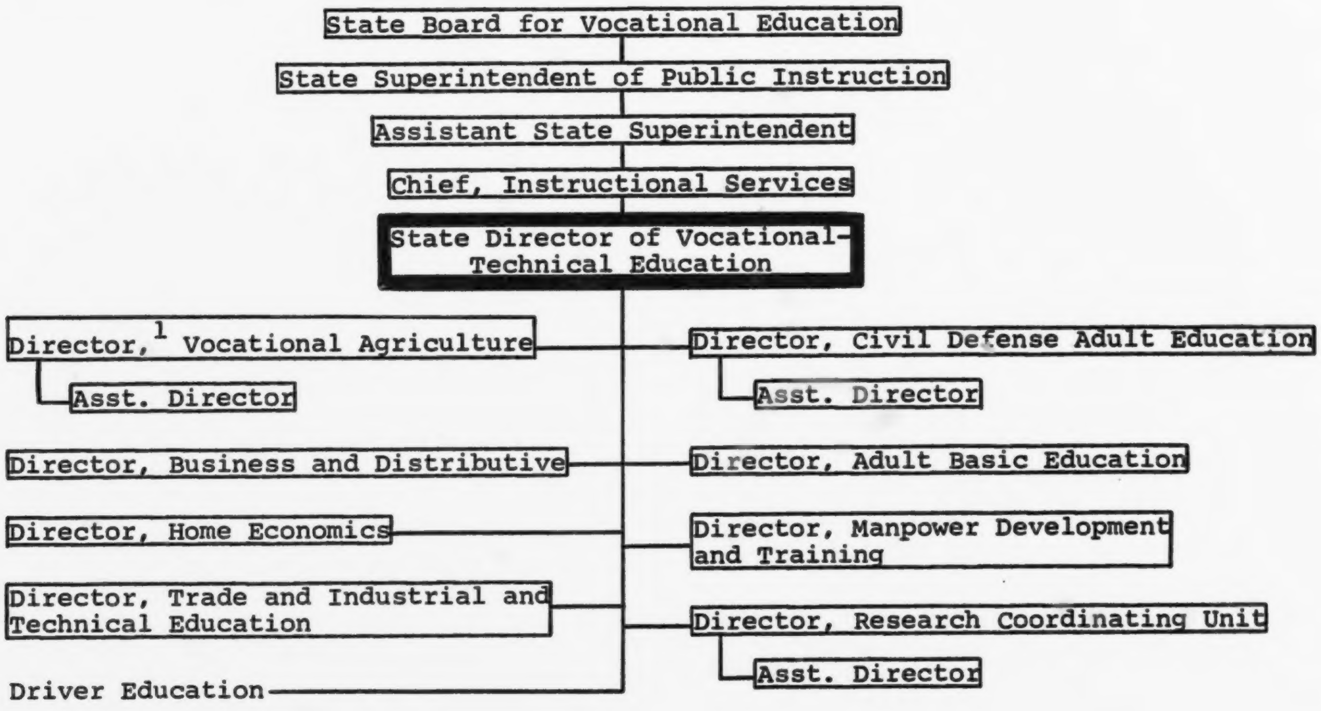
The State Director of Vocational Education

The State Director of Vocational Education administers the State Plan, under the direction of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Board, in accordance with State laws and regulations on budgets, personnel and reporting. He is appointed by the State Board of Education upon recommendation of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and in accordance with personnel policies of the Department of Education.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
State Board of Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Assistant State Superintendent
Coordinator of Public Information
Coordinator of Personnel
Chief, Instructional Services
Chief, Business Administration
Director, Vocational-Technical Education
Director, Certification & Placement
Functions:
Certification
Placement
Director, School District Eval.
Director, Exceptional Children (Special Education)
Functions:
Acoustically Hand.
Deaf School
Director, School Food Services
Nutritionist
Supervisor, Surplus Property
Specialists
Functions:
Reading
Library
Math-Science
English
Social Studies
Foreign Languages
Industrial Arts
Instructional Materials
Evaluation
Director, Vocational Rehabilitation
Director, Pupil Personnel Services
Functions:
Guidance
Testing
Director, Rural Ed. & Migrant Children
Director, Federal Programs
Director, Higher Educ. Facilities
Director, Research
Director, Design Ed. for Future
Director, RCU

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


State Board for Vocational Education
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Assistant State Superintendent
Chief, Instructional Services
State Director of Vocational-Technical Education
Director,[1] Vocational Agriculture
Asst. Director
Director, Civil Defense Adult Education
Asst. Director
Director, Business and Distributive
Director, Adult Basic Education
Director, Home Economics
Director, Manpower Development and Training
Director, Trade and Industrial and Technical Education
Director, Research Coordinating Unit
Asst. Director
Driver Education

---

[1] The title "Director" is equivalent to "Supervisor" in many states.

(Wyoming)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

State Director of Vocational-Technical Education		1
Directors		4
Agriculture Education	1	
Distributive Education (with additional duties in Business and Office and Work-Study)	1	
Home Economics Education	1	
Trade and Industrial Education (with additional duties in Technical Education, Health Education)	1	
Assistant Directors		1
Agriculture Education	1	
TOTAL		6

Other personnel are assigned to the Vocational-Technical Education Division, as follows:

Directors		5
Manpower Development Training	1	
Adult Basic Education	1	
Civil Defense Adult Education	1	
Research Coordinating Unit	1	
Vocational Guidance	1	
Assistant Directors		2
Civil Defense Adult Ed.	1	
Research Coordinating Unit	1	
TOTAL		7

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	76	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
TOTAL SECONDARY		76
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	2	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	-	
University or College	-	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		2
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		78
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	-	
Post-Secondary	2	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		2

* **This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966-67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	50	-	15	-	54	26
Merchandising	10	-	2	-	12	6
Office	39	11	11	4	52	25
Technical	-	3	-	-	3	1
Industrial	18	3	54	2	77	36
Health	-	-	13	-	13	6
Others						
Total Teachers					211	100
Total Teaching Positions	117	17	95	6	235	
Full-Time	87	13	3	3	106	
Part-Time	30	4	92	3	129	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966-67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers		Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	1	54		54
Merchandising	1	12	64	64
Office		52		
Technical	1	3	93	93
Industrial		77		
Health		13		
Others				
Total	3	211		70

* This table includes only personnel whose functions conform with the definition of vocational education used for this study. In some states having very small program staffs, administrators may have the responsibility for certain program fields in addition to administrative duties.

(Wyoming)

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		1,552	-	258	-	1,810	36
Merchandising**		-	-	52	-	52	1
Office		880	255	193	62	1,390	28
Technical		-	51	-	-	51	1
Industrial		588	53	845	-	1,486	29
Health***		-	-	22	-	22	1
Home-Related***		34	-	156	-	190	4
Total	Number	3,054	359	1,526	62	5,001	100
	Percent	61	7	31	1	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% Increase	Total Expenditures**		% Increase
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	1,846	1,810	- 2	$ 341,000	$ 400,000	17
Merchandising	195	52	-73	27,000	97,000	259
Office	-	1,390	-	-	244,000	-
Technical	16	51	219	15,000	23,000	53
Industrial	847	1,486	75	97,000	211,000	118
Health	20	22	-	17,000	26,000	53
Homemaking	3,660	4,431	21	265,000	325,000	23
Home-Related	-	190	-	-	14,000	-
Others						
Total	6,584	9,432	43	$ 762,000	$ 1,340,000	76

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	529,000	69	1,084,000	60	26
State Funds	61,000	8	108,000	6	19
Federal Funds	173,000	23	617,000	34	64
Total	763,000	100	1,809,000	100	34

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	75,000	10	211,000	12	45
Teacher Education	38,000	5	80,000	4	28
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	246,000	14	-
Instructional Equipment	-	-	68,000	4	-
Current Expenses	650,000	85	1,204,000	66	21
Total--All Agencies	763,000	100	1,809,000	100	34

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Wyoming)

PUERTO RICO

I. LEGAL BASIS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

"There shall be in Puerto Rico an entirely free and non-sectarian system of public education." (Title 18, Section 1)

"A Board for Vocational Education...in the Department of Education, to be composed of the Secretary of Public Instruction, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the Administrator of the Economic Development Administration, the Director of the Agricultural Extension Service and three other members representing industry, commerce and labor, to be designated by the Governor of Puerto Rico..." (Title 18, Section 502)

"Puerto Rico hereby accepts...all of the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 23, 1917, (Public Law 347) and any act or acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto." (Title 18, Section 500)

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Plan for Vocational Education was adopted by the Board for Vocational Education in the year 1964.

II. SELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

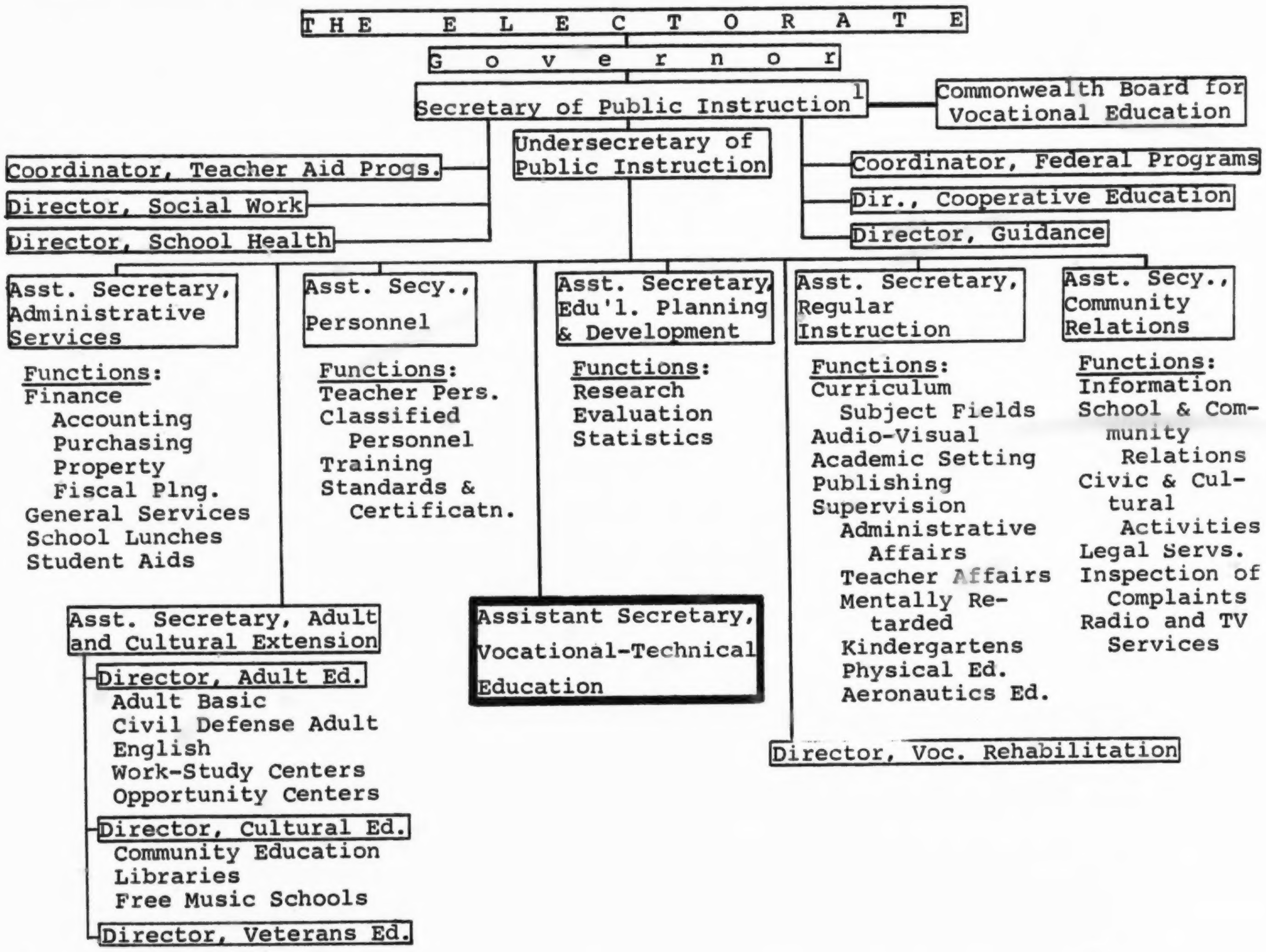
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction

The Secretary of Public Instruction is the executive officer and chairman of the Board for Vocational Education which functions within the Department of Education. He is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Commonwealth Senate. He serves as a member of the Governor's Council of Secretaries.

The State Director of Vocational Education

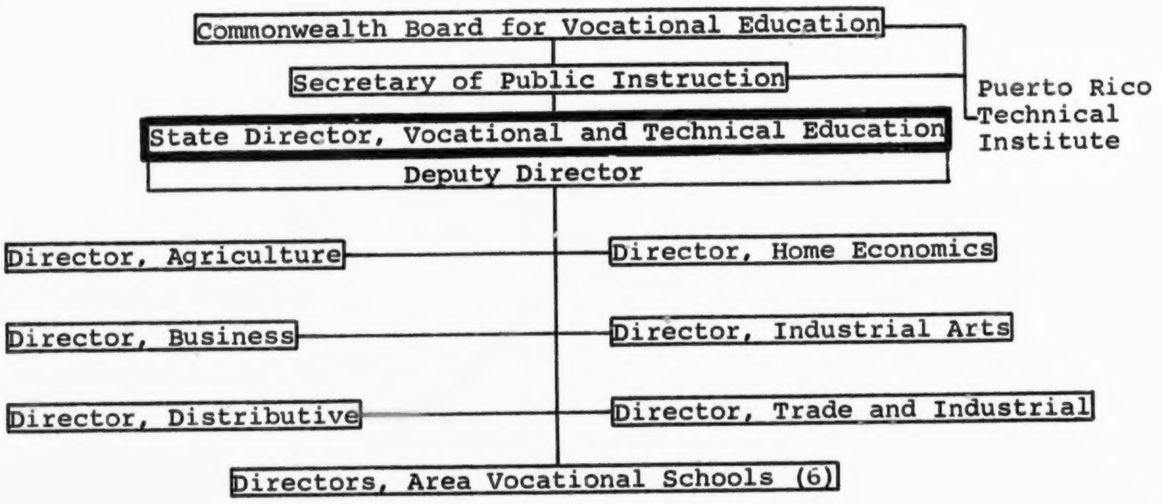
The Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Technical Education is selected by the Board for Vocational Education upon recommendation of the Secretary of Public Instruction.

III. POSITION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATION


THE ELECTORATE
Governor
Secretary of Public Instruction[1]
Commonwealth Board for Vocational Education
Undersecretary of Public Instruction
Coordinator, Teacher Aid Progs.
Director, Social Work
Director, School Health
Coordinator, Federal Programs
Dir., Cooperative Education
Director, Guidance
Asst. Secretary, Administrative Services
Functions:
Finance
Accounting
Purchasing
Property
Fiscal Plng.
General Services
School Lunches
Student Aids
Asst. Secy., Personnel
Functions:
Teacher Pers.
Classified Personnel
Training
Standards & Certificatn.
Asst. Secretary, Edu'l. Planning & Development
Functions:
Research
Evaluation
Statistics
Asst. Secretary, Regular Instruction
Functions:
Curriculum
Subject Fields
Audio-Visual
Academic Setting
Publishing
Supervision
Administrative Affairs
Teacher Affairs
Mentally Re-tarded
Kindergartens
Physical Ed.
Aeronautics Ed.
Asst. Secy., Community Relations
Functions:
Information
School & Community Relations
Civic & Cultural Activities
Legal Servs.
Inspection of Complaints
Radio and TV Services
Asst. Secretary, Adult and Cultural Extension
Director, Adult Ed.
Adult Basic
Civil Defense Adult
English
Work-Study Centers
Opportunity Centers
Director, Cultural Ed.
Community Education
Libraries
Free Music Schools
Director, Veterans Ed.
Assistant Secretary, Vocational-Technical Education
Director, Voc. Rehabilitation

[1] The Secretary of Public Instruction is Chairman and Executive Officer of the Board for Vocational Education.

IV. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION


Commonwealth Board for Vocational Education
Secretary of Public Instruction
Puerto Rico Technical Institute
State Director, Vocational and Technical Education
Deputy Director
Director, Agriculture
Director, Home Economics
Director, Business
Director, Industrial Arts
Director, Distributive
Director, Trade and Industrial
Directors, Area Vocational Schools (6)

V. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Assistant Secretary for Vocational Education		1
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Vocational Education		1
Directors		6
Agriculture	1	
Distributive Education	1	
Home Economics	1	
Industrial Arts	1	
Office Education	1	
Trades and Industry	1	
TOTAL		8

This list includes all the activities of the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education, even though some of these activities do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

The data in V will not necessarily be consistent with the State Staff data reported in VIII, which do not include supporting services nor Homemaking.

VI. SCHOOLS PROVIDING VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS*

1966–67

Secondary Schools		
High School, Regular and Comprehensive	335	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	6	
TOTAL SECONDARY		341
Post-Secondary		
Community or Junior Colleges	-	
Specialized Vocational-Technical	1	
University or College	2	
TOTAL POST-SECONDARY		3
Combined Secondary and Post-Secondary		-
TOTAL SCHOOLS		344
Designated Area Vocational Schools from the above listing		
Secondary	13	
Post-Secondary	2	
Combined	-	
TOTAL AREA SCHOOLS		15

*** This table includes all schools with programs under the SDVE, although some schools may offer Homemaking and no vocational programs within the definition used for this study. Such schools cannot be isolated in the data available.**

VII. TEACHERS AND TEACHING POSITIONS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1966–67

Occupational Classification*	Teaching Positions				Teachers**	Percent
	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs		
Agriculture	85	5	70	-	160	19
Merchandising	22	4	46	-	72	9
Office	258	22	75	-	308	37
Technical	-	27	6	-	33	4
Industrial	230	6	-	-	236	28
Health	17	-	-	-	17	2
Others Hotel School	-	3	-	-	3	1
Total Teachers					829	100
Total Teaching Positions	612	67	197	-	876	
Full-Time	581	61	39	-	681	
Part-Time	31	6	158	-	195	

* There may be other activities in the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education not reported in this table as they do not conform to the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The "Teachers" column is not necessarily the sum of the positions, since some persons teach in more than one program.

VIII. TEACHERS AND STATE STAFF IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification	SDVE Program Staff*	Teachers	Ratio: Teachers/SDVE Staff
Agriculture	1	160	160
Merchandising	1	72	72
Office	1	308	308
Technical	-	33	-
Industrial	1	236	236
Health	-	17	-
Others Hotel School	-	3	-
Total	4	829	207

* This table includes only personnel whose functions conform with the definition of vocational education used for this study. In some organizations having very small program staffs, administrators may have the responsibility for certain program fields in addition to administrative duties.

IX. ENROLLMENTS IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS

1966–67

Occupational Classification*		Secondary	Post-Secondary	Adult	Special Programs	Total	Percent
Agriculture		4,444	188	2,583	12	7,227	15
Merchandising**		989	104	3,487	-	4,580	9
Office		12,791	997	3,093	-	16,881	34
Technical		-	668	63	-	731	1
Industrial		7,564	3,345	4,899	1,281	17,089	35
Health***		851	41	74	17	983	2
Home-Related***		568	124	90	634	1,416	3
Hotel School		-	52	-	-	52	1
Total	Number	27,207	5,519	14,289	1,944	48,959	100
	Percent	56	11	29	4	100	

* This table does not include enrollments in Homemaking, since it does not come within the definition of vocational education used for this study.

** The term "merchandising" is used in place of distributive education to indicate that these enrollments are not necessarily the traditional cooperative work-study programs.

*** Health and Home-Related Occupations reported as part of other programs in our source data are here reported separately so far as possible.

X. ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS* FOR YEARS 1962–63 AND 1966–67

Occupational Classification	Total Enrollments		% In-crease	Total Expenditures**		% In-crease
	1962-63	1966-67		1962-63	1966-67	
Agriculture	9,786	7,227	-26	$ 1,032,000	$ 1,570,000	52
Merchandising	7,681	4,580	-40	118,000	218,000	85
Office	-	16,881	-	-	1,756,000	-
Technical	317	731	131	221,000	253,000	14
Industrial	11,591	17,089	47	991,000	3,934,000	297
Health	358	983	175	91,000	110,000	21
Homemaking	42,479	55,672	31	1,179,000	3,125,000	165
Home-Related	-	1,416	-	-	371,000	-
Others						
Total	72,212	104,579	45	$ 3,632,000	$11,337,000	212

* Homemaking is included in this table because this program is administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** Excluding Construction, Work-Study, and Ancillary Services.

(Puerto Rico)

XI. SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Source	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Local School District or Institution	-	-	-	-	-
State Funds	2,645,000	73	9,311,000	64	63
Federal Funds	1,001,000	27	5,272,000	36	107
Total	3,646,000	100	14,583,000	100	75

This table shows only those funds which are reported to the U. S. Office of Education. The reporting requirements of the U.S.O.E. do not include all funds used for vocational education which are provided by the state or by local school districts.

XII. EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION* FOR YEARS 1962-63 AND 1966-67

Allocation	1962-63		1966-67		Average Annual % Increase
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
State Division of Vocational Education	522,000	14	2,245,000	16	83
Teacher Education	37,000	1	183,000	1	99
Schools:					
Capital Outlay:					
Construction	**	-	1,669,000	11	-
Instructional Equipment	91,000	3	1,162,000	8	294
Current Expenses	2,996,000	82	9,324,000	64	53
Total--All Agencies	3,646,000	100	14,583,000	100	75

* Homemaking and Ancillary Services are included in this table because these programs are administered by the State Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

** No Federal funds were available for construction in 1962-63, therefore the figures on local construction expenditures were not reported and are not available.

(Puerto Rico)